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Vol. 3



HAZARD'S
UNITED STATES
COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL
REGISTER,

CONTAINING
DOCUMENTS, FACTS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HISTORY AND RESOURCES
OF
THE AMERICAN UNION, AND OF EACH STATE:

EMBRACING
COMMERCE—MANUFACTURES—AGRICULTURE—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—
BANKS—CURRENCY—FINANCES—EDUCATION, &c. &c.

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No. 1.

Gold Mines in the United States.

BRANCH MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Charlotte, North Carolina, February 10, 1840.

SIR: Yours of the 2d ultimo, enclosing the resolutions of the Senate of the 30th December last, as regards (among other subjects) the *gold mines* of this region, has been duly received.

You request me to afford you "all the information in my power with regard to the particulars involved in the ninth or last item—being the annual product of the gold mines of the United States, and the time of their discovery."

I had been, for some time previous to the receipt of your letter, acquiring such information, as a correspondence with intelligent gentlemen, and a close observation of such mining operations as came under my notice, would elicit; but I regret that the *material* as yet collected will not allow me to reply as satisfactorily to your letter as I could wish. Should, however, future investigation, and the inquiries I have set on foot, lead to any interesting information on the points presented by you, I will take the liberty of making it the subject of an early communication.

I will take the latter part of your query first—as to the *time of the discovery of the mines*.

In November, 1824, Professor Olmstead, now of Yale College, then professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of North Carolina, presented a report on the geology of North Carolina to the board of agriculture, in which he estimates the "gold region to cover an area of not less than 1,000 miles." This paper, accompanied by some geological speculations, was published, in 1825, in the *American Journal of Science*. Subsequent discoveries, however, assure us, that a succession of gold mines exist from the vicinity of the Potomac river to the State of Alabama.—But it is of this immediate region that I shall venture, or am expected, to say any thing.

The first mine discovered in this State was Reid's, in the southeast part of Cabarrus county, in 1801 or 1802. Parker's mine, in Montgomery county (which adjoins Cabarrus,) was discovered in 1815, on the same stream (Meadow creek.) In about 1818, Dunn's mine was discovered in this county (Mecklenburg,) about eight miles northwest of Charlotte. The mines of Burke county were discovered in 1828. From these periods down to the present time new mines, of more or less value, have been daily discovered.—These mines, are of two kinds:

- I. Alluvial deposits, or surface mines, and
- II. Vein mines.

The first class occupied the early attention of miners, and is still extensively carried on in Burke, Rutherford, and other auriferous regions of the western part of North Carolina. The precious metal is here obtained by washing away the sand (or pebbles of quartz,) and is a simple process.

The latter class (the vein mines) constitute, principally, the mines in the vicinity of Charlotte, where the gold is found by excavation; and is not distinguishable, by the eye, in the ore. The ore is reduced by machinery, using quick-silver for detaching the gold from the earthy substances.—These veins are considered by miners to constitute the most considerable depositories of metallic matter. "They," says Professor Mitchell, the present professor of mineralogy at the University of North Carolina, "consist of quartz, of a porous, vesicular structure, containing oxyde of iron, iron pyrites,

and gold." Such veins are not, as might be supposed from the general application of the term, tubes filled with metal, or ore, but extended plates, or laminae, of unequal thickness; and they differ essentially from beds, in that they do not run parallel with the direction of the strata, but cross them vertically at different degrees of inclination.

Most of the metallic veins in the mines of this region are from six inches to four feet in thickness, and their course or dip with the horizon forms an angle of about forty-five degrees. The greatest depth that any shaft has been sunk in these mines to this period is 175 feet (the Charlotte mine;) another has gone down 163 feet (the Capps mine.)

In the early workings of these mines, the gold was found in small pieces from the size of a pennyweight down to particles of extreme minuteness.

In 1803, at Reid's mine, a negro found one lump that weighed twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois. This mass was worth \$8,000. Hitherto, the largest piece of gold in one mass, found in Europe, says Jameson, in his *Mineralogy* (III. 10,) only weighed twenty-two ounces. This was found at the mines of Micklow, in Ireland. These specimens of the mineral wealth of our State are of great beauty.

Professor Olmstead states that Mr. Reid found at his mine a mass of white flint (quartz) having a projecting point of gold of the size of a pin's head. On breaking it open, a brilliant display of green and yellow colors was presented, which was described as being exceedingly beautiful. The gold weighed twelve pennyweights.

It is to be regretted that there was not some depository established at that time; and that these earlier and splendid specimens of the mineral wealth of the county were carried abroad to decorate the museums and cabinets of other nations. The liberality of our Government now affords, at the mother-mint, in Philadelphia, a proper deposit for them; and patriotism, as well as interest, will dictate to those in this region, who may hereafter find these specimens, not to destroy them. I have met with one mass weighing, in the ore, about seventy-five ounces, which yielded nearly \$1,000 to the owner, Mr. Belk, of Lancaster, South Carolina.—Specimens of this character would always produce more to the owner than their intrinsic value as gold. Before leaving this point, however, it is proper to say, that the mines in this region are not extensively worked, nor yet fully developed. Nearly all those who have been engaged in mining for the last four years are the farmers or owners of the soil, who take opportune occasions when not engaged in their farms to work their mines. The large companies have either been dissolved or are dormant. So far as the shafts have gone down in the vein mines, experience furnishes no reason to doubt their durability or richness. The veins continue to be well defined, and many of them retain their first size; others become larger and richer. Mr. Rothe, a miner and mineralogist, from Saxony, in some notes on the gold mines of North Carolina, published in *Silliman's Journal*, states that "veins of two feet in thickness, in other mining countries, have been followed 2,000 feet deep with little or no variation." He states that the veins in these mines are "from two to four feet in thickness;" and, after a careful examination, he concludes that these ores will compare with any in Europe, and "richer than those of Brazil."

The important and most difficult point is yet to be answered: *What are the annual products of the mines?*

It is not to be expected that perfect accuracy can be at-

tained on this point, even by the most patient investigation, or laborious research. The actual amount coined at the mints of the United States is certain.

The amount coined at Philadelphia from North Carolina, up to 1838, was (see report of Director of the mint, Senate

Doc. No. 98, 25th Congress, 3d session,) \$2,648,500 00

In 1838, at Charlotte 80,565 00

In 1839, at Charlotte 162,727 00

\$2,891,792 00

Taking an average of ten years, this would be about \$300,000 per annum, coined at the mints of the United States, from the mines of North Carolina.

An article in the American Almanac for 1832 (a work of great practical use and accuracy,) under the head of North Carolina, states that "the weekly product of the mines was \$100,000, or \$5,000,000 annually; and that by far the larger portion of the bullion went to Europe, particularly to Paris, and that but a small portion was coined at the United States mint, Philadelphia."

I did not reside in this section of North Carolina at that period, and have no data by which I am enabled to pronounce upon the correctness of this statement. There can be no doubt but by far the most extensive working of the mines was done from the year 1830 to 1834; and I am led to believe, from a careful examination of facts, that the coinage of the mint at Philadelphia afforded no very certain criterion of the products of the mines.

In venturing this statement, I would give some reasons that influenced my opinion.

1. Many of the mines, in their most productive state, belonged to foreigners, or were leased by them; the agents, or managers, were also foreigners; and the capital, also, was from abroad. The agents then often made prompt returns by remitting the bullion direct to Europe. This was the case with the Chevalier Rivisfinoli.

2. On directing a diligent inquiry among the merchants in this place, and other purchasers of gold bullion, I find that many of them carried their bullion direct to New York, which was there assayed and sold; and from thence sent as remittances to Europe. One merchant (in whose intelligence I place much confidence, as also in his integrity) states that his purchases of gold, from 1828 to 1839, was nearly \$300,000, *as copied from his bullion accounts*; and that three-fourths of it went to New York, and was there assayed and sold. Another states that his purchases, since 1828, have averaged \$6,000 per annum; and that he carried nearly all to New York, and from thence sent to Europe. One reason why they carried their bullion to New York was, as they assert, that the assayers there gave an additional value above the mint, for the purposes of commerce. This, I presume, was the addition of the premium.

3. Another reason why I conclude that the records of the mint show no certain proof of the amount of bullion produced in this section is, that there is a private manufactory of coin in this region (Mr. Bechtler, of Rutherford) which has coined a large portion of the gold produced in the counties of Burke and Rutherford. He states that from January, 1831, to February, 1840, he coined \$2,241,840 50, and fluxed (or melted in bars) 1,729,998 pennyweights (see note A in Appendix.) Much of this bullion may have been coined at Philadelphia; but as it answered the purposes of trade, and the community having confidence in the purity of the metal, much of it is carried by travellers, emigrants, traders, and others, into Kentucky, Tennessee, and elsewhere, that probably never found its way to the mint.—From our experience, but little has been coined; at least we have not received \$500 of it here. Much of it, it is supposed, is still extant among the farmers of the country, laid up with prudent foresight for future use, as well in this section of country as in Tennessee and Kentucky, as at the time it was certainly a safe currency. This, too, is a powerful argument in favor of the propriety of the establishment, by the Government, at an earlier period, in this region, of a mint; when necessity, the proper parent of invention, forced more than \$3,000,000 of coin among the people, not

bearing any official guaranty of its purity, or any device emblematic of a national character.

4. Another reason why I do not think the mint records show the full amount produced by the mines is, that much of the bullion is sold to manufacturers in bars or grains, which of course never reaches the mint. I leave it to others more conversant with such statistics, to say how much this is to be estimated.

In a report on a similar subject, to the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1830, I find the fact stated, that, in 1819, in France alone, there was used, solely for watches, \$300,000. In a late extract from an English journal, it is stated that "£50,000 sterling is annually used in Birmingham for plating, and thereby for ever lost as bullion." In a note to some remarks on the gold mines of North Carolina, by Mr. Rothe, already referred to, in Silliman's Journal, it is stated that the last report of the United States mint, in 1826, shows that about \$20,000 of North Carolina gold was coined at that institution in that year. "It is well known," says he, "that but a small portion of the gold found at these mines goes to the mint. The silversmiths of every portion of the country, north and south, purchase it up to be wrought into jewelry and plate of all descriptions. It is preferred by them on many accounts, to gold coin; and consequently they give a better price than the mint." Then, if I am correct that the records of the mint afford no evidence of the total or annual product of these mines, what is their annual product?

I find in 1830, in a report to the Legislature of North Carolina, the fact stated, that the product of the mines in that year was \$500,000. I should suppose that this is not far from the fact at the time, for the mint at Philadelphia coined from the bullion of North Carolina, in 1833, \$475,000, and in 1832, \$458,000. Colonel J. T. Avery, the agent of the Bank of the State, at Morganton, whose intelligence and experience give much weight to his opinion, in a letter to me, estimates the total products of Burke and Rutherford alone to be \$6,000,000, while, adds he, "Mr. Forney and others who lived among the mines, estimated the gross amount at \$12,000,000." "The products of the mines," he concludes, "have been gradually diminishing since 1835, when the high price of cotton drew off the greater portion of the force to the southwest."

I therefore, in conclusion, would state it as my opinion, that the mines of this section of our country have yielded *ten millions of dollars* since their discovery (see note B in Appendix;) and that their annual product at this time is at least \$400,000 (see note C in Appendix.) This is made, too, amid the pressure of the times, the neglected state of many of the best mines, with a small and inadequate force, by chiefly the farmers or owners of the soil, under great disadvantages, such as want of experience, machinery, &c. I offer this statement with much diffidence (as regards the total products of the mines being \$10,000,000, and their annual product at present being \$400,000,) for, in the first place, it is impossible to obtain perfect accuracy in the matter; and secondly, the time by which I am to make a report, as I premised in the commencement of this communication, is too short "to allow me to reply as satisfactorily to your letter as I could wish;" and finally, if these results should be erroneous, I have carefully given, in the Appendix, the data whereby I arrived at them, and the errors, if any, can be easily detected.

The mining interest in this section is reviving, and the mines will be more extensively worked. A recent investigation by scientific men, aided by ample capital, has resulted in their making a heavy investment. Other companies, now dormant, will renew operations soon. This, added to the low price of cotton and of labor, and the increased value of gold, will, with the favorable indications presented by the mines themselves, give additional impetus to mining operations. The Rudisil mine, in sight of the mint, is now yielding handsomely. In Burke, in the alluvial mines, "last week twenty-six hands raised 2,600 pennyweights;" and this mint, under all the disadvantages incident to a new establishment, coined in last year \$162,767 50, all of native bullion. This last, though not least, inducement to mining is now in complete order and successful operation, and by

affording an expeditious conversion of the bullion into national coin, without any expense, acts as an immediate and direct encouragement to mining operations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

JNO. H. WHEELER, *Superintendent.*

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.—*As to Bechtler's Coinage.*—In a letter dated 28th February, 1840, Mr. B. gives the following as the work of his establishment, extracted from his books:

	Coined.	Fluxed.
From January, 1831, to December, 1834,	\$169,732 50	395,804 dwts.
From December, 1834, to December, 1835,	695,996 00	711,583 "
From December, 1835, to August, 1836,	471,322 50	397,410 "
From August, 1836, to May, 1838,	770,329 50	201,141 "
From May, 1838, to February, 1840,	194,560 00	24,060
	\$2,241,840 50	1,729,998 "

This, including a period of nine years, would give an average of \$250,000 a year coined. If to the coinage is added the amount of bullion fluxed, or melted by him (1,730,000 pennyweights, at eighty cents per pennyweight, which is its average assay here, equal to \$1,384,000,) it would show that there passed through his hands alone, within this period, \$3,625,840 of gold bullion, the products of the mines of that region, which would show an average of more than \$400,000 annually.

NOTE B.—Data upon which the opinion is founded "that the total amount of gold bullion found in this section, from the discovery of the mines, amounts to \$10,000,000:"

Coined at the United States Mints, to 31st December, 1839.....	\$3,000,000
Amount of bullion passed through Mr. Bechtler's hands.....	3,625,000
Bullion sold to manufacturers, sent to Europe, carried in bars to the West, &c. &c.....	3,375,000
	\$10,000,000

NOTE C.—Data upon which the opinion is founded "that the annual product of the mines at this time is \$400,000:"

Coined in 1839 at Charlotte branch mint,....	\$162,767 50
" Philadelphia, (estimated,). ..	50,000 00
" Bechtler's, (estimated from his books,). ..	150,000 00
Bullion sold to manufacturers, sent to Europe, carried West, &c. &c.....	37,232 50
	\$400,000 00

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A. B. Morton, Register of the Land Office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from the 5th of July, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

LAND OFFICERS.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

Seton W. Norris, at Indianapolis, Indiana, from the 1st of July, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Charles C. Hascall, at Genesee, Michigan, from the 5th of July, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Matthew Lieper, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, from the 10th of July, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Nimrod E. Benton, at Montgomery, Alabama, from the 14th of July, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Rufus Parks, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from the 5th of July, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Daniel T. Witter, Washington, Arkansas, from the 10th of July, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

OFFICIAL.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

U. S. SHIP VINCENT, HARBOR OF PAPETE,
Otaheite, Sept. 24, 1839.

SIR: Previous to sailing from this island, I take leave to communicate the following information relative to it.

The harbor of Papete, situated on the N. W. side of the island, is in lat. 17°, 31', 30", S., and long. 149°, 35', 02", W.; and is the only harbor of the island visited by vessels engaged in the whale fishery for supplies, and one of the principal resorts for the commerce engaged in the Pacific ocean. There is some difficulty in getting in and out of the harbor, and some delay occasionally, owing to head winds; but the anchorage is perfectly safe from all gales. A pilot, appointed by the Queen, attends vessels visiting the harbor, and it is the only island in the Pacific, except the Sandwich islands, New Zealand, and New Holland, which now affords an abundant supply of fresh beef. Ample supplies of hogs, sweet potatoes, yams, taro, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, etc., can be obtained.

About one hundred foreigners reside here, several of whom are engaged in trades, and supply vessels with such articles as they require.

The winds, from March to November, are almost constantly from the eastward or the trades; from November to March, variables are experienced, which sometimes blow from N. and N. W.

The vessels which annually visit the islands of Otaheite and Eimeo consist of whale ships, (principally American) transient merchant vessels, and traders from N. S. Wales, bringing cotton fabrics, coal, naval stores, etc., in return for sugar, molasses, arrow root, and cocoa-nut oil. The value of these exports, all of which are produced in the island, is estimated at \$35,000. The average amount of American manufactures and productions, brought in whale ships, is estimated by the consul at \$800 each; the quantity is annually increasing.

I annex a statement of the number and tonnage of American vessels, which have visited this port during the years, 1836, '37, '38, and to 30 June, 1839.

	Tons.	Value of cargoes.
1836—52 whaling vessels,	18,090	\$1,307,500
1837—52 do.	20,500	1,817,000
1838—42 do.	15,000	1,268,250
9 merchant ships,	1,700	75,000
1839—34 whaling vessels,	11,574	1,027,650
1 merchant do.	317	35,000
195 vessels,	67,181, tons	\$5,530,400
Shipping valued at \$40 per ton,		2,687,240
		\$8,217,640

The commercial interests of this remote region are rapidly increasing, and require the frequent visits and protection of a public vessel.

Foreigners are protected in their persons and property. Deserters from vessels are speedily apprehended by the authorities. A wharf has been built for the use of whale ships, and every facility afforded them with the most friendly disposition on the part of the natives.

The population of Otaheite does not exceed 10,500, showing a vast decrease since the first discovery, if the early estimates were correct. The causes of this decrease have been ascribed to war, infanticide, and disease; but I am led to believe that these have been as much over-stated as the population by its first visitors. The native resources of the island are great. There can be successfully cultivated to a great extent, the coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, and other tropical plants and fruits; but the enervating character of the climate, and the abundant provision which nature supplies them, seem for the present almost to neutralize these advantages.

Several missionaries reside on Otaheite, have great influence with the government and inhabitants, and are much respected. An opportunity was afforded us by the Rev. Mr.

Pritchard, of visiting several examinations of the native schools, under the charge of the missionaries; they gave much satisfaction. I availed myself of the opportunity of giving to each scholar a small present as an incentive to further exertions. About 3000 attend schools, and all the inhabitants are professors of Christianity; and one-third of the population read and write well.

Several vessels are owned in Otaheite, and they are admitted into the British colonies of New South Wales, on the same footing as English vessels.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES,

Commanding Exploring Expedition.

HON. JAMES K. PAULDING,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, HARBOUR OF APIA.

Island of Upolu, Navigator Group, Nov. 9, 1839.

Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that we have completed the survey of all the islands of the Samoa or Navigator group, and shall sail to-morrow with the Peacock, Porpoise, and Flying Fish, for Sydney, New South Wales, to meet our supplies of provisions which have been taken there by the Relief.

I regret that the lateness of the season prevents my completing at this time the surveys of other important islands in this vicinity, but shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity of doing so.

It is surprising that a group of islands so central, fertile, and producing so many advantages as this group, should have been overlooked by previous navigators; and I deem it, therefore, more necessary to make as minute a survey as possible. For this purpose, I had recourse entirely to our boats and smaller vessels, the result of which has made known many new harbors and places of safety for vessels to carry on the commerce of these islands. Every part of the coasts of each of the eight islands has been carefully examined. The charts are now completing, which will give our results, but owing to the necessary daily duties are not yet completed, and will not be in time to forward by this opportunity.

Besides making the surveys, the scientific gentlemen and some officers have been sent over the different islands on excursions, by which I have obtained much valuable information relative to the productions, soil, cultivation, and the disposition and character of their inhabitants.

Among the harbors of Jutnilla, that of Pago Pago is the safest. Of those of Upolu, that of Apia is the most central and best of that island. It is situated on the north side, in lat. 13°, 49', 13", S., long. 171°, 41', 09", W. Two others were found on the south side, and three on the north. Of those found on the island of Savaii, Mataatoo is the best; it is situated in lat. 13°, 27' 54", S., long. 172°, 20', W. The harbors are formed by openings or breaks in the reefs, which surround the islands, and although not of great extent are commodious and safe with the prevailing winds. The coasts may be approached with safety, as the reefs are visible and soundings regular. The mean temperature is about 76°. The south sides of all the islands are cooler, and more subject to rain and winds than the north, and do not afford so many harbors and shelters.

During our stay, I had hourly observations made on the tides at four of the islands, the results of which will be interesting, and prove that the influence which governs these phenomena has not ceased to act in this part of the world, as some have reported. Other observations were made as usual.

Vessels visiting these islands can obtain complete supplies of hogs and vegetables. Water is abundant in all the harbors and easily obtained, particularly at Apia. Large streams of water emptying into the harbors of all the islands except at Savaii where springs are abundant. These islands may be visited with safety at all seasons of the year. From November to March, they are most subject to bad weather, when variable winds prevail. They are seldom visited by gales. Among the harbors there are those which

may be selected for safety according to the season. The island of Upolu is the most central, and being connected with Monono, where the principal chief resides, has the ascendancy over the whole group. The group extends from lat. 13°, 40', to 14°, 18', S.; and from long. 169°, 16', 13"; to 172°, 48', 27", W.

The island of Savaii contains 2,700 square miles.

Upolu	"	560	do.
Jutnilla	"	240	do.
Monono	"	9	do.
Apolima	"	7	do.
Tana	"	100	do.
Orosurga	"	24	do.
Ofoa	"	10	do.

The population, number of native schools, missionaries, teachers, and pupils, as estimated, are as follows, viz:

Islands.	Popula- tion.	No. who profess Christ'y.	Native teachers.	Pupils	Mis- sionaries.	Whites.
E. Group,	2,000	150	5	150	—	15
Jutnilla,	8,000	2,200	31	1,900	1	12
Upolu,	25,000	8,000	50	6,200	6	25
Savaii,	20,000	4,000	36	3,700	3	18
Monono,	1,100	400	12	230	1	8
Apolima,	500	100	4	120	—	—
	56,000	14,850	133	13,070	11	78

About two-thirds of the whole population are said to be of the missionary or Christian party, and about 10,000 who read or write. The inhabitants generally reside on or near the sea coast, although at Upolu there are several large villages in the interior.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS visited this group in 1830 when they were engaged in a general war, since which time they have been at peace. Several native teachers were established here by Mr. WILLIAMS, and the missionaries arrived from England in 1836. It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the successful exertions of these gentlemen, in the great changes which must have taken place in so short a time, in the feelings, habits, and manners of the inhabitants. The language has been reduced to writing; a printing press established; books distributed; and a foreigner may now pass in any direction, meeting a hospitable reception from all. The native schools are well attended, and although accustomed to the rapid advancement of education in our own country, I was surprised to witness a more rapid one in these islands, proving that the natives are by no means deficient in the necessary faculties for rapid advancement in civilization. The war clubs and spears are disappearing except as articles of traffic with the whites. Cannibalism is supposed never to have existed at this group. Few diseases exist; those common to tropical climates, and would, I am informed, yield to medical treatment. The islands are high and mountainous, and composed of lava, with several extinct volcanoes and well defined craters. The ridges extend from E. to W. as the islands lay. The highest peak is about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; they gradually descend towards the sea, forming slopes susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Earthquakes are frequent; the motions are tremulous and horizontal, which produce the sensation of sea-sickness. The soil is richer than upon any of the islands visited by us, and by cultivation would produce all the tropical fruits and plants. Sugar cane is found wild and of large size; also coffee, cotton, arrow-root, bread-fruit, taros, yams, sweet potatoes, oranges, pine-apples, bananas, vir-apples, and spices. The missionaries have introduced cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. Various seeds, procured in the U. S., have been distributed through our horticulturists, agreeably to your instructions, and in a few years I have no doubt that the supplies will be abundant.

It affords me pleasure to report, that I have received from the officers and scientific gentlemen all the aid which it was in their power to afford, in the discharge of the various duties required.

The unpleasant weather difficulties at the islands, and a desire to complete our surveys in such a manner as to avoid

a second examination of any part, have detained me longer at this group than I could have wished; which, with the unavoidable delay experienced early in the spring (of which you were informed) render it impossible to visit the Feejee group this season, without protracting my arrival at Sydney too late to make the necessary preparations for our Antarctic cruise.

The health of the squadron generally is good.

The return to this harbor of the other vessels of the squadron, and the completion of the duties required here will enable us to sail in company for Sydney.

I have the honor to be sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHARLES WILKES,

Commanding Exploring Expedition.

HON. JAMES K. PAULDING,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

A Voice from the Merchants of Salem in 1668.

The petition which follows may be found, among others on the same subject, in the Massachusetts Archives, in the first volume of the series entitled "Maritime," in the collection made by Rev. Mr. Felt, and will be read with interest by those who love to look back on the history of our early days. It explains itself, as praying for the repeal of an act laying a duty of one per cent. on imports and exports, and two pence on each bushel of grain from adjacent colonies. There is no date on the petition, but a comparison with others of a similar tenor, and other circumstances warrant the conclusion that it was written between May and November, and probably previous to September, of the year 1668. The original is well worth the attention of antiquaries, as it contains autograph signatures of many of the most honored and distinguished early citizens of Salem, whose names are identified with much that is useful, enterprising and honorable in our history, and whose descendants still remain among us engaged in active business pursuits—among them the Brownes, Verens, Hathorne, Hodges, Phippen, Ward, Pickman, Sanders, Gardner and many others. Not the least interesting in the list is the name of *Giles Cory*, or, as he himself spelled it, *Geoyles Cory*, written by his own hand. This is the same Cory, who, afterwards, in the days of witchcraft, at the age of 77 was pressed to death for refusing to plead—the only instance, says Grahame, in which this English legal barbarity was ever inflicted in North America.

We have another petition on the same subject from Marblehead, presented about the same time, which we shall give hereafter.—*Essex Register.*

To the Honored Gen'l Court now Assembled at Boston.

The petition of severall the Inhabitants of Salem subscribers here unto

Humbly sheweth—

That yo'r Petitioners understanding that something hath ben done by this Hon'd Court Formerly, and further Prosecuted by the Hon'd Councill, by their appointm't, in order to selling a Custome or tax, Viz. one pr Cent upon all goods exported and imported: as also two pence pr bushell on all graine from the Neigbo'r Collonyes—And we not doubting butt the Publique weale & Prosperity of Colony & Country is the end and aime of all yo'r Councils & Actions, which we assure our selues out-bid all other Considerations w'th you—In this confidence, we who are embarked in the same Bottom w'th your selues, & Redy to run all hazards of Lives and estates for Common good, humbly make bould in this way, to p'sent our thoughts in reference to the p'mises—and First, As to ye one pr Cent, we very much feare, it will be greate provocation to our Frinds abroad, principally those who have paid theire Customs in Eng'l—2 ly That it will be much alienation of affection & breach of peace among our selues, who through God's Goodnesse & your Prudent Governances haue hitherto bin Generally unanimous—3 ly we are not without scruples whether it doth not entrench on distributiv Justice, not equally proportioning the publique charge (which we suppose this is intended For) casting the whole burden on the March't. and though it may be

alleged, the March't will finde wayes to bring in the Country for theire pt, yet we count it not so safe, nor good For the whole, to putt any man upon the tentation of being his owne Carver in this respect—4th If this be managed by few hands, it will be much inconvenience to Marchants affaires for want of dispatch, &c. and Putt men on tentation of Steling Costom, the Prosecution of which may Embroile us in many quarells and litigations: or if managed by many hands, then the incom hereby will be much lessened, & o'r estates goe to ye mainetenance of many idle-persons & such as the Country might find more advantage from another way of employ—5th the consideration of the Greate obstruction, & prejudice this will be to trade, for want of Despatch &c Experience sufficiently speaks, & whether it may not remove trade to some Neigbo'r Port [is] to be fear ed.

As to the other pt. Viz. tew pence pr bush. on Corne from other Collonyes &c, we have to much cause to suspect that it will be matter of high exasperation unto them: & how ill timed hath its Considerations w'th us. Loue, Peace & Concord being our gratest strength against Forreigne & Native Foes—2ly Our Nessecitys Call for ther Supply: wee Compute 30 or 40000 bush. of Graine at least to Com from those parts in a yeare, & yet we have generally butt from hand to mouth: & this Collony lease proper for such supplies: labour being to more advantage improved in manufactures and other wayes: if we add here vnto the hand of God for severall yeares blasting our Principall graine (& how long it may continue, it is alone w'th himselfe) We cannott see a probability of Supply for Food much lesse to carry on trade: Wee have had (some of us at least) certaine Notice that alreedy they are Studdying to Cast about some other way (if this be not prevented) which they are now more Capacitated to then formerly—3ly Here also it is a qure, whether it be not against the Rules of Commutative Justice: whether we do not take away (& that according to o'r pleasure) from those to whom we render not the value—in fine, we much feare if we lay ye Foundation of this Custom on o'r selues it may be Continued & augmented by such as may not be so acceptable to vs: & an occasion to deprive us of those Preuillidges for which wee haue hitherto to such abundant Cause to blesse God: & lay us open to the reproach of such as will haue to much Cause to Obraide us, that by Seeking Great things to our selues we haue lost o'r all.

The premisses, by this hono'd Court Considered, we humbly begg that these Costomes may not passe into act, but (by a repeale) the Inconveniences, damages and prejudices likely therby to Enssue may be seasonably pvented; and if the nessecity of the Country shall yet call for a farther supply of mony beyond the late raised tax on Publick houses (w'ch we should hope may Suffice) wee humbly conceiue, the raising of peeces of eight unto six shillings pr pece or as Equiulent to our mony, would be a meanes yt the usual rates raised in this Collony might be paid in mony w'th out Prejudice unto any; and ye Accomplishment of the same found a grate benefitt unto all:—whereby mony would so increase in this Collony that Public ingagments as well as Privatt should be discharged by it, which will raise as much Credit abroad, supply the necessary charges of the Country more readily at home, take away all troubles & grievances by ye aforsd Costoms, coming upon Vs, & kepe us more in peace & Vnity with our neighbor Collonies.

Charles Sitgreaves, Esq., of Warren, has been appointed, by David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, Commissioner for the State of New Jersey, to take acknowledgment and proof of deeds, mortgages, or conveyance of lands, &c., lying in the State of Pennsylvania; and to take depositions under any commission emanating from any of the Courts of that State.—*Am. Sentinel.*

A Trout from Pizeco Lake.—We saw in this city a fresh water trout weighing 14½ pounds; three feet and one inch in length, and seven inches in breadth—caught by Mr. Albert Moore, of Pizeco, on Saturday last.

Saltpetre.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1840.

It will be recollected that Mr. Barker, the Comptroller of the Treasury, recently issued an extraordinary circular in which he decided that saltpetre, as imported from India and known always as crude saltpetre, was not so within the meaning of the act of 1832 exempting crude saltpetre from any duty; and also that it was not refined saltpetre, which is liable to a duty of three per cent. but was of an intermediate character and liable to a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the correctness of Mr. Barker's decision came in question in an action brought by Putnam J. Farnham et al. against George Bancroft, the collector of this port.

It was an action of assumpsit brought to recover the sum of ninety-three dollars and thirty-six cents, alleged to have been illegally required to be paid to the defendant, acting under instructions from the Comptroller of the Treasury as Collector of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, as and for duties upon a certain quantity of saltpetre imported by the plaintiffs.

The act of 1816, ch. 107, sect. 1, imposes a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem on saltpetre.

The act of 1824, ch. 196, sect. 1, imposes a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem on all articles therein specified, and which then paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem; and the same act in the same section imposes a duty of 3 cents per pound on refined saltpetre.

The act of 1832, ch. 224, sect. 2, make crude saltpetre free.

The duties in this case were claimed upon the ground that the saltpetre in question was neither crude nor refined, and therefore among the unenumerated articles, and as such liable to a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem. The duties were paid under protest, and notice was given, that a suit would be brought to recover them back of the defendant.

The Counsel for the plaintiffs stated the law that the Collector was liable to refund duties illegally assessed, when paid under protest, and that the statute was to be construed according to the commercial sense in which the words "crude saltpetre," were used at the time of the passage of the act of 1832, and that it was a question of fact for the jury whether this were "crude saltpetre," in such commercial sense.

The plaintiff then introduced several witnesses who examined a specimen of the saltpetre and testified that it was the "crude saltpetre," of commerce.

Mr. Degrand testified, that he had imported saltpetre before and since 1832. Had bought and sold a great deal, and had examined every lot that came into market. This was crude saltpetre. There was no question of it. He never knew any other kind but crude or refined. There was no intermediate quality.

Mr. Wigglesworth testified, that he had imported the article twenty years. This was crude. He never knew any other kind but crude and refined.

Mr. Charles Henshaw testified that he had been acquainted with the article twenty years. He had refined 3000 tons within fifteen years. This is crude and has always been known as such, before and since 1832. Never knew any other name for it. It could not be called saltpetre until it was in this state. This is the first product from the earth containing saltpetre.

Mr. Ozais Goodwin—had been an importer of saltpetre twenty-five years. This is crude saltpetre, and was always called so. There was no other name for it, and there was no other kind but crude and refined.

Mr. Charles Smith—had bought a great deal of saltpetre for 15 or 20 years. This was crude. There was no other name for it. There was no other grade or class but crude and refined.

After this evidence was in, the United States District Attorney said he had no witness to offer. The Collector, in requiring duties upon this article, had acted in obedience to the circular of Mr. Barker, at Washington.

Judge Story thereupon informed the jury that the law

was as stated by the Counsel for the plaintiffs, and that the evidence being all on one side there could be no question as to what their verdict should be.

The jury then returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed without leaving their seats.

The Judge remarked that as the Collector did not appear to have acted wantonly in following the instructions of the Comptroller to assess these duties, no interest should be added; but if after this trial, he should continue to assess duties upon a similar article, the rate of damages might be different.

DEXTER, SPRAGUE, and GRAY, for the plaintiffs.

MILLS for the United States.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Syracuse.—The Western State Journal gives the new census of the town of Syracuse, the aggregate population of which is 6,111. In 1830 it was 2,565; 1835, 4,203. This is a remarkable ratio of increase.

The population of Dartmouth by the State census is found to be 4,091; increase since 1837, 133.

Assessment Table.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, May 26, 1840. }

To the Hon. E. Kingsbury, Jr. Speaker of the Senate.

Sir:—I have the honor to make report to the Senate in compliance with the provisions of the following resolution:

"IN THE SENATE, April 17, 1840.

"Resolved, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to obtain an account of the assessed value of the real and personal property within the Commonwealth, at the several triennial assessments made in the various counties within the last sixteen years, and furnish the information to the Senate."

Upon the receipt of a copy of this resolution, circular letters were forwarded to the several boards of County Commissioners in the Commonwealth, requesting them to transmit to this office, on or before the 11th of May inst., the assessed value of the real and personal property in their respective counties, at the triennial assessments, from the assessment of 1822 up to the present year; and exhibiting, if practicable, the aggregate assessed value of personal and real property separately, at each triennial assessment during the said period, and the whole amount of both.

The information received in answer to these circulars is exhibited in the annexed table. It was intended to present the information in three tables—one showing the assessed value of personal property, the other of real property, and the other, the aggregate of real and personal property, at each assessment—but it appears from the returns of the Commissioners from some counties, that they cannot show the separate value of personal and of real property—and hence they have in many instances only returned the aggregate. It was, consequently, not practicable to make separate tables so as to be satisfactory, and hence the annexed table only exhibits the aggregate value of the real and personal property at the several triennial assessments from 1822 up to the present year. The returns for 1840 are very imperfect.

Two conclusions are apparent from an inspection of this table.

1st. That there is no uniform rule which governs all the counties in fixing the value of property at the assessments.

2d. That in not a few counties, different rules govern at different assessments.

It follows that the table is far from being perfect.

As additional letters were forwarded on the 16th instant to the County Commissioners from whom no returns had then been received, this report was delayed until the present time, under the expectation that returns would be made from all the counties. Some have since come to hand. There are still a few counties from which no returns have been received.

I am, yours, respectfully,

FRS. R. SHUNK, Sec'y Comm'th.

From the Keystone.

WHOLE AMOUNT OF THE ASSESSED VALUE

Of the Real and Personal Property within the several counties of the Commonwealth, at the triennial assessments made in the following years, viz:

Counties.	1822.	1825.	1828.	1831.	1834.	1837.	1840.
Adams.....	\$6,429,983	\$4,987,335	\$5,122,861	\$4,877,240	\$4,368,080	\$4,616,737	.....
Allegheny.....	5,032,070	6,105,490	8,125,912	9,752,670	7,974,546	14,106,978	.....
Armstrong.....	585,572	598,171	1,069,434	1,068,901	1,126,703	1,310,390	1,899,380
Beaver.....	988,900	1,154,070	1,354,660	1,408,270	2,134,766	3,967,042	3,964,242
Bedford.....	1,063,034	1,172,368	1,261,702	1,391,036	1,305,156	1,438,816	.....
Berks.....	12,606,913	10,679,657	11,106,107	12,645,079	13,554,880	15,782,628	.....
Bradford.....	908,234	916,429	1,061,765	1,259,905	1,543,528	1,832,202	1,761,121
Bucks.....	15,835,557	14,279,622	14,422,564	10,138,040	10,263,012	15,353,178	.....
Butler.....	1,098,367	938,688	997,936	1,089,463	1,435,443	1,675,115	.....
Cambria.....	283,236	675,383	362,068	387,703	413,338	441,042	449,236
Centre.....	2,818,245	2,466,402	2,658,538	2,900,550	3,152,240	3,483,560	.....
Chester.....	17,394,630	14,688,660	14,724,300	14,777,060	14,677,097	15,012,765	15,012,765
Clearfield.....	291,284	235,100	365,250	420,350	500,056	525,478	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	810,240	.....
Columbia.....	2,753,201	2,197,322	2,452,681	3,298,446	1,523,077	2,937,198	.....
Crawford.....	1,207,850	1,221,205	1,616,478	1,578,890	2,796,850	2,616,604	2,362,995
Cumberland.....	7,570,684	8,281,685	6,400,521	8,546,215	7,153,665	7,302,944	7,642,184
Dauphin.....	4,725,433	4,039,590	4,414,088	5,510,572	5,437,279	5,818,658	.....
Delaware.....	6,280,000	6,776,620	5,986,605	7,142,885	4,150,557	4,414,494	.....
Erie.....	.....	2,069,253	1,560,000	1,917,000	1,750,000	1,523,603	2,786,028
Fayette.....	4,339,020	3,683,898	3,615,849	3,166,077	3,470,263	3,873,665	.....
Franklin.....	9,817,928	9,780,006	6,668,498	6,834,172	7,274,769	6,466,395	.....
Greene.....	1,144,000	1,318,000	1,183,000	1,261,500	1,411,800	1,590,100	2,142,000
Huntingdon.....	.....	.....	.....	4,432,946	4,457,811	4,848,022	5,176,014
Indiana.....	970,550	1,022,552	1,084,555	1,208,562	1,442,566	1,676,570	.....
Jefferson.....	764,451	1,048,731	1,274,594	628,633	825,044	749,511	926,752
Juniata.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,408,268	1,525,681	1,467,390
Lancaster.....	27,263,606	25,000,000	24,165,409	24,698,131	23,050,654	23,507,556	.....
Lebanon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luzerne.....	1,783,884	1,720,557	1,675,900	1,981,609	1,971,261	1,978,880	2,012,380
Lycoming.....	1,028,200	1,146,466	1,193,833	1,350,833	1,531,500	1,536,366	2,290,900
McKean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer.....	1,172,001	1,290,721	1,529,636	1,561,506	1,950,828	3,082,414	.....
Mifflin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,284	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	6,986,417	7,172,893	7,399,038	.....
Northampton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland..	1,848,659	2,006,035	2,278,818	2,385,492	2,087,960	2,290,457	.....
Perry.....	1,924,255	2,010,125	2,095,997	2,181,869	2,257,715	2,353,715	.....
Philadelphia city & county.....	.....	.....	40,757,987	42,774,162	46,016,487	49,567,066	.....
Pike.....	353,821	361,154	625,682	649,053	572,303	467,225	485,604
Potter.....	332,276	326,817	344,469	497,617	576,328	520,492	929,237
Schrykill.....	799,444	1,581,749	1,804,796	2,221,008	3,255,091	3,088,100	3,475,250
Somerset.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna.....	996,475	975,374	1,040,057	1,041,033	877,825	898,548	987,148
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	2,708,995	2,387,364	2,892,126	3,225,318	2,336,067	3,162,044	.....
Venango.....	756,206	771,388	856,257	879,347	912,143	1,232,285	.....
Warren.....	461,905	483,641	519,325	532,124	681,570	740,100	765,208
Washington.....	4,280,745	4,600,226	4,200,000	4,256,460	5,902,787	6,598,095	6,528,076
Wayne.....	612,355	790,014	1,216,069	1,333,271	965,697	1,109,549	.....
Westmoreland.....	3,289,085	2,986,450	2,756,285	3,482,160	3,564,116	3,981,528	.....
York.....	8,542,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,327,348	.....
	\$162,443,769	\$155,773,418	\$188,805,524	\$203,700,569	\$211,250,461	\$246,895,886	

Cash Payment of Duties.

Riggs & Peabody } Circuit Court—Ma-
vs } rylund District.
Wm. Frich. } April Term, 1840.

COURT'S OPINION.

It appears from the statement of facts that there is controversy in relation to the amount of duties charged in this case. The whole dispute is confined to the time of payment. The collector, under the instructions he has received from Washington, insists that the duties upon these goods were payable in cash; and the importers, the Plaintiffs in this case, contended that they were entitled to a credit of three and six months.

The goods in question were composed of worsted and cotton; and the duties have been charged according to the third clause of the 2d section of the act of July 14th, 1832, which imposes a duty upon all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part. The duties have been thus charged upon the distinction between "worsted stuff goods" and "woollen goods." For if it was supposed that these goods were "*a manufacture of wool, or of which wool is a component part*" in the sense in which these words are used in the acts of Congress, then the duty charged might have been a much higher one than the one exacted. It must have been calculated according to the 2d clause of the 2d section, and not according to the 3d clause. As both parties admit that duties have been rightly charged as respects the amount, it is unnecessary to examine particularly that part of the subject. The distinction between "worsted goods" and "woollen goods" has been long established and understood in commerce, and has been preserved in the Tariff Acts of 1832 and 1833. In the first mentioned act a great difference was made between the rate of duty imposed upon "worsted stuff goods" and upon "manufactures of wool," and in the act of 1833 the former were made entirely free, while the latter remained subject to the heavy duty imposed by the act of 1832. In the case of Elliot and Swartwout, 10 Peters, 152, the Supreme Court recognised the distinction, and remark that "if because worsted is made of wool, all manufactures of worsted become woollen manufactures, there would be no propriety in enumerating worsted goods as a distinct class," and it follows from the construction of these acts as given by the Supreme Court, that although a part of the fabric now in question was composed of worsted, yet that did not make it a manufacture of which wool is a component part, within the meaning of the act of 1832, and consequently it was not liable to the duty on woollens, and worsted being free from duty, the collector properly charged them as manufactures of which cotton is a component part. But the construction thus given to the law by the officers of the government in relation to the amount of the duties charged is consistent with the claim made for the payment of those duties in cash. If the goods are regarded as manufactures of wool, they must pay the high duty imposed upon goods of that description. But they have not been so regarded, and have not been charged with the import laid upon all manufactures "*of which wool is a component part*." If they are not considered to be woollen for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the duty to be collected how can they be treated as woollen in determining the time of payment? They are not liable to the cash duty unless they are manufactures, or of which wool is a component part; and if they are chargeable with the cotton duties, the importers are entitled to a credit of three and six months.

The description of the goods which are to pay the woollen duties, and of the goods which are to pay cash duties, are precisely the same. The 2d clause of the 2d section of the act of 1832, among other things, provides that the duty upon "manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part" shall be fifty per cent. ad valorem. The 5th section declares that "except wool, manufactures of wool or of which wool is a component part" where the amount of duties exceed two hundred dollars, they are payable at the option of the importer, one half in three months, and the other half in six months, and the 6th section pro-

vides that upon "*manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part*" the duties shall be paid in cash. Now if these goods are not "*manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part*," within the meaning of the 2d clause of the 2d section above quoted, which regulates the amount of duty, how can they be regarded as manufactures of that description, within the meaning of the 5th and 6th sections above mentioned, which regulate the time of payment? The language of all these clauses of the law, evidently describe the same goods. And if the goods are not chargeable with the woollen duties, it follows that the duties upon them are not payable in cash.

It has been said in the argument that the 6th section of the act of 1832, in requiring the payment of cash duties on woollen goods makes no distinction between manufactures of combed wool, and of carded wool and that woollen goods of both descriptions, are therefore chargeable with the cash duties.

If this argument is sound and this the true construction of the 6th section of the act, the same construction might also be given to the 2d clause of the 2d section and if cash duties are demandable on the ground that the goods in question are manufactures of which wool is a component part then the full amount of the woollen duties ought to have been charged at the Custom House. But when it is admitted that these fabrics are not chargeable with the woollen duties, how is it possible to subject them to the cash payment which apply exclusively to woollen goods.

It is true as suggested on the part of the U. States, that the Tariff act of 1832, makes no distinction in the 6th sec. between articles manufactured of combed wool or of carded wool. But it must be remembered also that no such distinction is made in the 2d clause of the 2d section and of the omission of this distinction ought to influence the decision in relation to the time of payment, it ought to have had the same effect in fixing the rate of duties.

But neither of these terms "*combed wool*" or "*carded wool*" are used in any part of the law, in describing the manufactures therein mentioned. The distinction taken in the act of Congress, is between "worsted" and "woollen" and although worsted is made of "combed wool" yet we have seen nothing that would justify us in concluding that all manufactures of combed wool are worsted, on the contrary for aught that appears to the Court, there may be a variety of manufactures of combed wool which are not worsted, and which would be liable to the duties imposed on woollen but the component part of these goods which has given rise to this controversy, is not only made of combed wool but is "worsted," and it must be dealt with accordingly, not only in relation to the amount of duties, but also in the terms of payment.

Upon the whole we think the goods in question were not liable to cash duties, and that the importers are entitled to the credit of three and six months as provided in the 6th section of the act of 1832, hereinbefore mentioned. And as the amount was paid under Protest, and the importers tendered at the time, and now tender a bond to secure the duties according to law, they are entitled to recover from the collector the amount paid with interest from the day of payment.—*North American.*

Old Vessels.—About one hundred sail have put to sea since the last twelve days.

The following four vessels cleared yesterday; their united ages amount to 229 years:

William & Ann	years. 81
Harvey	do. 50
John & Mary	do. 53
Suffolk	do. 45

Quebec Gaz. 19th June.

The Census.—*Frederick City.*—The population of Frederick City, the enumeration of which has just been completed by J. Dill, Esq., assistant marshal, is 5168 souls. In the year 1830, the population was 4427—showing an increase, since that time, of 731.

Provision for payment of interest on County Loans in Specie.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD, }
Monday, June 29th, 1840. }

The Board met this day pursuant to adjournment.

A communication was received from Horace Binney, Jr., in reference to the demand made by him upon the County Commissioners, as the attorney in fact of Benjamin Wiggins, Esq., of London, for the payment of interest due on county loans *in specie* or its equivalent; and to the refusal of said commissioners to make payment in the way demanded. The communication was laid upon the table, the subject matter of it having been previously referred to a special committee.

Mr. Law, from the special committee in relation to the payment of the interest of the county loans in specie or its equivalent, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Messrs. Rothschild, asking for the payment in specie of the interest due on that portion of the county loan held by them, together with other matters connected with the subject—Report,

That the memorialists are the holders of \$107,473 72 in the county loan, the half yearly interest on which fell due on the 1st of February last, amounting to the sum of \$2,686 82.

The payment of this was demanded in specie, but was offered only in a check on one of the city banks which had suspended specie payments, and whose notes were at a discount. The memorialists refused to receive the payment of their interest in that depreciated currency, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

A few others have made the same demand, and declined in like manner to receive their interest, unless paid in specie or its equivalent.

Your committee cannot doubt for an instant the right of such persons so to demand the payment of their interest, nor the duty of the county to discharge its debts in the only medium known to the laws for that purpose. It is not a question of generosity or expediency, but of strict right and justice. And good faith and common honesty require that the county should fulfil its obligations punctually and to the letter.

There is another class of creditors who have received the interest as it was offered to them, in the notes of non-specie paying banks.

Your committee have thought it unjust to make any difference between these, and the creditors who, like the memorialists, refused to receive their interest in a depreciated currency; all had equal rights and were entitled to be paid in the same way; and the mere circumstance that they have, without objection, received what was offered, and for reasons that may easily be suggested, ought not, in the opinion of the committee, to place them on a different footing from the rest.

Your committee have not thought proper to go back beyond the commencement of the present suspension of specie payments, as there are only a few outstanding claims of trifling amount for that period, and it is believed there has been no complaint of the manner in which the interest on the county loans was then paid.

Your committee are of opinion that it is of the highest importance, that in future the interest on said loans should be paid in specie or its equivalent.

They therefore report the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That the County Commissioners be authorized to pay to such persons as were the holders of county stock on the 1st day of January and first day of February, 1840, or to their legal representatives (who have not received the same,) the interest due to them in specie—or if not in specie, with such additional sum as would have been equivalent to specie on such days.

[2. Resolved, That the county commissioners be authorized to pay to such persons as were holders of the county stock on the 1st day of January, 1840, or to their legal representatives, as have received interest due on said days in notes of less value than specie, the difference which then existed between such notes and specie.]

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3. Resolved, That in future all interest on county loans shall be paid in specie or its equivalent.

The report and resolution having been read, the Board proceeded to consider the latter, when the first and third resolutions were adopted without division. The second resolution was negatived by a tie vote, as follows:—Yeas—Bonsall, Fraley, Gratz, Law, Penniman, Smith, Spackman, Stevenson, & Nays—Crispin, Fisher, George, Griffiths, Helfenstein, Lee, Lyons and Snyder, 8.

Mr. Fraley then submitted a resolution providing in substance the same as in the second resolution, just lost, and fixing five per cent. as the difference to be paid between specie and notes.

A debate upon this resolution ensued, Messrs. Fraley, Law, Spackman and Penniman speaking in favor, and Messrs. Brown, Lyons, Lee and Stevenson being against its adoption and it was finally withdrawn.—*North American.*

Extract of a letter of Instruction from the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Collector of the Port of Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Comptroller's Office, June 15, 1840. }

It is deemed expedient to call your attention to the following recent decisions in courts of the United States.

1. That table covers of worsted and undyed linen, worsted and linen sealets, or sealots, and worsted and linen hearth rugs are liable only to the duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem as non-enumerated articles, under the act of 14th July, 1822, 24th article of the 8d section.

2. That worsted or woollen cravats, or neck comforter, and worsted or woollen knit drawers and shirts are liable only to the duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, as *hosiery*.

3. That twist of silk alone, of silk and mohair, or of silk and any other material where silk is of chief value, is exempt from duty.

Note.—Where worsted is the material of chief value, the article, in accordance with the decisions in the case of sealets, &c. is chargeable with the duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem, as a non-enumerated article.

4. That the sacks or bags in which salt is imported, are not chargeable with duty.

5. That polished plate glass, imported and vendéd, for the purpose of being used in windows, is liable to duty only as window glass.

6. That enamelled mosaics not composed of precious stones but of a composition similar to, but finer and heavier than glass are exempt from duty.

Information for Tobaccoists.

The Queen's Tobacco Warehouse, }
Liverpool, June 3d, 1840. }

Sir—Allow me to remind you of the necessity of a clear and distinct manifest being brought for the trade by the master of every ship laden with tobacco.

Last year, the customs dispensed with the production of this document. So far well. But you are aware that in full cargoes we have 11, 12 and 14 separate entries, all representing distinct properties; that occasionally the same mark turns up twice or thrice in the same cargo, although belonging to different parties.

Now, without a manifest of the entire cargo before him, it is quite impossible for the person attending the import scale, who weighs and samples the tobacco, to give to each importer the samples which really belong to him.

As the whole subject is quite familiar to you, I need not multiply words. It is a matter of first-rate importance to the tobacco trade, and if you will only make it generally understood in America, all will go on straight as heretofore.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) HARRY GOSDEN,
Merchant's Agent.

From the News-Letter.

Scraps of Western History.

First Settlement of Kentucky.

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers, with the second number of our historical series, a highly valuable and interesting letter on the subject of the first settlement of Kentucky, from the pen of Capt. Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford county, in this State, whose interesting communications on the same topic, in the columns of the "Frankfort Commonwealth," are familiar to many of our Kentucky readers. The Kentucky Historical Society appointed, some months since, a committee to report on the first settlement of the State—the date and place, so nearly as could now be ascertained. In the prosecution of their inquiries on these points, Mr. Tannehill, recording Secretary of the Society, and a member of this committee, addressed a letter to Capt. Hart, better versed, perhaps, than any other individual living, in the minute local history of the settlement of our State. In reply Mr. T. received the following communication, with which he has obligingly favored us, and which we preface with his accompanying note.

Louisville, May 9, 1840.

Leonard Bliss, Esq.—Sir: I enclose an interesting letter on the first settlement of Kentucky, addressed to me by Capt. Nathl. Hart, of Woodford county. Capt. Hart was one of the adventurous pioneers of the West, and speaks of transactions in which he was personally concerned. I am sure its insertion in your paper will be received with approbation by your readers.

Yours, &c.,

W. TANNEHILL.

Spring Hill, April 27, 1839.

Wilkins Tannehill, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your communication of January, soliciting information upon the subject of the early history of Kentucky, would have been long since attended to, but for my continued absence from home. My information upon this subject is mainly derived from letters, records, and other papers belonging to Richard Henderson and Company, which were in possession of my father, Nathaniel Hart, (who had been an active member of the company,) at the period of his death, near Boonsborough in 1782; as also from a series of letters, written in 1775, from Kentucky by Col. John Floyd to my father-in-law, Col. Wm. Preston, of Virginia; Col. Floyd acting at the time as Deputy Surveyor of Col. Preston, who was surveyor of Fincastle county, which embraced all the Western territory belonging to Virginia.

In the spring of 1774, my father went to the Cherokee towns, on the Tennessee river, and proposed the purchase of a large portion of the present States of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was kindly received by the Indians, who agreed to meet the company, that Fall, at Watauga, and enter into a treaty for the sale of the land. He returned to his residence in Caswell county, North Carolina, with six or eight of the principal men of the nation, who remained with him until the latter part of the year, when the company started out to Watauga with a large supply of goods, bullocks, hogs, flour, etc. etc., and effected the purchase of Transylvania, receiving a deed for the same, dated March 17, 1775. The notoriety of this proposed treaty and purchase, had induced numbers of people in Virginia, North Carolina and elsewhere, to prepare to emigrate to Kentucky that spring, under the auspices of Henderson and company. The battle at Point Pleasant in October, 1774, and the subsequent treaty of peace with the Shawnee, seemed to justify the hope that Transylvania, lying south of the Kentucky river, might be settled by the white man without any serious interruption from the Northern Indians: however, Henderson and Company, who had embarked a large amount in the enterprise, were resolved to fortify themselves against any accidents from that quarter, and accordingly Daniel Boone was despatched from the treaty ground with twenty men, to mark a road to the Kentucky river, and to erect a fort for

the protection of the emigrants. Boone, after several conflicts with the Indians on the way, reached the site of Boonsborough, on the first of April, 1775, and immediately commenced the erection of the fort, which he afterwards so gallantly defended. Col. Richard Henderson, Nathaniel Hart, and John Luttrell, three of the company with thirty men, followed Boone from Powell's Valley on the 8th of April, and reached Boonsborough early in the month.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Col. Boone to Col. Henderson, dated April 1st, 1775, and within 15 miles of the Kentucky river. After apprising Col. Henderson that his party had been fired on by the Indians, on the 25th of March, and had lost several men; and that Tate's party of choppers had also been fired on, about the same time, and had lost several men, he then further states: "I have sent a man down to all the lower companies, in order to gather them all at the mouth of Otter creek. My advice to you, sir, is to come on, or send to us as soon as possible. Your company is greatly desired by the people, who are very uneasy, but are willing to stay and venture their lives with yours. Now is the time to frustrate the intentions of the Indians, and keep the country while we are in it. If we give way to them now, it will ever be the case. This day we start from the battle ground for the mouth of Otter creek, where we will immediately build a fort, which will be done before you can come or send to us. Then we can send ten men to meet you if you send for them. Such was the gloomy picture (as presented in perhaps the first letter ever written in the State,) of the first successful attempt of the white man to make an actual settlement in Kentucky, as given at the time by Daniel Boone, who beyond doubt, was a most competent judge of the prospects, having previously spent several years in this country, and knowing the formidable power of the savages who frequented it. I will only further remark, that in this letter Boone seems to have regarded the erection of a fort as the only possible method of defence for the emigrants.

The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Floyd, (when on his way to Kentucky,) to Col. Preston, dated April 15, 1775: "It seems that the Indians are determined that the country shall not be settled. I shall go on, although I declare, it appears to me that my journey will be lost. I scarcely know what step to take, though I think my company don't seem much intimidated yet. Henderson went on from Powell's Valley, on the 8th inst. with about thirty men, to try to join Boone, who had twenty. Numbers are returning who had gone great part of the way out." He, too, perhaps, was no incompetent judge, as he had spent the summer of 1774 in Kentucky, surveying officers' lands, and had been with Boone at the battle of Point Pleasant in October of the same year.

Now, sir, can it be possible, that at this period, much less at any former period, settlements could have been made in the heart of Kentucky by emigrants who maintained their possession without the protection of forts? If such were the fact, it would seem that Colonels Boone and Floyd were not only unnecessarily alarmed, but that they were also strangely ignorant of the actual condition of the country at that time.

That there were hunters' camps at Harrodsburg and at Fontaine Bleau, in the summer of 1774, there can be no doubt; yet there can be no less doubt, that those camps were broken up by the Indians that summer, and two men killed and scalped at Fontaine Bleau, one of whom was James Cowan, brother of the late Capt. John Cowan, of Mercer county. The defeat was so complete, that those men were never buried, as was known to all of the early settlers, but particularly to Jacob and James Soudousky, who, upon returning with a few others of the party from Harrod's Landing, on the Kentucky river, to the camps from which they had been a short time absent, and finding the camps broken up, with two men lying scalped, immediately pushed on in their canoe down to the Falls of the Ohio, where again they found such signs of Indians, that they were induced to pursue their journey on over the falls in their canoe to N. Orleans, whence they took passage in a vessel to Baltimore, rather than to run the risk of returning to their houses on the Mo-

nongahela, either by land or up the Ohio. The particulars of the defeated camps and of their novel adventure to New Orleans, have repeatedly been told to me by Jacob Sodousky himself, who died but a few years since in Jessamine county—a man distinguished for his integrity and veracity.

The first evidence of Harrod's arrival in Kentucky, in 1775, is found in a letter written by Col. Floyd, when near Cumberland Gap, to Col. Preston, dated April 21, 1775, and forwarded to him by James McAfee, who was then returning from Kentucky. He states that "Capt. Harrod, with forty-two men, had arrived at his last year's settlement before the McAfees left those parts." Yet it is known that Captain Harrod did not stop at Harrodsburg, but went on some eight miles further to the Boiling Spring, near Danville, where he occasionally camped or resided during that season, though he neither built cabins nor a fort there until 1779 or 1780. It is further evident, from the journal of the Convention of Delegates, which met at Boonsborough on the 23d of May, 1775, that Captain Harrod appeared there as a Delegate, not from Harrodsburg, but from the Boiling Spring, the place of his subsequent residence until death, as also the continued residence of his widow to the present day.

On the 8th of September, 1775, Hugh McGary, Thomas Denton, and Rich. Hogan, with their families, reached Harrodsburg, having just before separated from Boone's family, with whom they had travelled out as far as the Hazlepatch, according to the written statement of the late Gen. James Ray, of Mercer county, who was the step-son of McGary, and one of the party himself. He further adds, that upon their arrival there, they found four cabins built, only one of which was occupied by five old soldiers, who had followed Harrod's party out. Such was the remnant found at Harrodsburg in the fall, of the forty-two adventurers who had followed Capt. Harrod out in the spring, and who had elected their Delegates to the first Legislative body of Kentucky, which met at Boonsborough in May, 1775. Many of them no doubt were of that class of adventurers from about Pittsburg, so forcibly described as 'cabiners,' by Col. Floyd, in some of his letters already published in the Commonwealth. It is well ascertained that the fort at Harrodsburg was not built till the winter or spring of 1775-6, after the arrival there of McGary's party, and of some other parties from North Carolina, who came out with the view of permanent settlement.

In relation to St. Asaph's or Logan's station, Mr. Butler in his history seems to have quite misapprehended the language of Col. Floyd. The history (page 30) states that 'the precise date of this establishment cannot be ascertained; Col. Floyd speaks of its being known as a station or fortified settlement, in May, 1775.' The only reference made by Col. Floyd to St. Asaph's, is contained in the following extract of a letter, dated Kentucky Levels (on Elkhorn) May 30th, 1775:—"My company are still settled near Green River, on the southern waters of the Kentucky, and have erected a little town which they call St. Asaph's where they are making crops of corn." Col. Floyd in his letters often speaks of the towns or settlements; and in the journal of the Convention the word town is used as synonymous with settlement. Delegates were summoned from the towns or settlements of Boonsborough, Harrodsburg, the Boiling Spring, and St. Asaph's. Yet it is incontestible, that in May 1775, Boonsborough alone was a fortified place. It does not appear from any of the papers in my possession, that Gen. Logan was in Kentucky until the latter part of the year 1775, Col. Floyd acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Virginia by the hands of Logan, on Nov. 28th, 1775; and it is believed that he made his first crop at St. Asaph's, in 1776, while his family were in the fort at Harrodsburg for safety. In his letter of May 30th, 1775, two months after the erection of the fort at Boonsborough, Col. Floyd states, that 'all the settlers had received Col. Henderson as proprietor of that side of the Kentucky river which is called Transylvania Colony. He has called to Boonsborough, Delegates from all the settlements, in order to form some regulations among the people. They are eighteen in number, who have made laws for establishing courts of justice, rules for proceeding therein, also a militia law, an at-

tachment law, a law for preserving the game and for appointing civil and military officers.' Col. Boone states in his letter to Col. Henderson, as quoted above, 'I have sent a man down to all the lower companies, in order to gather them all at the mouth of Otter creek.' Now sir, do not the facts, as thus presented by Floyd and Boone in these extracts indicate, that all the people in the country, at that early period, were here under the auspices of Henderson & Co.; that they were subject to the peremptory orders of Boone, as the military agent of the company; and that Boonsborough being the only fortified place, was the spot fixed upon by the company, and so regarded by the people, as the head quarters of the Colony. And is it not the most rational inference that until the latter part of the year 1775, Harrodsburg, the Boiling Spring, and St. Asaph's, were not regularly settled places, of which continuous possession was held; but that they were merely *station camps*, as they were called, *noted places of rendezvous*, where the hunters, explorers, and improvers, would occasionally meet together and sojourn until other parties were formed for similar purposes of hunting, exploration, or improvement.

By reference to the journal of the Convention, Butler's History, page 506, it will be seen, that John Floyd and Jas. Douglass appeared in said Convention as Delegates from St. Asaph's, near Stanford,) and from Harrodsburg. Now it is well known that both Floyd and Douglass had no fixed residence in Kentucky in 1775; that they came to the country as surveyors, and were engaged all that summer in making military surveys on the north side of the Kentucky river. Doubtless they received the appointment from the kindness, of such of their fellow travellers through the wilderness, who happened to be at St. Asaph's and at Harrodsburg, when the elections were held; although the Delegates themselves, most probably, were never at either of those places until after the meeting of the Convention.—Floyd never mentions St. Asaph's until May 30th, a week after the Convention met. In a letter (from Boonsborough, where most of his letters were written,) dated December 1st, 1775, Floyd states that there were then 500,000 acres of land entered in the land office of Henderson & Co., and that the people were waiting for it to be surveyed. As soon as Harrodsburg assumed the condition of a permanent settlement, and shortly after the arrival there of McGary and party, with their families, Henderson & Co. erected a house and opened their land office there, as appears from their ledger and from several land warrants for six hundred and forty acres each, now in my possession, which issued from Harrodsburg on the 23d of March, 1776. Sufficient supplies of ammunition and coarse goods had also been furnished by the company in 1775, to the emigrants at Harrodsburg and the Boiling Spring.

I have recently visited, at the Boiling Spring, the widow of Col. Harrod, whom I have known since 1786, and conferred with her on the subject matter of this letter, the statement of facts in which she substantially corroborates, so far as they come within her knowledge. I found her very feeble, but her mind and recollection were as clear as ever. She came to Harrodsburg late in the fall of 1775, with her husband, Jas. McDaniel, and her father, Samuel Cobourn, who aided in building the fort that winter, and both of whom were killed by the Indians the next season, while engaged in packing corn from St. Asaph's to Harrodsburg. The widow of McDaniel afterwards married Col. Harrod, and removed to the Boiling Spring, in 1779 or 80. In 1777, when Blackfish attacked Harrodsburg, Mrs. Harrod was occupying one of the four cabins referred to by Gen. Ray, (which was not included within the fort when it was built) and had barely escaped into the fort, when her cabin was in possession of the Indians, and set on fire.

In the spring of 1775, my father brought out and planted at Boonsborough, a nursery of some 500 apple scions; but they were all cut down by the Indians, and his cabin, half a mile from the fort, burnt down in July 1776, while he and his brother, Major David Hart, were on the pursuit of the Indians, who had captured Boone's and Calloway's daughters. The fact may be worthy of a place in this letter, in connexion with the above incident, as illustrative of

the superior sagacity and fleetness of the woodsmen of that day, that, of some twenty men engaged in the pursuit, who started out in separate parties as they heard of the capture, several of these parties were in hearing of the guns of the forward party, when Boone and Floyd rescued the girls, after a hot pursuit for twenty-four hours, and to the distance of near fifty miles.

In connexion with the early history of Kentucky, it may not be amiss to state, that Cumberland (now middle Tennessee) was also mainly settled under the auspices of Henderson & Co., who started from Boonsborough on the 5th of March, 1780, and after taking possession of the French Lick, erected a fort on the present site of Nashville. About the same time, Col. John Donaldson, with a number of families started from the Long Island, on Holston river, and met the company at the French Lick, having passed through the Chichamoga towns, on the Tennessee, under a heavy fire from the Indians, notwithstanding that Capt. Coffery had previously obtained a pledge from one of the chiefs of a safe passage. But passing the towns unexpectedly, the party, in their fright and confusion, at first failed to hang out a blanket, (the signal agreed upon,) which, when thought of and done, caused a cessation of the attack, the party having lost a few horses killed and some wounded. In March, 1780, my father sent from Boonsborough, in perogues, some three hundred bushels of corn, under the command of the late Maj. William Bailey Smith, of Ohio county, Kentucky. This corn was taken down the Kentucky river, and over the Falls of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Cumberland, and thence up that river to the fort at French Lick. It is believed to have been the only bread which the settlers had until it was raised there in 1781; for although corn was planted at the French Lick in 1780, yet the place was so annoyed by the Cherokees, that the settlers were not permitted to cultivate it. This corn had been raised by my father at Boonsborough, in 1779; and I have now before me an account against Col. Davidson for nine bushels, which he says ought to rate high at the French Lick, as it had been worth \$200 per bushel at Boonsborough.

You have been kind enough to ask my opinion as to the place where the first permanent settlement was made in Kentucky. From the most thorough investigation of all the sources of information to which I have had access, as well as from the tradition of the country with which I have been familiar for the last sixty years, the conviction upon my mind is irresistible, that Boonsborough was the first place in Kentucky occupied by the white man, in 1775, with the view of permanent settlement; that it was first taken possession of for this purpose, and continued possession of it maintained thereafter; that Harrodsburg was the second place permanently occupied; that St. Asaph's and the Boiling Spring were alike occupied for several years as Station Camps, with corn-fields in the vicinity of each, before either was used as a place of residence—St. Asaph's as such in 1777, and the Boiling Spring not until 1779 or '80.

I have been thus particular, in order that all who felt an interest in the matter might form their own opinions upon the facts stated. If Harrodsburg or any other place claims to have been first settled, I would be pleased to see the evidence to support such claims.

With esteem, your humble servant,

NATHAN HART.

Errata for number one—(see vol. ii.)

We made one or two errors in the first number of this series of papers, which through the kindness of the gentleman from whom we received the original letter of Henderson and Luttrell, we are enabled to correct in this number; and probably we cannot do it better than by inserting such parts of a private letter from him as relate to the subject, trusting to his indulgence for the liberty we take of publishing a private communication. We sincerely thank Mr. Alves for the corrections, and shall be under great obligations to him for the letters and papers of which he makes mention in the close of his letter.

Henderson, Ky., May 18th, 1840.

Dear Sir:—I received the 'Literary New-Letter' of the 9th instant, containing the copy of a letter written in Kentucky on the 18th of July, 1775, by Col. Henderson and Luttrell, two of the members of the Land Company known as 'Henderson and Company,' to the remaining members then resident in North Carolina. Believing it important to correct any mistake, however trivial, I am induced to address you, and point out one, made in your introduction of this letter; also an error of the two names to whom said letter was addressed.

First you state, that Henderson and Company purchased of the Cherokees, March 17, 1775, their title to the land south of the Kentucky river; when the fact is, that that was but a small portion of the purchase made by said company of the Cherokees. Said company received two deeds at the same time from the Cherokees. The one mentioned in Butler's History of Kentucky, was called by the parties at the time, 'The Path Deed,' and the other, 'The Great Grant,' which reads as follows: 'Embracing all that tract, territory, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being, in North America, on the Ohio river, one of the eastern branches of the Mississippi; beginning on the said Ohio river at the mouth of Cantucky, Chenoea, or what, by the English, is called Louisa river; from thence running up said river and the most northwardly branch of the same to the head spring thereof; thence a south-east course to the top ridge of Powell's mountains; thence westwardly along the top of said mountain, unto a point from which a north-west course will hit or strike the head spring of the most southwardly branch of Cumberland river; thence down the said river, including all its waters, to the Ohio river; thence up the said river as it meanders to the beginning,' &c. The reason why this last grant was omitted in Butler's History of Kentucky, is, that the persons who undertook to examine and make extracts for Mr. B. of the papers relating to the business of Henderson & Company, (then in my possession) was mistaken in supposing that the deeds were duplicates of the one grant, each having the same date, and signed by the same grantors and witnesses.

Most of the papers of Henderson & Company, containing much that I think will be an acquisition to the society, together with these deeds, were loaned by me to Judge James Hall, of Cincinnati, whom I some time since requested to forward them to the Kentucky Historical Society, and I hope they all have been received.

The company was composed of eight members, all citizens of North Carolina; viz: Richard Henderson, John Williams, William Johnson, John Luttrell, James Hogg, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, David Hart, and Leonard Henley Bullock; the last two having but a half share each. The letter you published from Henderson and Luttrell, was directed to Messrs. Harts, Williams, Johnson, Hogg and Bullock; the last two, in your publication, are called Hogan and Babcock. You also state in your introduction, that the original letter was received from James T. Alvis, instead of James Alves. I have some other old letters and papers, from which something might be gleaned, that the society would think worthy of preservation.

In haste, respectfully yours,

JAMES ALVES.

Mr. Leonard Bliss, Jr.

Cast Iron Fence.—On yesterday, in our walk on fourth street, we were much interested in viewing about one hundred feet of cast iron fence, between Race and Elm, on the north side of Fourth. It was erected in four feet panels, very tasteful in cast, and to our mind, at least, equally durable with some of the fancy wrought iron palings which cost from five to six dollars per foot; while the fence we allude to, can be erected at an expense not exceeding two dollars and seventy-five cents per foot. It is of a more showy character than any iron castings of a similar construction, heretofore introduced.—*Cincin Gaz.*

Speeches in U. S. Convention.

In the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, seventeen hundred and eighty-two speeches, long and short, were delivered, according to the Madison papers, from which the following has been compiled. Of this number,

Governor Morris, Penn. made.....	173
James Wilson, Penn.....	168
James Madison, Va.....	161
Roger Sherman, Conn.....	138
George Mason, Va.....	136
Eldridge Gerry, Mass.....	119
Edmund Randolph, Va.....	78
Hugh Williamson, N. C.....	75
Rufus King, Mass.....	75
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.....	73
Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.....	68
Charles Pinckney, S. C.....	61
John Rutledge, S. C.....	47
Pierce Butler, S. C.....	47
John Dickinson, Del.....	36
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, S. C.....	35
Luther Martin, Md.....	31
George Read, Del.....	27
John Langdon, N. H.....	26
Benjamin Franklin, Penn.....	26
Daniel Carroll, Md.....	25
Alexander Hamilton, N. Y.....	23
John Francis Mercer, Md.....	19
Wm. Samuel Johnson, Conn.....	14
Jonathan Dayton, N. J.....	12
Wm. Patterson, N. J.....	11
Gunning Bedford, Del.....	10
Abraham Baldwin, Ga.....	8
Caleb Strong, Mass.....	7
George Elmyer, Penn.....	7
James M ^c Henry, Md.....	6
Jacob Brown, Del.....	5
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Penn.....	5
Richard Dobbs Spaight, N. C.....	4
William Richardson Davis, N. C.....	4
John Lansing, Jr. N. Y.....	3
James M ^c Clung, Va.....	3
William Pierce, Ga.....	3
William Houston, Ga.....	3
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Md.....	3
David Brearley, N. J.....	3
George Washington.....	2*
Jared Ingersoll, Penn.....	1
William Blount, N. C.....	1
The silent members were—	
Nicholas Gilman, N. H.	
Robert Gates, N. Y.	
William Livingston, N. J.	
William C. Houston, N. J.	
Thomas Mifflin, Penn.	
Robert Morris, Penn.	
Richard Bassett, Del.	
John Blair, Va.	
George Wythe, Va.	
William Few, Ga.	

* Gen. Washington was President of the Convention.—His two speeches were on taking the chair and at the close of the Convention.—*North American*.

Sheep.—In the town of Shoreham, Vt., there are 26,584 sheep. In this State there are three towns having over 30,000 each—viz:—

Washington, Dutchess Co.	34,377
Avon, Livingston Co.	33,380
Hoosick, Rensselaer Co.	37,807

In the whole State of New York there are 4,299,879, and in fourteen of the states there are 12,897,638 sheep—yielding nearly 42 millions pounds of wool, valued in 1836 (from average of 10 years) at \$21,168,000.

N. Y. Sun.

The Generous Indian.

At the first meeting of the Kentucky Historical Society, the following anecdote of Indian generosity and magnanimity was related by a gentleman distinguished in the annals of Kentucky.

About the year 1784 or 1785, Mr. Andrew Rowan* embarked in a barge at the Falls of the Ohio, where Louisville now stands, with a party, to descend the river. The boat having stopped at Yellow Banks, on the Indian side, some distance below, Mr Rowan borrowed a rifle of one of the company, stepped on shore and strolled into the bottom, probably rather in pursuit of amusement than game; for, from always having been of a feeble constitution and averse to action, he knew not how to use a rifle, and besides had with him but the single charge of ammunition which was in the gun. He unconsciously protracted his stay beyond what he intended; and returning to the spot where he had landed, saw nothing of the boat nor the company he had left. It being a time of hostility with the Indians, and suspicions of their approach having alarmed the party, they had put off and made down the stream with all possible haste not daring to linger for their companion on shore.

Mr. Rowan now found himself alone on the banks of the Ohio, a vast and trackless forest stretching around him, with but one charge of powder, and himself too unskilled in the use of the rifle to profit even by that, and liable at any moment to fall into the hands of the savages. The nearest settlement of the whites was Vincennes, (now in Indiana) distant probably about one hundred miles. Shaping his course as nearly as he could calculate for this, he commenced his perilous and hopeless journey. Unaccustomed to travelling in the forests, he soon lost all reckoning of his way, and wandered about at venture. Impelled by the gnawings of hunger, he discharged his rifle at a deer that happened to pass near him but missed it. The third day found him still wandering, whether toward Vincennes or from it, he knew not—exhausted, famished and despairing. Several times had he laid down as he thought, to die. Roused by the sound of a gun not far distant, betokening, as he well knew, the presence of the Indians, he proceeded towards the spot whence the report had proceeded, resolved as a last hope of life, to surrender himself to those whose tender mercies he knew to be cruel.

Advancing a short distance he saw an Indian approaching, who, on discovering him—as the first impulse was on any alarm, with the whites and the Indians on the frontiers, in time of hostilities—drew up his rifle to his shoulder, in readiness to fire. Mr R. turned the butt of his, and the Indian, with French politeness, turned the butt of his also.—They approached each other. The Indian, seeing his pale and emaciated appearance, and understanding the cause, took him to his wigwam, a few miles distant, where he cooked for him several days, and treated him with the greatest hospitality. Then learning from him by signs that he wished to go to Vincennes, the Indian immediately left his hunting, took his rifle and a small stock of provisions, and conducted him in safety to that settlement, a distance from his cabin of about eighty miles.

Having arrived there, and wishing to reward well the generous Indian to whom he owed his life, Mr. R. made arrangements with a merchant of the settlement, to whom he made himself known, to give him three hundred dollars. But the Indian would not receive a farthing. When made to understand by Mr. R., through an interpreter, that he could not be happy unless he would accept something, he replied, pointing to a new blanket near him, that he would take that; and added, wrapping his own blanket around his shoulders, "when I wrap myself in it I will think of you."

Where was there ever a white man, that even in times of peace, would have so befriended an Indian!

* Uncle of the present Col. John Rowan, of Louisville.
Nat. Free Trader.

A vein of lead, about two feet thick and yielding 70 per cent., has been discovered in a limestone quarry, ten miles from Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

From the Bankers' Circular.

Commerce of Great Britain.

As our monetary system is far more materially influenced by the external commerce of the country than by its internal, (although the latter is incomparably the more important both in extent and advantage,) we exhibit, in this week's Circular, the first of a series of documents illustrative of the extent and nature of the external commerce of Great Britain with each of the several nations of the world. The first part of the present statement shows the total official value of all colonial and foreign produce imported into Great Britain from all parts of the world, except Ireland, in each of the twenty-six years since 1813, and the proportion of corn and of raw fibrous material of manufacture included in the total value in each year; and, in juxtaposition therewith, we also exhibit the annual average price of wheat in each of the same twenty-six years. It will be seen by this account that the imports have doubled in quantity during the period, or since the termination of the war, but the most prominent feature of the account is the inequality in the importation of grain, and the progressive increase of cotton-wool. The increase of flax and decrease of linen yarn is also not undeserving of notice, and it will be seen, by a subsequent statement we shall exhibit, that instead of importing linen yarn to a great extent as was the case previous to 1826, since that date the exportation of worsted and linen yarn has progressively increased from unity to upwards of £1,000,000 per annum.

The second part of the present statement shows the quantity and value of all British produce and manufactures exported from Great Britain to all parts of the world (except Ireland) in each of the thirty-two years, 1808-1839, in comparison with the annual average quantity and value exported in the preceding ten years, 1798-1807, and the proportion of fibrous manufactures of cotton wool, and flax, and also of metals included in the total quantity or official value

in each year. A prominent feature of this statement is the much greater increase of quantity or official value exported in comparison with the quantity or official value imported, and the large proportion which cotton manufactures bear to the total; the increase of cotton yarn exported is still more important for its extent, while the increase of linen manufactures and metallic substances exhibits gratifying evidences of unbounded means of supply. The woollen manufactures exported, the most indigenous of all British productions, being as remarkable for its stationary evidence as the others are for their increase, but by far the most important feature of the whole of this statement is the column that exhibits the ratio which the declared or invoice value bears to the quantity or official value. On an average of the ten years, 1798-1807, every £100 of official value was equal to £166 of declared, invoiced, or real value, while, in 1838-9, the same quantity was equal to only £54; the circumstances or causes which have led to this remarkable extreme are too various, involved, and momentous to admit of solution on this occasion, but when we have produced all the evidence of facts now collected by us in detail to our readers, we hope to be able to point to such conclusions as must tend to suppress all attempts at disputation on any of the great leading principles of practice in national economy, and satisfy every intelligent mind in respect to the course towards attaining the great object of legislation on external commerce, corn, and currency—including foreign exchange. And this in a manner which we trust will indicate the practicability of arrangements which will give free and sufficient scope to the utmost unbounded means which Great Britain internally possesses; and, at the same time, to prevent a recurrence of those frequent revulsions and derangements which occur from time to time—threatening, on every occasion, increased calamity, and giving warning of the final result of irretrievable disorder and ruin.

IMPORTS.

An account in official value of all colonial and foreign Produce imported into Great Britain from all parts of the world (except Ireland) in each of the twenty-six years 1814-1839, showing the proportion of Corn, and of raw material for fibrous manufactures in each year.

Years.	Total Imports.	Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	Raw material of Fibrous Manufacture.						Silk.		Annual average price of Wheat.
			Cotton Wool.	Sheeps Wool.	Flax.	Linen Yarn.	Hemp.	Silk.			
								Raw.	Thrown.		
1814	£33,620,770	£1,209,677	£1,989,742	£744,568	£947,673	£272,502	£463,569	£702,782	£774,867	98.	
1815	31,822,053	305,572	3,318,211	654,527	632,586	250,757	620,403	691,807	429,287	70.6	
1816	26,374,920	405,545	3,151,604	316,100	434,825	52,266	312,750	364,299	230,590	61.10	
1817	29,916,320	2,196,113	4,158,275	617,216	817,857	126,755	388,659	398,545	294,711	87.4	
1818	35,845,440	3,913,560	5,764,031	1,016,952	844,079	255,697	561,343	708,365	548,366	90.7	
1819	29,654,999	1,613,024	4,868,838	692,346	795,078	129,668	402,326	621,335	345,175	82.9	
1820	31,484,109	1,397,504	4,933,758	375,494	763,479	111,191	355,493	985,157	398,548	69.5	
1821	29,724,174	272,992	4,347,258	671,754	1,013,147	134,178	205,493	935,000	406,837	62.5	
1822	29,432,376	115,914	4,735,252	695,725	1,197,290	229,325	509,034	943,966	591,113	53.	
1823	24,591,264	41,000	6,241,561	678,524	1,082,554	817,242	542,845	1,067,265	431,570	41.11	
1824	36,146,448	456,290	4,864,788	762,735	1,455,710	336,374	464,981	1,464,994	401,583	56.8	
1825	42,589,678	1,128,342	7,404,445	1,436,831	2,078,844	326,130	491,025	1,410,770	928,245	62.9	
1826	36,038,951	2,147,391	5,726,997	478,419	1,346,803	142,565	396,055	1,060,845	212,146	64.8	
1827	43,467,747	1,994,214	8,963,688	893,785	1,786,306	181,543	463,240	1,524,568	555,490	56.	
1828	43,896,527	1,673,417	7,483,109	913,190	1,736,611	161,526	400,815	2,131,975	613,313	54.2	
1829	42,311,649	3,500,433	7,289,146	678,195	1,845,582	165,581	287,864	1,545,363	254,165	63.3	
1830	44,815,898	3,270,745	8,720,271	881,354	1,892,748	100,247	378,325	1,647,195	496,978	64.3	
1831	48,161,661	4,671,354	9,516,087	928,856	1,879,043	95,046	434,399	1,557,018	757,713	66.4	
1832	43,237,417	898,055	9,469,858	803,371	2,010,518	74,151	484,530	1,617,135	221,051	58.8	
1833	44,529,287	653,229	10,016,154	1,092,958	2,296,565	85,015	433,541	1,445,347	283,349	52.11	
1834	47,908,931	617,984	10,888,117	1,290,709	1,660,121	91,425	545,362	1,683,620	236,417	46.2	
1835	47,463,610	333,389	12,053,460	1,136,871	1,508,639	70,591	566,849	1,859,061	271,862	39.4	
1836	55,783,419	743,930	13,350,653	1,791,576	3,164,211	31,555	479,855	2,148,709	602,701	48.6	
1837	53,224,874	1,490,968	13,483,196	1,322,252	1,968,815	24,365	634,783	1,811,735	297,124	55.10	
1838	59,878,905	2,369,956	16,655,757	1,420,112	3,220,725	21,329	601,032	1,688,022	338,053	64.7	
1839	60,346,066	5,949,391	12,704,417	1,600,123	2,345,918	16,988	812,825	1,881,245	281,675	70.8	

EXPORTS.

An account in official value of all British produce and manufactures exported, and of Colonial and foreign produce re-exported from Great Britain to all parts of the world (except Ireland) in each of the 32 years 1807—1839 and also of the declared value of the British produce and manufactures in each of the same years.

Years.	Total Export.		Ratio of declared for every £100 official.	Official value of Colonial and foreign produce re-exported.	Proportions of official value exported in the undermentioned articles.				
	Official value.	Declared value.			Cotton.		Woollen Manufac'trs.	Linen Manufac'ture.	Metals and Hardware.
					Manufac'trs.	Yarn.			
1798 to 1807	£24,457,721	£40,707,491	£166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1808	26,662,288	40,881,671	153	£7,862,305	£12,503,918	£472,078	£4,853,999	£874,460	.....
1809	35,107,439	50,242,761	143	15,194,324	18,425,614	1,020,352	4,416,151	1,157,030	.....
1810	34,940,550	49,975,634	139	10,946,284	17,892,519	1,053,475	4,773,719	1,618,312	.....
1811	24,109,931	34,917,281	145	8,279,698	11,529,551	483,598	4,376,497	702,612	.....
1812	31,243,363	43,657,864	139	11,998,179	15,723,225	794,465	5,084,091	840,095	.....
1813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1814	33,200,580	43,447,372	131	19,157,818	16,535,528	1,119,850	4,931,667	1,524,457	£2,623,858
1815	41,712,002	49,653,245	119	15,708,434	21,480,792	808,853	7,122,571	1,590,074	3,754,715
1816	34,774,520	40,328,940	116	13,441,665	16,183,975	1,380,486	5,586,364	1,559,367	3,712,893
1817	39,235,397	40,337,118	102	10,269,271	20,133,966	1,125,258	5,676,921	1,943,194	3,546,364
1818	41,963,527	45,188,252	107	10,835,800	21,292,354	1,296,776	6,344,099	2,158,312	3,938,665
1819	32,923,575	34,248,495	104	9,879,236	16,696,539	1,585,753	4,602,270	1,547,352	3,008,929
1820	37,818,036	35,568,670	94	10,525,036	20,509,926	2,022,153	4,363,973	1,935,186	3,158,931
1821	40,194,893	35,826,082	89	10,602,090	21,642,936	1,898,679	5,500,922	2,303,443	3,278,047
1822	43,558,490	36,176,837	84	9,211,928	24,559,272	2,351,771	5,943,613	2,594,783	3,709,838
1823	43,144,466	34,691,124	80	8,588,996	24,119,359	2,425,411	5,539,789	2,654,098	3,672,158
1824	48,030,037	37,573,918	78	10,188,596	27,171,556	2,984,345	6,150,937	3,283,403	3,779,772
1825	46,468,282	38,083,773	81	9,155,395	26,597,575	2,897,706	5,925,474	2,709,767	3,704,169
1826	40,332,104	30,847,638	76	10,066,503	21,445,743	3,748,527	5,041,568	2,056,553	4,002,532
1827	51,276,448	36,396,339	72	9,806,248	29,203,138	3,979,760	5,979,701	2,808,082	4,762,462
1828	52,029,151	36,152,799	70	9,928,655	28,981,575	4,485,842	5,720,079	3,118,270	4,674,670
1829	56,218,042	35,830,470	65	10,606,441	31,810,474	5,458,958	5,361,998	2,856,564	4,966,101
1830	61,140,865	38,251,503	62	8,535,786	35,661,381	5,656,460	5,551,644	3,101,031	5,353,824
1831	60,683,933	37,163,648	61	10,729,943	33,682,476	5,674,600	6,187,979	3,662,946	5,943,016
1832	65,026,702	36,444,525	56	11,036,759	37,060,750	6,725,506	6,554,576	2,643,500	6,559,702
1833	69,995,628	39,667,347	56	9,820,586	40,058,158	6,279,057	7,777,952	3,493,642	6,938,993
1834	73,495,536	41,286,594	56	11,549,913	44,201,346	6,802,238	6,508,866	3,764,027	6,965,114
1835	77,932,616	46,926,370	60	12,783,802	44,849,038	7,397,851	7,399,657	4,285,385	8,091,750
1836	84,983,276	53,015,430	62	12,384,538	50,648,612	7,844,819	7,535,064	4,469,530	8,181,669
1837	72,312,207	41,766,205	57	13,223,331	41,900,110	9,211,732	4,680,247	3,213,345	8,002,002
1838	92,107,898	49,640,896	54	12,702,660	54,590,603	10,202,014	6,409,418	4,330,029	9,701,250
1839	96,947,122	52,701,509	54	12,779,057	58,471,805	9,400,904	6,348,570	4,777,711	10,608,212

Report from the Sec'y. of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, 18th June, 1840.

Sir:—This report is submitted in compliance with a resolution passed by the Senate, on the 17th inst. in the following words:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate a precise statement of the revenue actually received, from all sources, between the end of the last fiscal year and the first day of the present month so far as ascertained at this time.”

The answer to this inquiry must be made, in part, from the running account of receipts; and hence all of it cannot be stated with entire accuracy, from the fiscal settlements. But it will be given from precise data, where attainable, and in all cases with sufficient correctness for every general purpose.

The revenues, not including the Post Office or trust funds, actually received into the Treasury, from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 1st of June, 1840, as far as ascertained at this time, have been:

From Customs.....	\$6,091,959 00
Lands.....	1,396,202 00
Miscellaneous.....	32,676 00
	\$7,520,837 00

Within that period there has also been made available, or collected from former deposit

banks, on their bonds..... \$522,128 00
And from the issue of new Treasury notes... 1,427,166 00

It may be proper to add another remark connected with this subject. Under an expectation that the adjournment of Congress will not take place until the next month, this Department has intended, and previous to that event, still intends, to submit through the appropriate committees, a statement of the receipts for the whole of the first half of the year, accompanied by the amount of the expenditures during the same period, and by such suggestions concerning the resources and liabilities of the last half of the year, as the experience of the seven months which shall have elapsed since the session of Congress commenced, may appear to require.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

Baltimore Banks.—The Union Bank of Maryland has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months. The Farmers' and Planters' Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

A Survivor of Bunker Hill.

One of the gallant aids of Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill, we rejoice to learn, survives, in the enjoyment of a green old age. The Albany Evening Journal of a later date furnished an interesting sketch of the life of this veteran—Nathan Maynard—who now lives at Seneca Falls. Judge M. was born in Farmingham near Boston, in August 1755, and is therefore in his 85th year. He was one of the early settlers of Oneida county, after the war, where he has held various public trusts, and was ten years a Judge of the county courts. A son, John Maynard, is now a member of the State Senate. Having joined the provincial army in 1774, near Boston, in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill it was his fortune to be placed in a situation to give a more interesting and graphic account of the thrilling incidents of that day probably than any other man now living. He was aid to Gen. Warren, and he it was who carried the order from the commander to the officers of the several regiments of the American army "to withhold their fire until the firing should be commenced in the centre," by order of the General himself.

The following account of the action is from his own lips, as published in the Journal:

Col. Prescott took possession of Breed's Hill on the night of the 16th of June, 1775, and threw up a breast-work of earth which they called a fort. On the morning of the 17th, at daylight, the British discovered the work and commenced a heavy cannonade from their shipping and from Copp's Hill. Col. Prescott was reinforced in the course of the forenoon by the regiments of Colonels Brown, Nixon and several others.

Gen. Warren who had been appointed by the provincial authorities of Massachusetts a General but three or four days previous, arrived on the ground about the middle of the day; he was in citizen's dress and was on foot, as were all the provincial officers; he had not taken command by virtue of his newly received commission, but the several Colonels insisted upon his at once assuming the command and directing the movements of the day. The British troops were at this time landing and forming in order of battle. Gen. Warren had no military staff and required the services of some one to transmit his orders, and Col. Brewer recommended to him his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Maynard, who was young, active, and had been long enough in the service to be well disciplined.

Young Maynard accepted the invitation of Gen. Warren to act in that capacity, and repaired with him to the centre. The General immediately directed a breast-work to be constructed by doubling a post and rail fence, and filling in with hay which had been mown the day before.

In the meantime dense clouds of smoke rising above Charlestown communicated the awful intelligence that the town had been fired by the enemy, and aided in exasperating the American troops for the bloody affray that was to follow. The breast-work was completed to within thirty rods of the fort occupied by Col. Preston, when the men were forced to quit the work and seize their arms.

The British advanced slowly in two columns, and when the whole were plainly in sight, Mr. Maynard carried the order from Gen. Warren to Col. Nixon, who lay on the Mystic River, "to reserve his fire until the firing should commence in the centre." Returning to the General, he was directed to carry the same order to Col. Prescott and the other officers along the line.

The breathless silence along the American entrenchments was now only broken by hasty words of encouragement and direction from the officers to the men. The British advanced to within ten or twelve rods of the American works, when they fired and commenced displaying their columns to form a line. At this moment Gen. Warren gave the word "FIRE!" On the instant the whole breast-work was in a blaze, and a report, like prolonged thunder, rolled along the line. The enemy were thrown into disorder, and were unable to form their line; a few successive well directed fires compelled them to retreat, which though hasty, was conducted in good order. Gen. Warren, ordered a cessation of the

firing, on account of the scarcity of ammunition. The ground occupied by the advancing columns was nearly covered with the dead and wounded who lay in heaps as they fell across each other. The wounded raised their heads in imploring attitudes, but neither their friends nor their foes could afford them relief. But few of the Americans were killed or wounded in this attack.

All was still as the grave until the front of their columns had passed over all their dead, when the American General, without waiting for the fire of his enemy, gave the word that was to consign hundreds to instant death. This fire was even more destructive than before, and the enemy retired in some confusion. The ground was now literally covered with the dead. The British fired but few shots, and those did but little execution.

The British now received further reinforcements, and a general officer from Boston, and advanced a third time, not in column, but in line. They again marched over their dead and a brisk firing commenced on both sides which lasted nearly an hour, until the firing of the Americans died away for want of ammunition. The British then undertook to storm the fort. Gen. Warren sent a reinforcement of about sixty men to Col. Prescott and sent Mr. Maynard to inform him that he would send more men if he wanted them. Col. Prescott at first thought he had as many men as could stand to advantage, but detained Mr. Maynard until the result of the enemy's first attack should be known. The enemy scaled the embankments with their bayonets. The Americans had few bayonets but fell upon the foe with the breeches of their guns, knocked them down with cobble stones, seized and wrested their guns from them and turned their own bayonets against them. Prescott was every where encouraging his men, and joining in the general melee and shouting with his hoarse voice, "down with them—seize their guns—knock out their brains with stones—cobble stones are our cannon shot." &c. &c. The British were driven out a second time with great loss; a third time they advanced to the attack, when Col. Prescott discovering that the Provincials had been driven from the hay breast-work and that his retreat would soon be cut off, ordered a retreat. The retreat now became general, but was conducted in good order.—Mr. Maynard was not with Gen. Warren when he fell, having been detained in the fort with Colonel Prescott.

Soon after the retreat commenced, Mr. Maynard found his elder brother John (the father of John Maynard of Syracuse) with a broken leg and a British musket for a crutch, making the best head-way he could from the enemy. He threw his wounded brother across his shoulder, and carried him amid showers of bullets beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, where he fainted from loss of blood; a ball had passed through his leg and the blood flowed profusely; the bullet holes were plugged with wads of grass; the wounded brother was again shouldered and carried to Bunker Hill, nearly a mile from the battle ground on Breed's Hill before help could be obtained. His unfortunate brother was soon cured of his wound and served through the war, and before its close was promoted to the rank of Captain.

Consul of Texas.—Thomas A. Dexter, Esq., has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Texas for the port of Boston.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Secretary of State of New Hampshire for public documents.

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No. 2.

Notes on the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad.

By W. H. WILSON, C. E.

The statistical information furnished by the following article, must prove acceptable, not only to every person who travels the road in question, now the great thoroughfare through the State of Pennsylvania, but to all who take a lively interest in the progress and nature of those great internal improvements whose commencement and rapid march will forever signalize the age in which we live.

We have been surprised, in travelling over the line of Canals and Railroads from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, marked as it is at almost every stage by some of the grandest features of nature, and by the triumph of art over great natural obstacles, that no description of the route has been offered to the public, accompanied with a good map. Were a pamphlet, containing a descriptive and statistical account of the road, including a map, prepared by some one of the Engineers, and kept for sale in the passenger cars, and at the different Hotels on the route, as well as at other places, we could almost vouch for the ample reward which would accrue to the author, or publisher. The same may be said of the Reading, Baltimore, and other Railroads. We are surprised, that no publisher by profession, has taken up this subject, and engaged some one of the Engineers, on each of our great railroad and canal thoroughfares, to prepare suitable guide books, a procedure which we find has been effected in England, and doubtless with profit, in relation to the great railroad tracks.

G.
West Haverford, Del. Co., Penn. }
September 12th, 1839. }

From the American Railroad Journal.

Having been employed on the Columbia and Philadelphia railway during its construction, a great many notes relative to the character and cost of the different portions of the work, accumulated in my possession. Taking advantage of some leisure time this summer, (the first that has occurred since the completion of that work,) I have arranged these notes for my own satisfaction, and have added some statements relative to the subsequent operations upon the road. The object being merely to give a correct statistical account, I have abstained from giving expression to any opinions or speculations as to the character or merits of the work. In making comparisons of the performances on different railways, I have often felt the want of correct information as to the important features of the roads in question.

Under the impression that the same might be the case with others, I have thought the annexed account might not be uninteresting to your readers. Should you agree in this opinion it is at your service for publication.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. WILSON.

Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad.

This railway commences at the corner of Broad and Vine streets, in the City of Philadelphia, and terminates at the borough of Columbia on the Susquehanna river, the length being 81 6-10th miles. It has been constructed and is still owned by the State of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1827, surveys of the route were made by direction of the Legislature, and on the 24th of March, 1828, the construction of the railway was authorized as a State work. The location was commenced immediately after, and

early in the year 1829 the grading and bridging of 40 miles of the road were put under contract; different portions of the work were successively contracted for, according to the yearly appropriations made for that purpose. On the 20th September, 1832, twenty miles of single track were opened for travelling; in April 1834, a single track was completed throughout, and in October of the same year, both tracks for the entire length of the road were open for public use. Much incidental work was, however, done after that time, the buildings for depots, workshops, &c. being in an unfinished state and some turn-outs, farm bridges, &c. not constructed.

Major John Wilson had charge of the operations on this line as Chief Engineer, from the commencement of the preliminary surveys, until a short time previous to his death in the spring of 1833, after which time the work was placed under the direction of Edward F. Gay, Esq. The following description will afford some general idea of the prominent features of this railway. From Broad street the line takes a northwesterly course passing near the Fairmount water works, and from thence runs nearly parallel to the Schuylkill river, which it crosses at the distance of about three miles from the city, the grades being undulating, to conform to the inclinations of the streets which are crossed. Immediately west of the river is an inclined plane of 2805 feet in length and 187 feet in height; this plane is straight and its inclination uniform. From the head of the inclined plane, the line is continued on the dividing ridge between waters flowing into the Delaware and Schuylkill, for about 19 miles, to a point near the intersection of the West Chester railway, where it attains an elevation of 543 feet above high tide; the grades on this portion of the road are varied and undulating, but generally ascending westward. The road now descends the northern slope of the South Valley hill into the Great Chester Valley, and after crossing Valley creek, comes to the East or Big Brandywine, at Downingtown; for nearly the whole distance, (about 11 miles,) the descent is at the rate of 29 feet per mile. The height of railway above high tide at Brandywine bridge is 250 feet. From East to West Brandywine, a distance of about 7 miles, the grades are generally ascending, the whole rise between those points being 121 feet. After crossing the West, or Little, Brandywine near Coatesville, the line ascends the Southern slope of the North Valley hill, until it reaches the summit of the Mine ridge at the Gap. According to the first location, an excavation of 37 feet was required at this point, but upon removing a few feet of the surface, the material below was found to be quicksand; after losing a great deal of time, and incurring heavy expense, in efforts to work down this cutting, it was deemed advisable to raise the grade so as to reduce the depth of excavation to 23 feet; in consequence of which, the grade now stands at 45 feet per mile, descending each way from the summit for three-fourths of a mile, and then at forty feet per mile, for one-fourth of a mile, when it meets the original inclination of 30 feet per mile. The Gap summit is 553 feet above high tide at Philadelphia. From this point the road descends, and after crossing Pequea creek, Mill creek, and Big Conestoga, enters the city of Lancaster; leaving which, it is conducted across Little Conestoga, towards the head of the inclined plane at Columbia. This plane is 1800 feet in length and 90 feet in height; it is straight and its inclination uniform. From the foot of the plane, the road continues along the margin of the river Susquehanna, in front of the

town, to the outlet lock and basin of the Pennsylvania Canal. It is graded along the edge of the basin, sufficiently low for the convenient transfer of articles from one mode of conveyance to the other.

The passage of a law to authorize the construction of this railway by the Commonwealth, met with serious opposition, and even after the work had been commenced, it was for some time a matter of doubt whether operations would not be suspended. Under these circumstances, it was the earnest desire of the friends of the road, that as much economy should be used in the construction, as was consistent with a due regard to the utility of the work, when completed. Previous to commencing the location, it became necessary for the Engineer to determine upon its governing principles, and in order to establish these, recourse was had to the experience gained upon works of a similar kind already in operation. It must be recollected that this was in the year 1828, previous to the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, when there were but few railways of any extent in use, and those of very imperfect construction. It was also prior to the successful use of the locomotive engines; it is true that these machines were then operating upon some of the English railroads, but their use was attended with so many objections, that very few were sanguine enough to anticipate their general adoption. After the most mature consideration of the subject, the maximum grade of the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad, was fixed at 30 feet per mile, and its minimum radius of curvature, at 631 feet, these being the limits to which it was thought prudent to go, with an eye to economy of construction on one hand, and the useful effect of the road on the other. The principles here laid down have been adhered to with one exception, which is the increase of grade in surmounting the Mine ridge at the Gap; the distance however for which the grade has been raised is so short, that the difference is scarcely felt by trains passing over the road. It may be proper to observe here, that in references made to this railway by companies prosecuting rival works, or by others interested in representing it in the most unfavorable light, the minimum radius of curvature is stated at 300 feet; there is a curve of this radius 7 chains in length, at the termination of the road, but it is in the streets of Philadelphia, beyond the point at which the locomotive engines are stopped and the trains separated, and ought no more to be taken into view, when referring to the road, than ought the numerous abrupt curves through the Northern Liberties, to be considered as parts of the Trenton Railway. The inclined planes on this road being a source of expense and delay to the transportation, every possible effort has been made to avoid them. A new route of six miles in length has been located, and is now nearly completed, by which the plane at Columbia will be dispensed with; the distance is about the same as the part of the old line to be abandoned, and the grade 35 feet per mile.—Several routes have been surveyed for the purpose of avoiding the inclined plane near Philadelphia, but as yet no alteration has been adopted by the State. Two roads have been commenced by chartered companies for this purpose. The West Philadelphia railway is about 8 miles in length, its maximum grade 57 feet per mile, and its average grade 43 3-10th feet per mile; the grading of this road is principally done, but the work is now suspended for want of funds. The other route is by the Valley and Norristown railroads; the distance by the Valley road is 20½ miles, and then by the Norristown road 13½ miles, making a total of 33½ miles or 2½ miles more than the portion of the State road to be avoided; the maximum grade of the Valley road is 35 7-10th feet per mile, and of the Norristown 37 4-10th feet per mile; the latter road is graded for two tracks, and has one track now in use; on the Valley road the grading is partly done. On no other route yet surveyed for avoiding this plane is the grade less than 40 feet per mile.

The following is a summary of the straight lines and curves on the Columbia and Philadelphia railway.

	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
Straight line,	56	62	54
Curve of 3782 feet radius,		75	25
“ 1981 “	5	24	16

Curve of 1513 “		57	00
“ 1260 “	6	16	73
“ 968 “		8	42
“ 946 “	6	29	04
“ 841 “		0	67
“ 757 “	3	61	29
“ 631 “	1	25	95

Grading.—The width of the road is 25 feet in the excavations, and by the original design it varied on the embankment from 22 to 25 feet according to the supply of material, but at this time the top width of embankments generally exceeds 25 feet. The deepest cuttings on the line are between 30 and 40 feet and the highest embankments is 80 feet.

Inclined Planes.—The inclined plane at Schuylkill river is 2805 feet in length and 187 feet in height; at the head of the plane is a building composed of two wings built of stone, connected by a wooden structure over the roadway. Each wing is calculated to hold a stationary steam engine of 60 horse power; only one, however, has been put up. The rope is an endless one, of nine inches circumference when new, and cost about \$2,800. The first rope used was 6½ inches in circumference, cost \$2,100, weighed 5½ tons, and lasted about one year. The inclined plane at Columbia is 1800 feet in length, and 90 feet in height. The engine house at the head of the plane is built of brick, and designed to accommodate two steam engines of 40 horse power each, one of which is put up. On both of these planes double tracks are laid, and cars are passed up and down at the same time.

Culverts.—The culverts are all built of stone, and the masonry is either hammer dressed, or rubble work; they are 75 in number, with spans varying from 4 to 25 feet, and contain 31,161 perches of masonry.

Bridges.—The number of railway bridges, or viaducts, is 22; they are constructed with stone abutments and piers, surmounted by wooden structures, and contain 61,425 perches of masonry, and 7,212 lineal feet of wooden platform.—Two of these bridges, supported on small stone piers and wooden trestles, have lately been replaced by embankments. There are 33 bridges across the railway for public and private roads. The following are the most important viaducts:

Schuylkill viaduct.—The superstructure is composed of wood, with four distinct trusses, formed of arch pieces, king posts, and braces, being a modification of Burr's plan. The whole width from out to out, is 49 feet 8 inches, which admits of three separate passages, two of 18½ feet each, in the clear, and one of four feet; the latter is intended for foot passengers, one of the former for two railway tracks, and the other for common carriages. The spans are seven in number, and their lengths in clear, between the piers are as follows; two of 122 feet each, three of 135 feet each and two of 137 feet each. The eastern abutment and four piers are founded upon solid rock; the remaining abutment and piers, upon hard gravel. The masonry is coursed and hammer dressed. Five of the piers were built in the river and required coffer dams; one of which stood in 26 feet depth of water. The whole length of wooden platform is 1,045 feet, and the number of perches of masonry 19,100. The height of the bridge floor above the usual water line, is 38 feet.—The total cost including painting inside and outside, was \$133,916 57.

Valley Creek viaduct consists of four spans, each 130 feet in clear between the piers. The piers are built of rubble masonry, and vary from 56 to 59 feet in height. The original structure was on Burr's plan, having two trusses, with a clear width of 18½ feet, and cost, including stone work, \$22,254 21. The wood work was destroyed recently by fire, and replaced by a lattice bridge (lowered so as to admit of the railway being carried over the top,) at a cost of \$17,218 13.

East Brandywine viaduct has four spans, two of 88 feet 8 inches each, and two of 121 feet 7 inches in the clear. The superstructure is on Burr's plan with a clear width of 18½ feet. The whole length of platform is 477 feet, and the height of floor above water in the creek, 30 feet. Cost \$17,523 20.

West Brandywine viaduct has a wooden superstructure,

resting upon abutments and piers of coursed masonry with rustic faces, commonly denominated rock work. The length of the bridge platform is 835 feet divided into six spans; its greatest height above the water is 72 feet. The whole cost of stone and wood work is \$57,916 00. The plan is similar to that of the bridge over East Brandywine, except that the superstructure is lowered for the Railway to pass over its top. This and the new bridge at Valley Creek, are the only two of the principal structures, on this line, in which the usual form of roof is dispensed with.

Pequea viaduct is a single span of 130 feet, on Burr's plan, and cost \$8,735 50.

Mill Creek viaduct is built on Burr's plan; the whole length of wooden platform is 550 feet, and its greatest elevation from the water 40 feet. Cost \$9,273 18.

Big Conestoga viaduct is 1,412 feet in length, and is elevated 60 feet above the water. The piers are built of rubble masonry, and the superstructure is lattice work on Town's plan. Whole cost \$31,503 57. The longest span of this bridge is 120 feet.

Little Conestoga viaduct.—The piers are built of rubble masonry and the wood work on Burr's plan. The flooring is 804 feet in length and is elevated 47 feet above the water of the creek. Cost \$15,359 00.

Railway superstructure.—The length of road being, as before stated, 81 6-10th miles, there are 163 2-10th miles of single track; of which six miles are laid with granite sills plated with flat iron bars, 18 miles with wooded string pieces plated in a similar manner, two miles with stone blocks and edge rails, having stone sills extending across the track at every 15 feet, and 137 2-10th miles with stone block and edge rails, (having wooden sills extending across the track at intervals,) except on some of the embankments, where the edge rail is secured, to cross sills of wood, supported by mud sills.

Granite Track.—The trenches are dug in the direction of the road, two feet in width, and 22 inches in depth, measuring from the level of top of sill. Broken stone is then placed and compacted in layers of 3 inches each. Upon this are laid granite sills varying in length from 3 to 12 feet, and one foot in depth and width. Holes are drilled into the stone (to correspond with the holes in the bars, and to suit the width and position of the track) three and a half inches in depth, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. Into these holes, plugs of locust wood are driven, to receive the spikes which secure the iron bars, which are 15 feet in length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. The inner edge of the sills, is chamfered off for a width of two inches, and the outside is backed up with broken stone. Horse power being used on the road when this track was laid, a horse path was formed of broken stone or gravel 6 inches in depth. The average cost for one mile of this track, including the trimming and dressing off half the width of roadway was \$10, 179 20.

Wooden Track.—The trenches are dug across the road, four feet apart, eight feet in length, one foot in width, and 16 inches in depth (making 24 inches to top of wooden rail.) Into these, broken stone is rammed in layers, upon which are laid sills of chestnut or white oak, seven and a half feet long and seven inches square. The sills are notched to receive a yellow pine string piece 6 inches square, which is secured in its place by wooden wedges. Flat iron bars are then spiked on similar to those used on the granite track; the horse path is also similar. This track cost \$5,604 48 per mile.

The two kinds of superstructure just described, have been in use on this road about seven years, but during the last year, they have been travelled over only by a few cars drawn by horses, being so much out of order as to be unsafe for locomotive engines. The wooden sills and string pieces have become decayed, and in both cases the iron bars are constantly working loose. In many places these bars have been broken, or split, by the heavy weights passing over them, particularly on the stone track. It is intended to renew this portion of the road with edge rails; a short distance has already been done.

Edge rails on stone blocks and sills.—The trenches are

dug in the direction of the road, 28 inches wide, and 24 inches deep, (from top of block;) at every 15 feet these are connected by a cross trench 16 inches wide. Broken stone to the depth of 12 inches, is well rammed in layers; the blocks and sills are then settled in their places by heavy rammers, and backed up to their tops with broken stone.—The blocks are of granite, or other hard stone, 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 12 inches deep; the sills are of the same material, six and a half feet in length, and one foot square, placed across the track at every 15 feet; the blocks are so arranged as to give a support to the rails at every three feet. Cast iron chairs weighing 15 lbs., are secured to the blocks and sills, by bolts driven into cedar plugs previously inserted into the stone; there are two bolts to a chair, weighing 10 ounces each; between the stone and chair, a piece of tarred canvass is inserted. The rails are of rolled iron, 15 feet long, three and a half inches deep, parallel at top and bottom, and weigh 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per lineal yard. The rail is secured in the chair by two wrought iron wedges, one on each side, weighing 10 oz. The horse path for this track is formed of broken stone and gravel nine inches deep. Average cost of one mile, \$12,568 85.

Several miles of track were laid in a similar manner to the above, omitting the stone sill, and substituting in its place two blocks, at a cost of \$10,927 88 per mile. This kind of track was found so liable to spread, particularly in the spring of the year, when the ground was soft, that wooden sills have since been put in at intervals, connecting the two rails of the track.

Edge rails on stone blocks and locust sills.—This kind of track is similar to the edge rail track already described, with the following exceptions; instead of stone sills, locust are used, placed 15 feet apart on the straight lines, and nine feet apart on the curves; to suit which, some bars were rolled in lengths of 18 feet; the stone horse path is dispensed with, the tops of the blocks and sills being level with the graded surface of road. The average cost of one mile on this plan is \$13,240 92; the excess over the cost of the track where stone sills were used, is owing to a rise in the cost of iron, from \$41 to \$50 per ton (delivered in Philadelphia.) On newly formed embankments the following plan was adopted; longitudinal trenches were dug, 22 inches wide, and 22 inches deep; broken stone to the depth of 6 inches, being rammed in, string pieces of white oak or chestnut were laid, 12 inches deep by 10 inches wide; these being notched to the depth of two inches, across sills of the same material, 6 by 8 inches, were secured to them at every 3 feet by pins or wedges. On these sills the iron chairs, rails, etc., were placed. The trenches were connected at intervals, by cross trenches, running out to the edge of the embankment, for the purpose of carrying off any water which might collect. This description of track cost \$12,905 35 per mile.

This road having been designed and constructed with a view to the use of horse power, a system of turn-outs and side tracks was adopted with particular reference to that kind of travelling. Turn-outs were placed at intervals from one track to the other, and side tracks were constructed, adjacent to each of the main tracks, at the distance of one mile and a half apart, for the whole length of the road; these side tracks measured as follows: 160 feet in length parallel to the main track, and 70 feet at each end, curved to the intersection with outside rail of main track. They afforded a space of about 200 feet in length for cars, and as the cars always entered in the same direction after both tracks were completed, only one moveable switch was used. The castings were according to J. Elgar's plan, and were made under his direction. Upon the introduction of steam power upon the road, the numerous castings were found very objectionable, and useless; nearly all of them were consequently taken up, and most of the side tracks were also removed. Wherever it has since been found necessary for the accommodation of business to have turn-outs or crossings, new castings have been made use of, better adapted to the present mode of travelling.

The branches connected with this railway which have been completed for use, are, the West Chester railway, 10 miles in length, intersecting about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and the Harrisburg railway 40 miles in length, connecting at

Lancaster, 12 miles from the western extremity. On the former of these roads, horse power is used; on the latter, steam power;—both belong to chartered companies. The following table exhibits the cost of the Columbia and Philadelphia railway as nearly as can be ascertained. From the commencement of the work to the time of its being opened for public use, the gross amount of the appropriations for purposes of construction could easily be obtained; but since that period various sums have been appropriated yearly to this road, some of which properly belong to the item of construction, while others have been applied to objects not connected therewith.

All the documents relating to this subject have been carefully examined and the result is believed to be as correct as can possibly be obtained.

Total Cost of Columbia and Philadelphia Railway.

Grading,.....	\$ 619,158 69
Culverts,.....	74,113 94
Railway bridges or viaducts,.....	327,695 80
Road and farm bridges,.....	42,055 00
Fencing,.....	65,410 86
Railway superstructure,.....	2,181,156 25
Buildings and machinery,.....	111,787 12

Engineering and superintendence,.....	133,934 31
Damages,.....	54,833 29
Repairs,.....	42,451 76
Incidental,.....	11,980 18
Alteration to accommodate the city of Lancaster,.....	60,000 00
	<u>\$3,754,577 20</u>

Cost when the road was open for use in 1834; after which the following additional expenditures were made.

Locomotive engines,.....	327,203 41
Additional buildings, turn-outs, &c.,.....	37,511 16
Retained per centage on old contracts,.....	5,134 08
Engineering,.....	4,741 25
New ropes at inclined planes,.....	11,584 34
Embankment at Maul's bridge,.....	1,796 34
Renewal of wooden track,.....	18,907 48
Re-building Valley creek bridge,.....	17,218 13
New road to avoid Columbia inclined plane,.....	118,123 53
	<u>\$4,296,796 92</u>

The following particulars in relation to the working of the Columbia and Philadelphia railway, are compiled from the annual reports of the officers of the road, up to October 31st, 1838, the date of the last report.

	Road expenses.	Motive power expenses.	Road tolls.	Motive power tolls.	Total expenses.	Total tolls.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
From commencement of travel, to October 31, 1835,	41,973 13	55,246 27	185,560 67	43,790 55	97,219 40	229,351 22
From Oct. 31, 1835, to do 1836,	75,311 32	184,878 84	173,837 12	90,969 12	260,190 16	264,806 24
From Oct. 31, 1836, to do 1837,	59,024 95	114,859 76	211,324 16	137,338 67	173,884 71	348,662 83
From Oct. 31, 1837, to do 1838,	44,033 23	133,820 90	233,588 75	164,052 74	177,854 13	397,641 49
	<u>\$ 220,343 63</u>	<u>\$ 488,805 77</u>	<u>\$ 804,310 70</u>	<u>\$ 436,151 08</u>	<u>\$ 709,148 40</u>	<u>\$1,240,461 78</u>

All the cars used on this road belong to individuals or companies, but the motive power is furnished by the State, except in the case of the West Chester cars and some few others, which are drawn by horses. Every thing connected with the management of the motive power is entrusted to an officer styled "Superintendent of motive power;" the repairs of the road are attended to by a Supervisor; these officers are independent of each other, appoint all persons employed under them, and report annually to the Board of Canal Commissioners on the state of their respective departments. There are five offices for the collection of tolls, the incumbents of which are appointed by the Board of Canal Commissioners. Separate accounts are kept by the collectors of the tolls received for the use of the road, and for motive power; the latter constitute a fund, out of which all expenses in that department are paid; for the repairs of the road, yearly appropriations are made by the Legislature.

The rates of toll for the use of the road vary from six mills to four cents per ton (of 2000 pounds) per mile; there are 12 different rates, the average of which would be two cents per ton per mile. The lowest rates are for coal, stone, iron ore, vegetables, lime, manure and timber; and the highest are for dry goods, drugs, medicines, steel and furs. On the United States' Mail, the toll is one mill per mile, for every ten pounds; on every passenger one cent per mile. In addition to these rates, a toll is levied, of one cent per mile on each burthen car, two cents per mile on each baggage car, and on every passenger car one cent per mile for each pair of wheels. The motive power toll is, for each car having four wheels, one cent per mile, for each additional pair of wheels five

mills, for each passenger, one cent per mile, and for all other kinds of loading, 12 mills per ton (of 2000 pounds) The owners of cars now charge \$3 25 for every passenger, and \$7 50 for every ton of merchandise conveyed the whole length of the road, they paying all tolls: which is at the rate of four cents per mile for a passenger, and 9 14-100 cents per mile for a ton of goods. Taking the length of the road at 82 miles, the average number of passengers to an eight-wheel car at 30, and the load of a four-wheel burthen car at three tons, we have the following results:

Road toll on an eight-wheel car,.....	4 cents per mile.
" 30 passengers,.....	30 "
Motive power toll on car,.....	2 "
" 30 passengers,.....	30 "
Total toll for 30 passengers,.....	66 "

or 2 2-10 cents per mile for each passenger, leaving 1 8-10 cents per mile to the owners of the car for every passenger. Road toll on a four-wheel burthen car,.... 1 cent per mile.
" three tons of dry goods,.... 12 "
Motive power toll on car,..... 1 "
" three tons of goods,..... 3 6-10 "

Total toll on three tons of dry goods, 17 6-10 "

or 5 86-100 cents per ton per mile, leaving 3 28-100 cents per ton per mile to the owner of the car.

In making comparisons between the working of this and other railways, the error has generally been committed, of

taking the motive power expenses (given in the reports of the State officers) as the whole cost of transportation; it must be recollected, that the State merely furnishes the moving power; the owners of cars have to provide their own workshops, and depots for receiving and depositing goods; they are also obliged to send agents with their cars and have to take the risk of all accidents. The duty of the State agents who accompany each train, is to regulate the motions of the train, and to see that proper returns are made to the collectors, of the passengers and freight conveyed.

Details of motive power expenses for the year ending October 31st, 1838.

Expended at workshops,.....	\$14,102 05
" inclined planes,.....	16,942 90
Superintendent, clerk, and car agents,.....	8,022 00
Car inspectors,.....	1,196 00
Conductor of State cars,.....	407 50
Engineers of locomotives,.....	10,786 00
Firemen,.....	6,662 87½
Watermen,.....	6,825 00
Woodmen,.....	8,212 22
Wood,.....	27,889 33½
Coal,.....	10,732 67½
Materials for engines,.....	20,720 91½
Oil,.....	6,668 85
Miscellaneous,.....	852 62
	\$139,920 94
Add amount of debts contracted,.....	5,600 00
	\$145,520 94
Deduct stock on hand, fuel, iron, oil, &c.,....	11,700 00
	\$133,820 84

During the same year, the number of passengers conveyed was 103,336 way and through, equal to 75,612 through; the number of tons of freight transported was 87,180, and the whole number of miles travelled was 260,400.

List of persons employed in motive power department.

Superintendent of motive power, at,.....	\$4 00	per day.
Clerk,.....	2 00	"
2 car inspectors, each,.....	2 00	"
Manager between Philadelphia and inclined plane,.....	2 50	"
4 agents for passenger trains each,.....	2 00	"
5 " burthen, ".....	1 50	"
Conductor of State cars,.....	1 25	"
Master Machinist,.....	4 00	"
2 Foremen of workshops, each,.....	2 00	"
18 machinists, pay varying from \$1 00 to 9 smiths, ".....	2 00	"
9 assistants, each,.....	1 25	"
Engineer of stationary engine at workshop,.....	1 16	"
Watchman,.....	1 16	"
2 Managers, at inclined planes, each,.....	2 50	"
2 Engineers, ".....	2 00	"
2 Firemen, ".....	1 25	"
2 Riggers, ".....	1 50	"
11 Signal men, and assistants,.....	1 25	"
26 Engineers of locomotives,.....	2 00	"
33 Firemen of locomotives, each,.....	1 25	"
19 Watermen,.....	1 00	"
33 Woodmen,.....	1 00	"

The superintendent in his report dated October, 1837, states as follows: "The heavy locomotives now used for the transportation of freight are capable of drawing thirty-five cars, each with a load of three tons, or one hundred and five tons, exclusive of the cars, engine, and tender. If their weight be added, the whole will be one hundred and ninety tons." The average number of cars to each engine, actually hauled during the season, falls far short of the number just given; this is owing to the irregularity and decrease of business which prevailed, and to the rule, which for the ac-

commodation of the trade was adopted, of starting a train whenever one of sufficient size to justify the expense had accumulated, without delaying, and increasing the expense of the transporters by waiting for a full one.

The number of locomotive engines, on the road at the date of the last report was thirty-six, of which, twenty-seven were in good order. The daily duty of the engines is to run from the head of one inclined plane to the head of the other, a distance of seventy-seven miles; between the foot of the Schuylkill plane and Philadelphia, a distance of three miles, two engines are generally kept employed in taking the trains to and fro: from the Columbia plane to the canal basin, horse power is used, the distance being only one mile.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

Important Surgical Operation for Consumption of the Lungs.—There is no disease that has claimed and received a greater share of attention than Pulmonary Consumption, and with what success, the public is but too well aware; any remedy therefore that may offer but partial advantage in this fatal malady should be received with favor.

We understand an operation was performed upon Mr. John Beitzel, of Kensington, on the 15th day of May last, which promises entire success.

The disease was in the right side, a great portion of the lung being occupied by an abscess which communicated with the cavity of the chest—the diagnosis being based upon physical exploration.

The operation was performed by Dr. J. P. Bethell, in presence of Drs. J. E. Taylor, J. K. Knorr, C. Baker, G. W. Patterson, and T. A. Railly.

An incision was made about three inches long between the sixth and seventh ribs; a gum elastic tube was introduced into the cavity of the abscess, and the pus drawn off by means of a pump. The orifice was kept open and the tube applied until the pus (which amounted to 24 ounces) was entirely removed.

The patient immediately after the operation became entirely relieved; his cough subsided, and his respiration became easy.

He is now convalescent, having had no bad symptoms since the operation, and remains under the care of Drs. Bethell and Taylor.—*Inq.*

Rival to the Daguerreotype.—The Baltimore Patriot contains the following account of an American rival to the French process, by which miniatures are taken:—

The process is a modification of the Daguerreotype. The likenesses are not taken by a glass camera and by refracted light, but by a new invention, purely of American origin, viz: A metallic reflector reflects the light of the sun, received from the face of the person sitting for a likeness, back, and a silver plate, placed in the focus of the reflector, receives the impression, when a chemical action takes place, and a perfect image is the consequence. The time for this operation varies, I learn, from one and a half to three minutes, when a screen is used, according to the influence, for the time being, of the chemical rays of the sun, &c.

Common Council of Philadelphia.—Mr. Ferguson, from the committee on finance, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay, under the direction of the committee on finance, all interest on *city loans* that may be now due and unpaid or that may hereafter become due, *in specie*—which was passed. Select Council concurred.

Liverpool, May 23.—*Great arrival of Vessels at Liverpool.*—Owing to a change of wind on Saturday last, there were 80 arrivals at Liverpool, from foreign ports, principally vessels of large burden and with valuable cargoes, viz: 1 from China, 27 from the United States, (21 with cotton, 5 with flour, and 1 with tea,) 6 from the West Indies and adjacent parts, 2 from Africa, 10 from the Mediterranean, 3 from Spain, 5 from Portugal, 6 from the Baltic; also 24 from Ireland, and 23 coastwise—Total 107 vessels.

Abstract of returns of the Banks in the State of New Hampshire, showing their condition the first Monday of June 1940.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Capital stock paid in.	Amount of debts of Stockholders and Directors secured by pledge of stock.	Value of real estate.	Amount of all debts due to the Bank.	Amount of debts due from Directors not entered in second column.	Amount of Specie in vault.	Amount of bills of other Banks on hand.	Amount of deposits in the Bank.	Amount of deposits in other Banks for the redemption of bills.	Amount of bills in circulation.
Ashuelot Bank,	\$100,000 00	\$150 00	\$2,998 24	\$132,993 16	*\$18,994 97	\$5,574 14	\$2,131 00	\$5,961 71	\$3,594 58	\$37,780
Bank of Lebanon,	100,000 00	7,087 00	1,325 00	120,360 14	*18,616 82	8,102 59	3,244 00	3,390 91	14,706 24	35,652
Clarendon Bank,	60,000 00	.....	2,222 51	105,876 57	18,483 25	2,223 40	23 00	2,573 66	5,101 20	38,859
Commercial Bank,	150,000 00	47,228 33	.....	224,177 91	3,600 00	15,551 13	3,567 65	52,937 99	64,110 66	58,924
Cheshire Bank,	100,000 00	13,425 00	2,054 00	126,197 54	6,600 00	2,571 49	2,378 00	9,982 03	20,169 00	39,245
Concord Bank, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut River Bank,	60,000 00	.....	2,799 65	118,638 53	32,920 67	66,837 96	1,387 00	33,079 29	10,000 00	43,112
Derry Bank,	100,000 00	6,603 87	2,000 00	129,505 78	5,012 72	3,722 49	450 00	15,519 23	7,828 65	25,106
Dover Bank,	100,000 00	7,206 51	4,200 00	136,094 26	5,272 60	4,006 45	981 00	8,404 46	6,045 05	36,750
Exeter Bank,	100,000 00	5,650 00	1,000 00	136,652 63	.....	2,906 66	42 00	7,238 10	20,060 55	41,406
Farmers' Bank,	65,000 00	.....	2,350 00	103,284 59	.....	5,610 45	3,124 00	13,292 61	12,990 47	46,680
Grafton Bank,	100,000 00	4,152 04	5,038 34	173,227 93	13,945 32	6,918 98	4,232 50	15,416 86	1,931 14	58,933 50
Granite Bank,	100,000 00	3,517 75	3,867 73	126,399 33	13,923 36	4,514 48	5,675 76	4,658 74	13,089 75	44,997
Lancaster Bank,	50,000 00	2,278 00	5,500 00	75,751 95	*19,680 84	1,105 68	1,534 00	13,306 53	4,213 13	16,876
Manufacturers' Bank,	100,000 00	19,447 50	3,416 56	138,987 21	7,072 25	6,181 81	2,108 00	15,263 89	19,996 79	33,921
Mechanics' Bank,	13,287 00	1,770 00	1,770 00	166,877 15	20,461 98	23,065 35	3,105 00	50,837 39	6,163 91	42,648
Merrimack County Bank,	3,300 00	.....	4,671 65	126,279 61	1,892 17	12,264 42	5,795 28	13,559 35	20,303 95	38,826
Nashua Bank,	100,000 00	2,300 00	.....	159,890 73	6,062 55	5,519 29	5,748 00	12,490 36	9,658 91	61,188
New Hampshire Bank,	145,500 00	6,655 00	8,191 18	173,617 58	39,318 92	11,156 58	3,638 00	13,151 48	6,526 67	650,520
New Hampshire Union Bank,	150,000 00	22,748 00	5,425 00	186,263 92	25,680 00	10,131 89	1,567 00	9,496 67	6,254 08	31,747
Piscataqua Bank,	300,000 00	4,700 00	.....	552,128 12	72,200 45	10,506 25	2,335 17	23,029 81	17,584 43	63,983
Portsmouth Bank,	100,000 00	5,159 50	5,616 93	118,026 94	11,437 88	12,334 59	2,235 73	21,134 37	12,753 68	22,535
Pemigewasset Bank,	50,000 00	2,073 78	3,102 19	87,404 66	18,446 59	2,874 24	569 00	11,471 06	.....	30,675
Rochester Bank,	100,000 00	4,602 83	1,348 94	124,182 50	.....	6,025 16	895 00	1,342 21	24,167 10	53,711
Roxbury Bank,	100,000 00	10,152 00	1,000 00	123,022 97	10,920 14	7,206 25	5,036 97	30,759 09	10,694 35	13,455
Stafford Bank,	100,000 00	5,400 00	4,500 00	154,953 69	11,258 45	8,793 82	1,246 00	21,572 46	10,039 59	45,364
Winnepississet Bank,	107,000 00	8,001 00	4,125 22	138,183 54	f 4,407 24	7,643 49	1,481 00	3,690 16	9,636 45	47,151
Wolfeborough Bank,	100,000 00	843 15	3,375 00	141,938 86	114 36	10 14	44 00	57	.....	30,706
	\$2,837,508 00	\$205,960 26	\$76,893 14	\$4,099,612 80	\$386,123 53	\$193,359 04	\$64,594 20	\$420,800 99	\$337,620 31	\$1,089,750 50

* Returns do not show whether included in second column or not.

a Including \$2,000 deposited in Boston.

b Including \$30,449 old emission.

c Including checks on other Banks.

d Exclusive of other liabilities amounting to \$145,738 60, payable to July 1842.

e Including \$4,068 77 due Suffolk Bank.

f Exclusive of \$7,046 19, on which Directors with others are liable.

g Including personal property.

President's Message.

Northeastern Boundary.—The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. Van Buren, his secretary.

To the Senate.—The importance of the subject to the tranquillity of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the Northeastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to as to effect that object.

The British Commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is so to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought in view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington June 27, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her Majesty's Government by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries, should, in the first instance be communicated to the President. The documents have been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government, only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware, that questions of this nature, so long as they remain open between the two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, must be beset with various and really existing difficulties; or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment. But her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sin-

cere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clue to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings, may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure: and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration, in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government in England: it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual consent, and arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draft recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments, should be to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerably in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to conform to an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government thought the draft of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is on every account expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain certain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draft and the American counter draft. The British draft contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration; the American counter draft did contain such a provision.

The British draft contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draft was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood at that time that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Forsyth, that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and secondly, that in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there are many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions, within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. Fox.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, 26th June, 1840. }

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d instant by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government, by the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement, will at length be attended with success, and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox, of his being accordingly furnished by an early opportunity, with the draft of a proposition amended in conformity with the principles to which her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his Government might have expected that, when the American counter draft was communicated

to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draft of convention or that, if it thought the draft was not in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th July of last year, transmitting the American counter draft, he stated that in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries, and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new project the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object, and which in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of her Majesty's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox renewed assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq., &c.

On motion, by Mr. Buchanan, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

The following circular has been issued by the U. S. Bank. Various changes have been made in the officers and clerks of this Bank. Joseph Cowperthwait has resigned as cashier, and his place been supplied by A. Lardner, Esq.; John Andrews, Esq. Assistant Cashier has also resigned, and the office been dispensed with. The places of many clerks have been vacated, and a general reduction of the salaries of those who remained taken place, so as to diminish the expenses of the institution considerably, under the present contracted state of its business.

I am instructed to inform you, that by a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Bank, adopted at a stated meeting, held on the 16th inst., it was ordered that hereafter no loans, now running to maturity, shall be renewed, (unless originally made with an agreement or understanding to that effect;) and that upon all loans, whether on accommodation paper, upon stock or upon other security, a payment of at least 10 per cent. will be required when due, and the balance to be settled by notes (not renewable,) at from one to seven months. And that all offers or applications for such renewals must be presented to the Board on discount days.

By order of the Board,

A. LARDNER, Acting Cashier.

Three hundred miles a day.—The splendid steamboat Erie, Capt. Titus, returned from Chicago on Saturday last, with a large number of passengers and 300 barrels of flour and pork. The run of the Erie on this occasion is worthy of record. She left Chicago on Tuesday morning at half past nine o'clock, touched at ten intermediate ports, took in passengers and wood and arrived here at 45 minutes past two on Saturday afternoon, thus running the trip of 1,200 miles in four days.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

From the Literary News-Letter.

Scraps of Western History.

We publish below the Journal of the Convention at Boonsborough, in 1775—the first legislative body ever convened upon the soil of Kentucky. Some of the details may perhaps seem trivial; but as specimens of back-woods legislation, and of legislation too, well adapted to the condition and wants of the infant colony, they possess a high degree of interest.—We find, among other characteristic incidents contained in these minutes, the old hunter, Daniel Boone, asking for leave to bring in a bill “for the preservation of the game.” The original manuscript of this Journal is in the possession of the Kentucky Historical Society.

Convention of 1775, at Boonsborough, Ky.

Journal of the proceedings of the House of Delegates, or Representatives of the Colony of Transylvania, begun on Wednesday the 23d of May, in the year of our Lord Christ, 1775, and in the 15th year of the reign of his Majesty, King of Great Britain.*

The proprietors of the said colony having called and required an election of Delegates, or Representatives, to be made for the purpose of legislation, or making and ordaining laws and regulations for the future conduct of the inhabitants thereof; that is to say, for the town of Boonsborough, six members; for Harrodsburg, three; for the Boiling Spring Settlement, four; for the town of St. Asaph, four; and appointed their meeting for the purpose aforesaid, on the aforesaid 23d of May, Anno Domini, 1775.

It being certified to us here, this day, by the Secretary, that the following persons were returned as duly elected for the several Towns and Settlements; to wit, for Boonsborough, Squire Boone, Daniel Boone, Wm. Cocke, Samuel Henderson, Wm. Moore, and Richard Calloway; for Harrodsburg, Thos. Slaughter, John Lythe, Valentine Harmond, and James Douglass; for the Boiling Spring Settlement, James Harrod, Nathan Hammond, Isaac Hite, and Azariah Davis; for the town of St. Asaph, John Todd, Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, John Floyd, and Samuel Wood:—Present, Squire Boone, Daniel Boone, Samuel Henderson, William Moore, Richard Calloway, Thomas Slaughter, John Lythe, Valentine Harmond, James Douglass, James Harrod, Nathan Hammond, Isaac Hite, Azariah Davis, John Todd, Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, John Floyd, and Samuel Wood, who took their seats at Convention.

The House unanimously chose Col. Thomas Slaughter, chairman, and Matthew Jewitt, clerk; and after divine service was performed by the Rev. John Lythe, the House waited on the Proprietors, and acquainted them that they had chosen Mr. Thomas Slaughter, Chairman, and Matthew Jewitt, Clerk, of which they approved; and Col. Richard Henderson, in behalf of himself and the rest of the Proprietors, opened the Convention with a speech, a copy of which, to prevent mistakes, the Chairman procured.

Ordered the said speech to be read: read the same which follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

You are called and assembled at this time for a noble and an honorable purpose—a purpose, however ridiculous and idle it may appear at first view, to superficial minds, yet is of the most solid consequence; and if prudence, firmness and union are suffered to influence your councils and direct your conduct, the peace and harmony of thousands may be expected to result from your deliberations. In short, you are about a work of the utmost importance to the well-being of this country in general, in which the interest and security of each and every individual is inseparably connected; for that State is truly sickly, politically speaking, whose laws or edicts are not careful equally of the different members, and most distant branches, which constitute the one united whole.

* When the above was about half in type, we discovered that Mr. Butler had already published the same in the Appendix to the second edition of his History of Kentucky.

Nay, it is not only a solecism in politics, but an insult to common sense, to attempt the happiness of any community, or composing laws for their benefit, without securing to each individual his full proportion of advantage arising out of the general mass; thereby making his interest, (that most powerful incentive to the actions of mankind,) the consequence of obedience. This at once not only gives force and energy to legislation, but as justice is, and must be eternally the same, so your laws, founded in wisdom, will gather strength by time, and find an advocate in every wise and well disposed person.

You, perhaps, are fixing the palladium, or placing the first corner-stone of an edifice, the height and magnificence of whose superstructure is now in the womb of futurity, and can only become great and glorious, in proportion to the excellence of its foundation. These considerations, gentlemen, will, no doubt animate and inspire you with sentiments worthy the grandeur of the subject.

Our peculiar circumstances in this remote country, surrounded on all sides with difficulties, and equally subject to one common danger, which threatens our common overthrow, must, I think, in their effects, secure to us an union of interests, and consequently that harmony in opinion, so essential to the forming of good, wise and wholesome laws. If any doubt remain amongst you with respect to the force or efficacy of whatever laws, you now, or hereafter make, be pleased to consider that all power is originally in the people; therefore, make it their interest, by impartial and beneficial laws, and you may be sure of their inclination, to see them enforced. For it is not to be supposed that a people, anxious and desirous of having laws made—who approve of the method of choosing delegates, or representatives, to meet in general convention for that purpose, can want the necessary and concomitant virtue to carry them into execution.

Nay, gentlemen, for argument's sake, let us set virtue for a moment out of the question, and see how the matter will then stand. You must admit that it is, and ever will be, the interest of a large majority, that the laws should be esteemed and held sacred; if so, surely this large majority can never want inclination or power to give sanction and efficacy to those very laws, which advance their interest and secure their property. And now, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention, as it is indispensably necessary, that laws should be composed for the regulation of our conduct—as we have a right to make such laws, without giving offence to Great Britain, or any of the American Colonies—without disturbing the repose of any society or community under Heaven—if it is probable, nay, certain, that the laws may derive force and efficacy from our mutual consent, and that consent resulting from our own virtue, interest and convenience, nothing remains but to set about the business immediately, and let the event determine the wisdom of the undertaking.

Among the many objects that may present themselves for your consideration, the first in order must, from its importance, be that of establishing Courts of Justice, or tribunals for the punishment of such as may offend against the laws you are about to make. As this law will be the chief corner-stone in the groundwork or basis of our constitution, let us in a particular manner recommend the most dispassionate attention, while you take for your guide as much of the spirit and genius of the laws of England, as can be interwoven with those of this country. We are all Englishmen, or, what amounts to the same; ourselves and our fathers have for many generations experienced the invaluable blessings of that most excellent constitution; and surely we can't want motives to copy from so noble an original.

Many things, no doubt, crowd upon your minds, and seem equally to demand your attention; but next to that of restraining vice and immorality, surely nothing can be of more importance than establishing some plain and easy method for the recovery of debts, and determining matters of dispute with respect to property, contracts, torts, injuries, etc.—These things are so essential, that if not strictly attended to, our name will become odious abroad, and our peace of short and precarious duration. It would give honest and disinterested persons cause to suspect, that there was some colorable

reason, at least, for the unworthy and scandalous assertions, together with the groundless insinuations contained in an infamous and scurrilous libel lately printed and published concerning the settlement of this country—the author of which avails himself of his station, and, under the specious pretence of proclamation, pompously dressed up and decorated in the garb of authority, has uttered invectives of the most malignant kind, and endeavors to wound the good name of persons, whose moral character would derive little advantage, by being placed in competition with his, charging them, amongst other things equally untrue, with a design “of forming an asylum for debtors and other persons of desperate circumstances,”—placing the proprietors of the soil at the head of a lawless train of abandoned villains, against whom the regal authority ought to be exerted, and every possible measure taken to put an immediate stop to so dangerous an enterprise. I have not the least doubt, gentlemen, but that your conduct in this convention will manifest the honest and laudable intentions of the present adventurers, whilst a conscious blush confounds the wilful calumniators and officious detractors of our infant and yet little community.

Next to the establishment of courts or tribunals, as well for the punishment of public offenders as the recovering of just debts, that of establishing and regulating a militia, seems of the greatest importance. It is apparent, that without some wise institution respecting our mutual defence, the different towns or settlements are every day exposed to the most imminent danger, and liable to be destroyed at the mere will of the savage Indians. Nothing, I am persuaded, but their entire ignorance of our weakness and the want of order, has hitherto preserved us from the destructive and rapacious hands of cruelty, and given us an opportunity at this time of forming secure defensive plans, to be supported and carried into execution by the authority and sanction of a well-digested law.

There are sundry other things, highly worthy your consideration, and demand redress; such as the wanton destruction of our game, the only support of life amongst many of us, and for want of which the country would be abandoned ere to-morrow, and scarce a probability remain of its ever becoming the habitation of any Christian people. This, together with the practice of many foreigners, who make a business of hunting in our country, killing, driving off, and lessening the number of wild cattle and other game, whilst the value of the skins and furs is appropriated to the benefit of persons, not concerned or interested in our settlement; these are evils, I say, that I am convinced can't escape your notice and attention.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention, you may assure yourselves that this new-born country is an object of the most particular attention of the proprietors here on the spot, as well as those on the other side of the mountains; and that they will most cheerfully concur in every measure which can, in the most distant and remote degree, promote its happiness or contribute to its grandeur.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

May 23, 1775.

Ordered that Col. Calloway, Mr. Lythe, Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, and Mr. Samuel Anderson, be a committee to draw up an answer to the Proprietor's speech.

May 25th. Mr. Todd produced to the House an answer (drawn up by the committee) to the Proprietors' speech, and being approved of by the committee, ordered that Mr. Todd, Mr. Cocke, and Mr. Harrod, wait on the proprietors with an answer to their address, which is as follows:

Col. Richard Henderson and Company—

Gentlemen: We received your speech with minds truly thankful for the care and attention you express towards the good people of this infant country, whom we represent. Well aware of the confusion which would ensue the want of rules for our conduct in life, and deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the trust our constituents have reposed in us, though laboring under a thousand disadvantages, which attend prescribing remedies for disorders, which already call for our assistance, as well as those that are lodged in the womb of futurity; yet the task, arduous as it

is, we will attempt with vigor, not doubting but unanimity will insure us success.

That we have an absolute right as a political body, without giving umbrage to Great Britain, or any of the Colonies, to frame rules for the government of our little society, can't be doubted by any sensible, unbiassed mind. And being without the justification of, and not answerable to, any of his Majesty's courts, the constituting tribunals of justice shall be a matter of our first contemplation—and as this will be a matter of the greatest importance, we will still keep in the genius and spirit of the English laws, which happy pattern it shall be our chief care to copy after.

Next to the restraint of immorality, our attention shall be directed towards the relief of the injured as well as the creditor, nor will we put it in the power of calumny and scurrility to say, that our country is an asylum for debtors or any disorderly persons.

Nor shall we neglect, by regulating a militia, as well as the infancy of our country will permit, to guard against, the hostilities and incursions of our savage enemies; and at the same time, to be cautious to preserve the game of our country, so essentially necessary for the subsistence of the first adventurers.

Conscious, Gentlemen, of your veracity, we cannot express the satisfaction we experience, that the proprietors of this promising colony are so ready to concur with us in any measure which may tend to promote its happiness and contribute to its grandeur.

THOMAS SLAUGHTER, Chairman.

To which Colonel Henderson returned the following answer;—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

From the just sense of the nature and importance of the trust reposed in you by your constituents, and your laudable and truly patriotic resolution of exerting your abilities in the service of your country, we derive the most sanguine hopes.

Arduous as the task is, every difficulty must give way to perseverance, whilst your zeal for the public good is tempered with that moderation and unanimity of opinion, so apparent in your conduct.

We, Gentlemen, look with infinite satisfaction on this happy presage of the future felicity of our infant country, and hope to merit a continuation of that confidence you are pleased to express in our veracity and good intentions.

While our transactions have credit for the integrity of our desires, we cannot fail uniting with the delegates of the good people of this country, fully persuaded that the proprietors are zealously inclined to contribute everything in their power which may tend to render it easy, prosperous and flourishing.

RICHARD HENDERSON,
For himself and the Company.

May 25th, 1775.

On motion made, ordered, that Mr. Todd have leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of Courts of Judicature, and regulating the practice therein—Ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, Mr. Calloway, and Mr. Henderson, do bring in a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, leave is given to bring in a bill for regulating a militia—Ordered, that Mr. Floyd, Mr. Harrod, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Hite, be a committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Daniel Boone, leave is given to bring in a bill for preserving game, etc.—Ordered, that Mr. Boone, Mr. Davis, Mr. Harmond, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Moore, be a committee for that purpose.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature, and regulating the practice therein, brought in by the committee, and read by Mr. Todd, passed the first time—Ordered to be referred for second reading, etc.

The bill for establishing and regulating a militia, brought in by the committee and read by Mr. Floyd—Ordered to be read by the clerk. Read by the Clerk—passed the first time—Ordered to be referred for a second reading.

The bill for preserving game, brought in by the committee, ordered to be read by the Clerk—Read and passed the first time—Ordered to be referred for second reading. Ordered, that the convention be adjourned until to-morrow, 6 o'clock.

May 26th. Met according to adjournment. Mr. Robert McAfee appointed Sergeant at Arms.

Ordered, that the Sergeant at Arms bring John Guiss before this Convention, to answer for an insult offered Colonel Richard Calloway.

The bill for regulating a militia, read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature and regulating the practice therein, read second time. Ordered to be recommitted, and that Mr. Dandridge, Mr. Todd, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Calloway, be a committee to take it into consideration.

On motion of Mr. Todd, leave is given to bring in an attachment bill. Ordered that Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, and Mr. Douglass, be a committee for that purpose.

The bill for establishing writs of attachment, read by the Clerk and passed the first time. Ordered to be referred for second reading.

On motion of Mr. Dandridge, leave is given to bring in a bill to ascertain Clerks' and Sheriffs' fees. The said bill was read and passed the first time. Ordered to be referred for the second reading.

On motion made by Mr. Todd, ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Lythe, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Hite, be a committee to draw up a compact between the proprietors and the people of this colony.

On motion of Mr. Lythe, leave is given to bring in a bill to prevent profane swearing and Sabbath breaking—Read the same by the Clerk—Ordered that it be recommitted, and that Mr. Lythe, Mr. Todd, and Mr. Harwood, be a committee appointed to make amendments, etc.

Mr. Guiss was brought before the convention and reprimanded by the Chairman.

Ordered, that Mr. Todd, and Mr. Harrod wait on the proprietors to know what name for this colony would be agreeable. Mr. Todd and Mr. Harrod reported, that it was their pleasure that it should be called Transylvania.

The bill for ascertaining Clerks' and Sheriffs' fees read the second time—passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The attachment bill read the second time and ordered to be engrossed. A bill for preserving game, read the second time and passed. Ordered to be recommitted, and that Mr. Todd, Mr. Boone, and Mr. Harrod, be a committee to take it into consideration.

The militia bill read the third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Todd, leave is given to bring in a bill for the punishment of criminals. Ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, and Mr. Lythe be a committee for that purpose.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature and regulating the practice therein, read second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Boone, leave is given to bring in a bill for improving the breed of horses. Ordered, that Mr. Boone, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Hammond, bring in a bill for that purpose.

The bill for ascertaining Clerks' and Sheriffs' fees, read the third time and passed. The bill for establishing bills of attachment, read the third time and passed.

On motion, ordered, that Mr. Todd have leave to absent himself from this House.

The bill for the punishment of criminals, brought in by the committee, read by the Clerk, passed the first time, and ordered to be considered, etc.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature and regulating the practice therein, read the third time with amendments and passed.

The bill for improving the breed of horses, brought in by Captain Boone, read the first time—passed and ordered to be referred for consideration, etc.

Ordered, that the convention adjourn till to-morrow, 5 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment.

The bill to prevent profane swearing and Sabbath break-

ing, read the second time with amendments—Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the punishment of criminals brought in and read—passed the second time. Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the improvement of the breed of horses, read the second time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, that Mr. Harrod, Mr. Boone, and Mr. Cocke, wait on the proprietors, and beg that they will not indulge any person whatever, in granting them lands on the present terms, unless they comply with the former proposals of settling the country, etc.

On motion of Squire Boone, leave is given to bring in a bill to preserve the range. Ordered that he have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose. The following message received from the proprietors, as follows, to-wit.

To give every possible satisfaction to the good people, your constituents, we desire to exhibit our title deed from the Aborigines and first owners of the soil of Transylvania, and hope you will cause an entry to be made of the exhibition in your journal, including the courses and abutments of the lands or country contained therein, so that the boundaries of our colony may be fully known and kept on record.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Transylvania, May 27th, 1775.

Ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Hite, inform the proprietors that their request will be complied with; in consequence of which, Col. Henderson personally attended the Convention, with John Farrow, attorney, in fact, for the head warriors or chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, who, in presence of the Convention, made livery and session of all the lands in a deed of feofment, then produced, and bearing date the 17th day of last March, 1775.

To which Col. Henderson, in behalf of himself and company, produced his deed, which is bounded and abutted as follows, viz:—Beginning at the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Kentucky, Chenoa, or what by the English is called Louisa River; from thence running up the said river; and the most northerly branch, to the head spring thereof; thence a southeast course to the top ridge of Powell's mountain; thence westwardly along the ridge of Powell's mountain, unto a point from which a northwest course will strike or hit the head spring or the most southwardly branch of Cumberland river; thence down the said river, including all its waters, to the Ohio river, thence up the said river to the beginning.

A bill for preserving the range, brought in by the committee, was read, passed the first time. Ordered to be laid by for a second consideration.

The bill to prevent profane swearing and Sabbath breaking, read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, that Mr. Calloway and Mr. Cocke wait on the proprietors, with the laws that have passed, for their perusal and approbation.

The committee appointed to draw up the compact between the proprietors and the people, brought in and read it, as follows, viz: Whereas, it is highly necessary for the peace of the proprietors and the security of the people of this colony, that the powers of the one and the liberties of the other be ascertained; we, Richard Henderson, Nathaniel Hart, and J. Luttrell, on behalf of ourselves, as well as the other proprietors of the Colony of Transylvania, of the one part, and the representatives of the people of the said colony in convention assembled, of the other part, do most solemnly enter into the following contract and agreement:

1. That the election of delegates in this colony be annual.

2. That the convention may adjourn and meet again on their own adjournment, provided that in cases of great emergency the proprietors may call together the delegates before the time adjourned to; and if a majority does not attend, they may dissolve them and call a new one.

3. That to prevent dissention and delay of business, one proprietor shall act for the whole, or some one delegated by them for that purpose, who shall always reside in the colony.

4. That there be a perfect religious freedom and general toleration, provided, that the propagators of any doctrine or tenets, widely tending to the subversion of our laws, shall

for such conduct be amenable to, and punishable by, the civil courts.

5. That the judges of superior and supreme courts be appointed by the proprietors, but be supported by the people—to them be answerable for their mal-conduct.

6. That quit-rents never exceed two shillings sterling for 100 acres.

7. That the proprietors appoint a sheriff, who shall be one of three persons recommended by the court.

8. That the judges of the superior courts have, without fee or reward, the appointment of the clerks of this colony.

9. That the judges of the inferior courts be recommended by the people, and approved of by the proprietors, and by them commissioned.

10. That all military and civil officers be within the appointment of the proprietors.

11. That the office of Surveyor General belong to no person interested, or a partner in this purchase.

12. That the legislative authority, after the strength and maturity of the colony will permit, consist of three branches, to-wit: the delegates or representatives chosen by the people, a council not exceeding twelve men, possessed of landed estate, residing in the colony, and the proprietors.

13. That nothing with respect to the number of delegates from any town or settlement, shall hereafter be drawn into precedent; but that the number of representatives shall be ascertained by law, when the state of the colony will admit of amendment.

14. That the land offices be always open.

15. That commissions without profit be granted without fee.

16. That the salaries of all officers appointed by the proprietors, be settled and regulated by the laws of the country.

17. That the convention have the sole power of raising and appropriating all public moneys, and electing their treasurer.

18. That for a small time, till the state of the colony will permit to fix some place of holding the convention, which shall be permanent, the place of meeting shall be agreed on by the proprietors and the convention.

To the faithful, and religious, and perpetual, observance of all and every of the above articles, the said proprietors, on behalf of themselves as well as those absent, have hereunto, interchangeably set their hands, and affixed their seals, the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

RICH'D HENDERSON, (Seal.)

NATHANIEL HART, (Seal.)

J. LUTTRELL, (Seal.)

THOMAS SLAUGHTER, Ch'n., (Seal.)

A bill for improving the breed of horses read, and passed the third time.

The bill for the punishment of criminals read the third time, and passed.

The bill to preserve the range read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, that Mr. Lythe wait on Col. Henderson and the rest of the proprietors, with the bill for establishing courts of judicature and regulating the practice therein.

The bill to preserve the range, read the third time and passed.

Ordered, that Col. Calloway wait on the proprietors with the bill for preserving the range.

Ordered, that a fair copy of the several bills passed into laws, be transmitted to every settlement in this colony that is represented.

Ordered, that the delegates of Boonsborough be a committee to see that the bills that are past be transcribed in a fair hand, into a book for that purpose.

Ordered, that the proprietors be waited on by the chairman, acquainting them that the bills are ready for signing.

The following bills this day passed and signed by the proprietors, on behalf of themselves and partners, and the chairman of the convention, on behalf of himself and the other delegates:

1. An act for establishing courts of judicature, and regulating the practice therein.

2. An act for regulating militia.

3. An act for the punishment of criminals.

4. An act to prevent profane swearing and Sabbath breaking.

5. An act for writs of attachment.

6. An act for ascertaining clerks' and sheriffs' fees.

7. An act to preserve the range.

8. An act for improving the breed of horses.

9. An act for preserving game.

All the above mentioned acts were signed by the chairman and proprietors, except the act for ascertaining clerks' and sheriffs' fees, which was omitted, by the clerk not giving it in with the rest.

Ordered, that at the meeting of the delegates, if any member be absent, and doth not attend, that the people choose one to serve in the room of such absent member.

Ordered, that the convention be adjourned until the first Thursday in September next, then to meet at Boonsborough.

MATTHEW JEWITT, Clerk.

Imports and Exports of the U. S.

Friday, June, 26 1840.

The Vice President submitted a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1839; which was laid on the table, and the usual number of extra copies ordered to be printed.

We copy the following abstract of the contents of this document, from the letter of the Register to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The imports during the year have amounted to \$162,092,132, of which there was imported in American vessels, \$143,874,252, and in foreign vessels \$18,217,880. The exports during the year have amounted to \$121,028,416, of which \$103,533,891 were of domestic, and \$17,494,525 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, \$82,127,514 were exported in American vessels, and \$21,406,377 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, \$12,660,434 were exported in American vessels, and \$4,834,091 in foreign vessels.—1,491,279 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,477,928 tons cleared from the ports of the United States. 624,814 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 611,839 tons cleared during the same period.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, is stated at..... 834,244 54-95
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at.. 1,153,551 85-95
And fishing vessels at..... 108,682 34-95

Tons..... 2,096,478 81-95

Of the registered and enrolled tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to..... 1,987,796 47-95
There were employed in the whale fishery..... 131,845 25-95

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year ending the 30th of September, 1839:

Registered..... 55,065 47-95
Enrolled..... 65,928 82-95

Tons..... 120,988 34-95

Globe.

Bank of England.—Quarterly average of the weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 3d of March, 1840, to the 26th of May, 1840, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 98:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation	£16,817,000	Securities	£22,556,000
Deposits	7,225,000	Bullion	4,386,000
	£24,043,000		£26,942,000

Downing street, May 28, 1840.

Review of the Weather, etc., for June, 1840.

If a variety is really charming to a majority of the inhabitants of this Planet (as it is said to be) we think they must have been charmed with the weather of the month just closed; as there was cold frosty weather, with mercury down to 37, and there was scorching hot weather, with mercury up to 90 in the shade, and 126 in the sun; there were thunder and lightning, hail and rain, wind and calm, sunshine and fog; and the wind changed its course eighty-eight times according to our record, and, perhaps, as many others, when it escaped our notice.

The month commenced very hot, with the mercury at 85. On the first day, a thunder gust came up towards night, and it rained nearly two hours with the wind South, when it changed suddenly to North-east, and it hailed for about fifteen minutes, after which it became very cool. It also rained a part of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 26th, 28th, and a very small shower on the 30th.

At Yorkville, on the 7th of June, snow fell in large flakes for a short time. On that night, the frost was so severe as to injure the plants and vegetables at Rochester and at other places between Albany and Buffalo. About the same time there was frost on two mornings at Pottsville, with the mercury down to 37. But what has occurred this season, has occurred before. In the year 1816, there was frost every month in the year. In August of that year, when Indian corn was in the milk, it froze and rotted, so that the farmer had to cut down whole fields of it as useless. In the subsequent year, they had to plant seed of two years old, and in many parts of the country it was so scarce, that good seed corn commanded the enormous price of from three to five dollars per bushel.

But to return to the present season. A violent hail storm passed over a part of Herring co., (Ky.) the fore part of the month, which stripped the trees of their foliage and fruit, and beat down and destroyed much of the wheat and other grain; a newspaper from that vicinity says, it killed a great many birds, turkeys, fowls, and even lambs, calves, and colts. The same storm extended over a part of Indiana, where the hail fell to the depth of twelve inches, causing great destruction. A violent hail storm was also experienced about the same time at Northampton, which did great damage to vegetation.

On the 13th of June, a violent thunder gust, with torrents of rain, was experienced at Salem, New Jersey. The lightning struck a tree near the residence of J. R. Chew, and broke forty panes of glass in his house. At three miles distant from Salem, the rain and hail fell in sheets, accompanied by a gale of wind, which did great injury.

On the 18th of June, Richmond, Virginia, and vicinity, were visited with an extraordinary thunder storm. Newspapers from that quarter say, the quantity of electricity discharged was unparalleled. The sulphuric smell was as strong as the fumes from the White Sulphur Springs. Several persons were stunned near where the lightning struck, and two horses were killed.

In Knoxville, Tennessee, the whole family of Mr. Rose was struck down by a flash of lightning, all of whom recovered except a daughter, aged twelve years.

In a thunder storm of the 18th, which passed over Upper Makefield township, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a barn belonging to S. & W. Brown, was struck by lightning, and consumed with all its contents.

During the late freshet in East Tennessee, the Tennessee river rose thirty feet above low water mark.

A letter from Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, of 23d June, says, "We have been visited with the most tremendous storm ever experienced. The wind and hail have prostrated the crops from the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware. Where one thousand bushels of wheat would have been harvested, there will not be one hundred."

Baltimore was almost deluged with rain on the 7th, and again on the 26th of June. Jones's Falls was so swollen by the freshet each time, as to attract crowds of spectators to see the turbulent waters rush down the river.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of June 5th, gives a par-

ticular account of a succession of most terrific thunder storms accompanied by torrents of rain, as to deluge that already flooded city and vicinity, and which was succeeded by a frightful hail storm that did great destruction, some of the hail stones being as large as hen's-eggs. The torrents of rain which fell the last week in May, in South Carolina and Georgia, caused a greater freshet than had been experienced there, since 1796. Great damage was done to bridges, rail-roads, canals, plantations, and crops. Boats were employed to take the inhabitants from their houses to places of safety, both in Augusta, Georgia, and in Hamburg, South Carolina. A number of frame houses were swept away, and several brick dwellings caved in. The amount of goods, furniture, and other property destroyed, was immense. About the same time, there was a greater freshet in the Roanoke river, in Virginia, than had been experienced for thirty years. Crops were greatly injured on the low grounds.

The present year will be memorable for storms, and those accompanied by hail have been more numerous and destructive than usual in many parts of the country.

The quantity of rain which fell during the month just closed in Philadelphia, was six inches. That which fell in the corresponding month of last year, was four inches.—The wind was exceedingly variable. There was but one day in which it blew from the same quarter from sunrise to sunset. On the other twenty-nine days, it changed its course from two to four times per day. The vigorous growth of vegetation has not been surpassed by any former season.

The average temperature of the month was 69—viz: at sunrise, 63; at two o'clock, 77; and at ten P. M., 67. That of the corresponding month of last year was 66.

The Planet Venus will continue to be the evening star until the 24th of July; then morning star to the end of the year. We shall probably have some very warm days during the month now commenced. The mercury during the month just closed, rose once to 90; nine times from 85 to 89, and six times from 80 to 84 at mid-day, in the shade.

The gallant steamer Unicorn, the first of the Boston and Liverpool steam-ships, arrived at Boston on the 3d of June, in eighteen days from Liverpool, via Halifax, with twenty-four cabin passengers. She left Boston again on the 10th, on her return to Liverpool via Halifax.

The Great Western steamer left New York for Bristol, England, on the 9th of May, with one hundred and thirty eight passengers. She performed her voyage with her usual expedition, and returned to New York on the 19th of June, with eighty-three passengers. She left New York again on her return to Bristol, this day (July 1.) C. P.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1840.

U. S. Gaz.

Tide Water Canal.—The following letter shows the last week's business on the Canal, as far as the descending trade is concerned, and the markets to which the produce has been carried:

Correspondence of the American.

"Havre-de-Grace, June 30, 1840.

Below I send you an account of the produce shipped from this place during the week ending June 27th, received per the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal—

To Baltimore—4159 bushels wheat; 800 bushels rye; 138 hhds. Tobacco; 1391 bbls. flour; 11 hhds. bacon; 7700 lbs. do.; 33 hhds. and 186 bbls. whiskey; 1 hhd. and 37 bbls. corn meal; 30 cords bark; 4½ tons castings; 64 tons Anthracite coal.

To Philadelphia—800 bushels wheat; 644 bbls. flour; 55 tons blooms; 20 tons pig metal; 100 kegs nails; 22 cords bark; 24 hhds. ground bark; 7000 shingles; 352 lbs. wool and feathers.

To Brandywine Mills—3730 bushels wheat.

To Georgetown, D. C.—59,000 feet sawed Bridge stuff.

To Bridgetown N. J.—42 tons blooms.

To New York—70,000 staves.

Business has been dull here for a few days; there have been but few arrivals of boats, owing probably to its being harvest season."

In our last we published some particulars of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, in connexion with the history of Judge Maynard. In the Boston Patriot we find the following article intended to correct what the writer thinks inaccuracies in the former statement.

For the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

I have noticed a long and particular account of Bunker Hill Battle, purporting to be given by a Judge Maynard, now of the State of New York, but a native of Framingham; who says he was present on the occasion. There are evidently some mistakes in this account; and being very particular, given by one on the spot at the battle, it will pass as the whole truth, unless corrected in season. The relator is very aged, and has probably forgotten some facts; and referred acts to some persons, which should be credited to others.

General Warren did not act on that day—he did not assume the command; nor any command, except that when his opinion was requested, he might give it. He did not go on to Breed's Hill, and near the redoubt thrown up by Col. Prescott, and by him commanded, until late in the day, and after the battle had begun. And when Prescott proposed to render the command to him, and to receive his orders, he declined, because he was a volunteer. Indeed, he had then received no commission, although appointed two days before. Major James Swan, and James Winthrop, Esq. accompanied him; but not as aids—for he had none. It is possible Col. Prescott sent Maynard to Warren to ask advice, or orders; and that Warren gave an opinion. But it has long been in proof, that Warren issued no orders, as Major General, or as the commanding officer of the day; but expressly declined to do it—and that most properly and wisely. He went to the spot in his great patriotic ardor, and not to command. Col. Prescott commanded at the Fort; and though parts of three regiments were sent on from Cambridge, (now East Cambridge) and two New Hampshire regiments from Medford, Warren did not send them. Ward sent them; who was Commander-in-Chief of the army at Cambridge. No orders were given by him to Warren on the occasion. If it was natural for Prescott to ask advice of Warren, it was equally natural and proper in Warren to decline giving orders or assuming command. Nor is it probably correct, that the orders to the Americans to wait until the British troops had approached very near, before they fired, were given by Warren. The whole current of evidence, heretofore given and collected, relating to the battle, is that Warren declined to take the command, or to give orders; but on the other hand, it has been expressly testified by several who were in the battle, and at the rail-fence, running from near Prescott's fort to the margin of Malden's river, that Gen. Putnam gave this order, as he rode along the line of troops at the rail-fence, when the British were advancing, and fired when at a distance and the militia being eager to return the fire. Nor was the hay thrown up against the fence by orders of Warren, but of the Connecticut troops under command of Putnam. The New Hampshire troops who came up just before the battle began, were partly ordered to the rail-fence also. It is possible Mr. Maynard might be near Warren, and eager to know his opinion, and to receive his orders and advice. But it is now the first time that it has been said, Warren had an aid, other than his volunteer companions, Swan and Winthrop.

Warren's character needs no exaggerated accounts of acts on that day. His personal courage is fully shown by it indeed. But his zeal, his patriotism and his devotion to the country and its liberties were well established before. On that day he was a volunteer. He had no authority to command. He did not issue military orders. Prescott had command of the fort, and Putnam had a superintending direction of the whole. He rode off early to rally his troops at Inman's Farm, and other troops at Lechmere's Point. And a short time before the battle began, he rode, as far as the neck, a second time, to hasten the march of the troops on their way to the fort and to the rail-fence; where he was again before

the battle began—for the British troops were more than an hour after landing before they were formed and advanced by their officers.

It is a mistake, that the British were recruited before they made a second attack. The second attack was made as soon as their officers could rally and form them anew. But when repulsed the second time, they made a long pause near the water, in the S. E. part of Charlestown; where, after some time, they received large recruits from Boston, over 1000, with two general officers of high rank. And in this assault they were successful, owing to the exhausted state of the military stores in the Fort, which they chiefly then assailed. It is hoped there is no design in this statement to place Gen. Putnam in the back ground; nor to represent him as a —.

The mistake is probably owing to the fact, that Warren was chairman of the committee of safety, or executive committee, then sitting at Cambridge; and which was appointed by the Provincial Congress, with great powers. This committee had the planning and directing of all things. They had ordered, just before, that both Dorchester Heights and Bunker Hill be taken possession of and fortified; but on the 16th concluded to fortify only Bunker Hill. And the affair was conducted or superintended by Gen. Putnam. And when the troops reached Bunker Hill, and about to begin throwing up the ground, near midnight, Putnam concluded it was too far from Boston, and ordered them to advance to Breed's Hill.

B.

American Soaps, Oils, &c. &c.—We have lately been led to investigate this rather important branch of our domestic business to some extent, and the details are such as to reward our toil; not a few of them, well worthy of observation, and some among them of permanent record. It seems the quantity of common washing soap manufactured in Boston and its vicinity, for exploration and domestic use, from the most correct data we can gather, is,

Of yellow, of different qualities, for shipping, 10,000,000 lbs.	
White, for do.,.....	75,000 "
Yellow and brown, for domestic use,	1,500,000 "
White, for do.	150,000 "

11,725,000 "

In the manufacture of this quantity of soap, there are made use of, 4,800,000 pounds of tallow, of different qualities; about 12,000 barrels of rosin, and 12,000 casks of lime. A large quantity of salt is also required. The alkali is obtained from several sources. Large quantities of barilla are imported from Teneriffe and the Straits. An artificial barilla is made in the vicinity by the decomposition of common salt—and recently the market has been supplied with an excellent article prepared by the Tennants of Glasgow, called carbonate of soda. A small quantity of potash is used. A very considerable article of alkali is the house ashes, which is carefully saved in the vicinity, and collected by the soap-makers. This, it is rather notable, after being used, is shipped to New York, and sold to the farmers on Long Island, who consider it indispensable in bringing their soil into cultivation. About 170,000 bushels are shipped annually for this use.

It should be understood that unfortunately some of the manufactories within a few years have made use of whale oil, in various proportions, in their soap. This has injured the reputation of Boston soap quite as much as the process adopted in '92, in the manufacture of the celebrated Portland soap. It will take some time to wash out this stain. At that time, one man paid a verdict of \$1,500 for vending this mixture and affirmed that he made money by it still.

[*Boston Mercantile Journal.*]

Great Dividends.—The Atlantic Insurance and Marine Company at New York has lately declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent. having paid one of an equal amount on the 1st of January last. In 1835, the dividends were 25 per cent. each, in 1836, 25 and 12½ per cent. respectively, in 1837, 15 per cent. and in 1838, the two dividends were only 12½ per cent. each. The whole amount of dividends paid within the last ten years, from July, 1830, to the present time, is 249½ per cent.—*Boston Daily Advocate.*

American Gems.

We notice in a late number of Silliman's Journal of Science, (which, by the way, always contains first rate popular and practical matter,) an article on the above named subject, furnished by Mr. Taber, who is, we believe, a working jeweller, and resides in Philadelphia. Be that as it may, he has given a very interesting account of several of the principal of our native precious stones, and we apprehend that some of the details will be as new to most of our readers, as they have been to ourselves. There are reasons for our being all comparatively ignorant as to this whole subject. One is that scarcely any attention has yet been paid among us to any branch of mineralogy. Science in general is not much in vogue with us. We are too busy for much of it, just as we are to the Fine Arts. And this gem-lore particularly is an unpractical consideration. It is, in fact, one of those same fine arts. And moreover, so far as it is a trade like other trades—so far as there is a real demand for it—the American branch of the business labors under great disadvantages as compared with the foreign; with the established trade, for example, of Bohemia and Oberstein, which it seems are considered the principal marts of Europe. Mr. Taber himself says, there is one serious difficulty in the great difference in the cost of labor between this country and Europe. Lapidaries are at present but few in number, some of whom import polished specimen and even metal jewellery for the purpose of breaking up and remodelling them. Stones ready cut for jewellery, may be imported from Germany, at one quarter the cost of polishing specimens furnished in N. York. It is also true that the facilities are not so great here for their manufacture; there is a want of enterprise in this branch of the arts; but "the investment of a comparatively small capital would soon give it another complexion." With this little preface, by way of apology for the general want of information on a subject in itself certainly attractive, we proceed to avail ourselves of a few of Mr. Taber's data. The country will be seen to possess some treasures in this department which we presume most of our readers would hardly have thought of.

One of these is the *Chrysochroas*, "a very pretty second class gem, of a pea or apple green color," much valued by jewellers, and used even in tiaras and aigrettes. It is the same stone mentioned in Revelation as the 10th foundation stone of the heavenly Jerusalem. In some countries it is worn as an amulet.

This also is true of the *Amethyst*, which is another American gem. This is used most extensively also, and even in royal crowns, such sometimes is its beauty; and it is also mentioned in Scripture, being appointed in Exodus for the ninth stone in the high priest's breast-plate. A lighter use of it is for "acrostic jewellery," so called. In England, as Mr. Taber observed, when making a present of a ring or brooch, they have a delicate way of expressing a *sentiment*; that of arranging the stones in setting, so as to spell a word, a name, or a sentence; for example, the initial letters of the following stones, when combined, will form the word *Regard*—Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond.

This, together with some word or name, is made up into a half-hoop finger ring. When a sentence is desired, the stones are set entirely round the finger, or a large centre stone or glass for the hair, or for a breast pin. The imitations of this stone are so perfect as readily to deceive, but on close examination small globules of confined air can be readily perceived; "the best method for the unpractised is to have recourse to the file.

We possess also the *Yellow Quartz*, or "*Bohemian Topaz*"—closely resembling the topaz—very transparent and in great demand for seals, pins, bracelets, &c.—and easily so cut as to imitate the rose diamond with the star and pavilion faces, &c.

The white or *Rock Crystal* is more common, and we have the best descriptions in abundance. This transparency and polish, is second only to the diamond, and is the base of all the inimitable gems. Opticians use it for spectacles, as less trying to the eyes than glass. It is also hard-

er, and not so easily dimmed. Madagascar and the Alps furnish much of it, but ours appears to be as good.

Our *Brown Crystal*, or *Smoky Quartz*, again, is quite equal to the best Scotch. Mr. Taber speaks of splendid specimens from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He says he has seen it in England, cut thin like a garnet, and painted and backed with garnet-foil, which it not only imitated, but excelled the finest vinegar garnet he ever saw; and to render the illusion more complete, a hole is sometimes drilled in the centre, into which a turquoise is inserted; this being the expedient resorted to, to fill up the holes in real garnets, the finest and largest of which come drilled as beads, to avoid a heavy British duty. "A large centre of brown crystal, encircled with aquamarines, set transparent, or without a back, has a very pleasing effect."

The *Precious Garnet*, or "*carbuncle*," a rich blood red, is highly valued and much used. Found abundantly near West Chester. Capital engravings have been made on it.

And the same on *Chalcedony*, of which more varieties are known than of any other stone. It abounds in New York and Pennsylvania, and some of the samples are "very choice"—mottled with buff brown, on a semi-transparent ground. Used for snuff boxes, seals, pins, &c.

Jasper is much like it, but always *opaque*. It resembles also the Scotch Pebble. This stone is mentioned in Holy Writ. It is found very good at Hoboken, and bears a high polish.

Corundum is much the same as *Emery*, and so used.—Very hard.

Hypersthene, very soft. Used chiefly by the French, and not much with us. Found on the Brandywine, and in Massachusetts.

The *spinelle*, crimson, or rose-red, or pink; very beautiful, and used in fine jewellery as the *Spinelle Ruby*. Professor Silliman speaks of "fine" ones from Orange county, in this State, and from New Jersey.

Beryl.—Found "splendid and perfect," the Professor says, at Haddam, Connecticut, of late—discovered by Professor Johnson, of Wesleyan University at Middletown—larger than the emerald. In Chester county, Pennsylvania, crystals of it exceed eight inches in diameter. The Professor says, in New Hampshire, they exceed a foot, and weigh 200 pounds.

The Red Oxide of Titanium, *Sphene*, *Zircon*, and *Jade*, are also found, but little used. Also the *Tourmaline*, in Maine, in the utmost perfection, "without a parallel," the Professor says, "in the world."—*Jour. of Commerce*.

Singular Phenomenon.—During the night of May 25th the water of Lake Erie, in the bay and river at that place began suddenly to rise, and swelled to a height, in front of the town never before witnessed by the eldest inhabitants.—The night was calm and still—no wind or storm had been observed to sweep over the country, with the exception of a few black and eddying clouds that had appeared in the horizon about sun-set. There were no waves nor unusual commotion in the water; yet it rose, in the space of a few brief hours, full four feet above its ordinary level, and nearly a foot higher than it has before been known to rise. What is the cause, or whence came this mighty swelling of the waters!—*Toledo, Ohio, paper, June 10th*.

Dividends in Baltimore.—The Merchants Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months.

The Western Bank has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months.

The Citizens' Bank has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months.

Remarkable.—Charles Cist, Esq. who is engaged in taking the census at Cincinnati, says:—I found a lady who, at the age of 29, had fourteen children, the oldest being born on her fourteenth birth-day! And another—a case more remarkable—in which her son stood by her side within a few months as old as she was when married, and the mother not yet 26!—Consequently, the mother was about 13 when married.—*N. American*.

From the United States Gazette.

Anthracite Iron.

Mr. Chandler:—By the following certificate you will discover that the question of making Bar Iron from the Pigs smelted with Anthracite Coal, is settled. The if's that have accompanied the process in the various experiments, and finally settled upon the Bar are now at rest, and the only question that can possibly arise hereafter, will be whether any Iron can be made equal to the Anthracite. The experiment, in this instance, was made with 10 tons, and consequently may be considered a fair test of the quality of this article:

Reading, June 30th, 1840.

We have tested the quality of the pig metal made by Dr. A. Steinberger at the Roaring Creek furnace with the Anthracite Coal. We find it a first rate article: in fact the Bar Iron made from this metal is equal to the Old Sable Russia. It is neither Cold-short, nor Red-short. The Iron was made at our works by the process of puddling with Bituminous Coal from the pig metal. In the process of puddling we were fully satisfied that it took no more stock, labor nor time, than the metal made at the Charcoal furnaces should have taken.

KEIM, WHITTAKER & CO.

Decisions Concerning Notes.—An action was brought in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on Tuesday last, on a post note for \$2,500, which had been presented on the morning of the last day of grace, but being refused by the cashier, was protested, and an attachment immediately made. The question was whether an action could be brought on a post-note, payable on a given day, before the expiration of banking hours on that day. The Chief Justice gave it as the opinion of the court that a note was sueable on any part of the day on which it was due. It has also been decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that where the promisee of a note payable at a day certain, contracts not to demand payment of it until a certain time after its maturity, such contract will not prevent his recovering on the note when due by the terms of it, although he will be liable to the other party in damages for the breach of his agreement.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Population of Westtown Township, Pa.

In 1840.....	918
In 1830.....	741

Increase..... 177

Westtown Boarding School.

Scholars.	Teachers.
Males 118	Males 7
Females 122	Females 7
240	14

Population of West Goshen Township.

1840	818
1830	741

Increase..... 19

Manheim Township.—The population of Manheim township, Schuylkill county, is 3,419—1312 males, and 1107 females, including 13 persons of color, 2 deaf and dumb, and 1 blind.

Schuylkill Haven is included in this township, which exhibits a population of 990. In 1820, it was only 190.

The population of the whole township in 1830 was 2151—increase 1268.

Number of horses, 553; cattle 1,066; sheep 790; swine 1,629.

Bushels of wheat raised, 2,213; rye 13,949; oats 12,370; corn 7,328, and buckwheat 3,529.

There are 20 saw-mills, 4 grist-mills, and 13 stores in this township.—*Miners' Journal.*

Windsor Township.—The census in Windsor township, Berks county, has just been taken with the following result: Males, 1,370. Females, 1,221. Total, 2,591. Number of horses, 1,338. Cattle, 1,966. Sheep, 587. Hogs, 6,292. Poultry, 3,681.

Produce in 1839. Wheat, 19,221 bushels. Rye 18,731 bushels. Indian Corn, 14,045 bushels. Oats, 21,883 bushels. Buckwheat, 2,739 bushels. Potatoes, 11,558 bushels. Hay, 2,010 tons. Wool, 622 pounds.

The population of Windsor, in 1830, was 2,298. Increase, 293. The population of Berks county in 1830, was 53,357. If the general increase is in proportion to that of Windsor township, the whole population now amounts to 60,160.

Wool.—An active business has been doing in the article of Wool, in this place, for the last three weeks. The prices range from 25 to 37½ and 40 cents is paid for some very choice clips in fine order. We are told that the Wool generally is in very good condition this season, although the fleeces are somewhat heavier than usual, owing to the favorable winter and the healthy condition of the flocks. We are not a good judge, but in passing through the different Wool houses we see many beautiful piles, and noticed particularly that brought in by Jesse Kenworthy, of East Bethlehem, which is very remarkable on account of its firmness and the neat manner in which it is put up. A dealer in the article remarked, that if all the farmers would handle the Wool as well as Jesse Kenworthy, they would be fully compensated by the increased price, and that it would add some thousand dollars to the yearly income of Washington county. Few are aware of the value of Washington county. Some years since it was estimated at \$400,000, but owing to the high prices of grain, the quantity has been rapidly diminishing. Some suppose that the number of sheep has been reduced one-third or more within four or five years.

Washington, (Pa.) Reporter.

OFFICIAL.—TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department, }
July 1, 1840. }

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838 and 2d March 1839,..... \$19,567,086 22
Of this amount there has been redeemed.. 19,242,452 92

Leaving outstanding the sum of..... \$324,633 30

Amount issued under the act of 31st March, 1840,..... \$1,836,009 09

Of that issue there has been redeemed,..... 30,925 03

Leaving of that issue outstanding..... \$1,805,084 06

Aggregate outstanding,..... \$2,129,717 36

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury Bill which has lately been passed by Congress, has not yet been received—as soon as it is received, we will insert it at length.

The United States Bank declared no dividend on the 1st.

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No 3.

We publish entire the following discourse, as it embodies many facts respecting the early history of the Union, which are probably new to numerous readers.

A DISCOURSE ON "THE INFANCY OF THE UNION,"

By WILLIAM B. REED.

Delivered before the New York Historical Society, Thursday, December 19, 1839.

When ancient Corinth fell before the arms of victorious Rome, the legend tells us, that out of the various metals which were melted together in the conflagration of the city, there was created one, more precious than any of its elements; more enduring in its strength; more beautiful in its brightness. This classical tradition illustrates, as well the process as the result, when a Revolution blended together the varied communities of Colonial North America.

Whenever the philosophical history of our country shall be written, its most interesting portion will be that which records the growth and progress of the social union. The Federal Union, as a frame of government, has been often and ably discussed, and its foundations, whether in the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, or the Constitution itself, have been carefully scrutinized; and by no one more so, than by that venerable man, who, during the past year, with the alacrity of youth, obeyed your summons on a memorable anniversary, and with the full vigor of a mind on which age has cast no shadow, discharged the duty which your summons imposed.* But there is an union beyond and above all frames of government. There are foundations deeper than any that have yet been laid bare.—Assuming the corner-stone of the Union, as a national political institution, to be the Declaration of Independence, and no one has, I believe, dug deeper, and that on the Fourth of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, our forefathers laid that stone in its chamber of enduring repose, what I seek to call your attention to, is the union of sentiment which brought the builders together, with the spade, the mattock, and the pick, not to build, from brick and slime, a leaning tower, "whose top might reach unto heaven," but to lay the eternal masonry of freedom's citadel, hewn from the bosom of our native hills, to be bound together by the enduring cement of indissoluble affection.

Curious, indeed, would be the inquiry, as to the precise period when the North American Colonies began to look upon each other as friends and brethren. As originally planted, they had no principle of union. They were not one in origin, in language, in religion, or in interest. None could suppose *then* that they were one in destiny. The infant settlements on the coast hardly ventured to conjecture what lands, or what people lay behind the headlands which put out into the ocean, and when they did peep beyond, they often saw strange and hostile faces, and heard the sound of other tongues than the one they spoke. Even where there was a common origin, there was no sympathy; and the Swede, and the Dutchman, were better friends far, than the Cavaliers and Independents who came from Old England, who seemed to know no dearer use for a common tongue than to revile each other conveniently, and claimed a common

birth-place, as giving them the privilege to hate each other more virulently.

How this separate existence was modified, and the perfect union of sentiment produced, anterior to any political union and aside from all political combinations, is, then, an inquiry full of curious interest.

There were causes of different kinds at work, commencing at an early period, and accumulating and strengthening till the work was done. The ultimate and immediate inducement to political union was, of course, community of social right and common suffering under oppression; but there were others of equal efficacy, operating secretly and indirectly. It was a remark of the elder Adams, that "the Revolution was twenty years old when the war began," and it is no less true, that the Union was fifty years old when it was first declared to exist.

There were some inducements to union which require no illustration, connected mainly with the geographical relations of the Colonies. Looking at the face of the country, and bearing in mind that for a long time the settlements were merely on the coast, and in depth did not extend to the first mountain range which runs lengthwise through the Continent, it is obvious that from Georgia to New Hampshire, there was no physical barrier to divide the colonists from each other. There was no arm of the ocean interposed to prevent free intercourse—no bay, or river that could not be easily crossed. There were neither Pyrenees nor Alps; but the primitive mail-carrier of those days, at an early period, so soon, at least, as the path was cut through the forest, and the thicket cleared of the Indian, carried his little budget slowly but securely from one end of British North America to the other. Each great river, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Hudson, and the Connecticut, had its source beyond the charter limits of the colony on whose shores it reached the ocean, and the riparian privilege which nature gives, of free navigation, in and out, unquestioned at that time, made distant settlers on the same waters, feel like neighbors.

It is not easy to ascertain when the first road was made along the sea-board. In 1677, before the settlement of Philadelphia, William Edmundson, a public Friend, travelled southward, from New York to the Delaware, in company with a Swede and an Indian guide. In attempting to cross from Middletown Point, they lost their way, and were obliged to go back, so as to find the Raritan at any point and to follow its margin, till they came to a small landing from New York, and thence by a path to the falls of the Delaware. "By this means, only," says he, "did we find our way, and we saw no tame animals on the route." In sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, one of William Penn's companions, in speaking of the infant prosperity of the Quaker settlement, attributes it to "its vast and extended traffic and commerce (the gorgeous merchant of the present day will smile at the phrase,) by sea and land," and then proceeds to enumerate the distant points whither this vast traffic extends—not Calcutta, Canton, or Batavia—not Lima, Manzan, or Astoria: but St. Christopher's, Bermuda, Montserrat, Barbadoes, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New England, and New York. Could this poor, humble-minded, primitive Quaker, who thought he saw then a vast and extended commerce, open his eyes and ears now, and see what we all see, unmoved, every moment of our lives; could he see American commerce disturbed by the opium-eaters of the celestial Empire, and hear of teas and silks, bought in Canton and paid for by bills

* Ex-President Adams.

of exchange, drawn in Philadelphia or New York on London, his agony of surprise would not be less than yours, could you see your posterity, after the lapse of the same number of years, standing amidst the ruins of abandoned railroads and disregarded steamboats, having miraculously retrograded to an age of barter.

But the testimony of a far greater man than either of these obscure travellers, to the condition of the colonies at that period, has been preserved. In the latter part of sixteen hundred and seventy-one, George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, and one of those great agitators of the sluggish spirit, to whom the Reformation gave full scope, after being scourged and imprisoned, year after year, in Great Britain, landed in America. His mission was pastoral in its character, and had for its object, the encouragement of the Quaker settlements, then thinly scattered over this wilderness. The Journal of his American pilgrimage, as you are aware, is still extant, and tells in language of extreme simplicity and beauty its tale of privation and patient endurance; a tale strongly illustrative of the real character of the obstacles to social union, which the early settlers encountered and overcome. He landed near the mouth of the Patuxent river, on the western shore of Maryland, and travelled as far eastward as Rhode Island, and as far south as Carolina. After crossing the Chesapeake, his route, northward, was by the eastern shore to New Castle. "The next day," says he, "we began our journey to New England, and a tedious journey it was, through the woods and the wilderness, over bogs and across great rivers. We got over the Delaware, not without some danger of our lives, and then had that wilderness country to pass through, since called West Jersey, not inhabited by any English, so that we travelled a whole day together, without seeing man or woman, house or dwelling-place. Sometimes we lay in the woods, by a fire, and sometimes in Indian wigwams." Thus travelling, pausing at occasional settlements, this illustrious Pilgrim, for such the religious way he exercised entitles him to be considered, traversed Long Island, and reached his journey's end, in the Providence plantations. "Here," says he, using the peculiar language of an enthusiastic age, "we had a large meeting, at which, beside Friends, were some hundreds of people, as was supposed. A blessed, heavenly meeting this was—a powerful, thundering testimony for truth was borne therein—a great sense there was upon the people, and much brokenness and tenderness amongst them." "When," he adds, "this great meeting was over, it was somewhat hard for friends to part, for the glorious power of the Lord which was over all, and his blessed truth, had knit and united them altogether—at last, filled with his power, and rejoicing in his truth, they went away, with joyful hearts, to their homes, in the several colonies where they lived."

And here, let me pause one moment, and ask you, anticipating conclusions to be reached hereafter, to trace an active germ of union in the record of this early missionary. George Fox soon after returned to England, again to feel the scourge of persecution, and again to abide in the prison-house; but he left behind him "joyful hearts in the several colonies,"—hearts which beat in unison on the one great topic of what they believed to be religious truth, and were bound together in communion which local or political separation could not sever. In every colony that he visited, the apostle of Quakerism found, or left a congregation, and thus connected by a spiritual chain of union, every humble community from New England to Georgia. Nor must it be forgotten, at what an early day other sects were weaving the web of religious communion over the wilderness. While the Jesuit missionary was planning and executing his scheme of conversion in one quarter, and at a later day, the accomplished Berkeley, saw in his bright and poetic visions, the rise of new Christian empires here, the unsaddled feet of two humble, but not less ambitious missionaries of truth, Fox and Wesley, were traversing, at long intervals, portions of this continent, and their footsteps can now be traced as plainly as when they were first imprinted on the virgin soil. The influence of Christian communion, in its varied forms, in aiding the growth

of the social union, is, of itself, a subject of vast interest, to which I regret I can but refer in passing.

Such was the condition of Colonial America in sixteen hundred and seventy-one, when George Fox left it. There was no visible union then.

The history of intercommunication, accurately written, would throw great light on the growth of that sentiment of union, which, when political causes lent their agency, matured so gloriously. On an occasion like this, it can but be alluded to. I have spoken of the primitive mail-carrier of Colonial America. The creation of this convenient functionary was long postponed, and his progress was necessarily very slow. In sixteen hundred and ninety-two, a Post Office system was projected, if I mistake not, in Virginia, but almost immediately abandoned, in consequence of the difficulties of travelling.

In seventeen hundred, there was a local Post Office in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in seventeen hundred and ten, an act of Parliament was passed, one of the few acts of beneficence for which Colonial America ever had to thank the mother country, and which is an important statute, as being one applying to all America, and designed for the common benefit.* Under this statute, the chief Letter Office was established in New York, the line of mails extending as far south as Charleston, the chief town of South Carolina, and as far eastward as Portsmouth, the chief town of New Hampshire. The revenue, from colonial postages, was appropriated for the general purposes of the Empire, and to defray the expenses of the pending war; and a strong prohibitory section is embodied in the statute, to meet an evil then, and since the fruitful source of partisan complaint, (whether justly or unjustly I do not venture here to say,) inflicting heavy penalties, and "permanent official disfranchisement on any Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or any person employed under him or them, who should, by word, message, or writing, or in any other manner whatsoever, interfere in any election in the mother country or the colonies."

It required, however, more than an act of Parliament, to bring into convenient action, mail communication between the distant parts of the Colonial settlements, and it was not, so far as I can now ascertain, until twelve or fifteen years later, that a continuous mail route was organized even on the sea-board. In seventeen hundred and twenty-two, a Philadelphia newspaper expresses considerable alarm at the delay of the New York Post, "which," it says, with a note of admiration as emphatic as any ever used in our day, when the Great Western delays her arrival twenty-four hours, "is three days beyond its time!"

It is not easy, in these days of secondary causes, when, in the heat and hurry from which few can claim exemption, no one pretends to trace a result of any kind beyond the immediate and palpable agency which produces it, to realize the vast effects produced by this one imperial agent, the Colonial Post Office. No matter how dilatory its processes may have been; no matter how many days and nights the loitering letter-bag may have wasted or required on its weary way; still, when it came, it brought distant points together in a right line and over land, which before were foreign to each other; and when it did not come, there was a feeling of disappointment at the want of news from their neighbors—a word until then unknown in the colonial vocabulary. The New Yorker no longer looked altogether out to sea, but began to feel an interest in the ferry-craft that brought from Staten Island the ten or twenty pound mail-bag, freighted with few, but important letters from Philadelphia, and Annapolis, and Williamsburg, and Charleston. The Postman, though not then "the herald of the noisy world" was a person of great importance, and a political and social agent, with influence far beyond the short calculation of the day. It was the sound of the axe in the trackless forest—or the blazed tree to the craving eye of the man who thinks himself alone—it proved there was a neighborhood, in what seemed to be a wilder-

* Stat. 9 Ann. chap. 10. For some interesting memorials, &c., relating to the early Post Office, see Vol. 7, Mass. Hist. Collections, 43.

* Fox's Journal. Folio Edition, 1775, p. 441.

ness, and that there were those, not far off, who had sympathies, direct and immediate, which were needed and appreciated.

One immediate effect of the Post Office, in America, was the invigoration of the newspaper press. The infancy of the newspaper art, in America, was sickly and precarious. It may, however, easily be conceived, how great must have been the impulse given to it by the institution of a Post Office in the colonies. The first Postmasters were the Editors. The Press told its tale of local grievance, or exemption, or danger. The mail was the telegraph which transmitted it to those who complained, or exulted, or feared, in sympathy—and, by this means, an union of sentiment was formed, long before the parties to it, or the world, dreamed of its existence. It was, to be sure, a loose and uncertain bond—a bond of accidental feeling, which might be easily interrupted, and the fragments made repulsive to each other. Nor, in asserting its precarious existence, must I be understood to exaggerate its obligation, or to intimate that there was, in fact or in visible promise, anything like political union in it. All that is meant is, that in communities so closely contiguous, and which, in addition, were made, by artificial means, to know of each other's existence, and take an interest in each other's welfare, there can be discerned at least the seed of the union beginning to germinate. Other influences of more apparent efficacy, soon began to operate.

And before I notice any of these, let me say in advance, that there has always seemed to me an error in supposing that the colonies surmounted any very great difficulties in forming their political union. The antipathies and repugnance which, unquestionably, existed at the time of the first settlements, softened down much earlier than is usually supposed. As early as seventeen hundred, they may have been, in a measure, strangers, but they certainly were not enemies to each other; and in seventeen hundred and twenty-three, when Benjamin Franklin, the runaway apprentice, travelled from Boston to Philadelphia, it is obvious that his journey was through friendly regions, and that the border-lines of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, which he successively crossed, marked no very palpable distinction of character or feeling, but were little else than the conventional lines which they now are. The individual who now addresses you has, not very many years since, experienced far more trouble from adverse local regulations in a neighboring Federal Union, whose Constitution was a literal transcript of our own, than did Franklin, more than one hundred years ago, when he worked his way from New England to Philadelphia.*

Nor was it the least of the delusions under which the agents of the Metropolitan Government labored, that they never, in the lapse of time, were sensible of the growth of any common sentiment, but from first to last, asseverated earnestly, and no doubt sincerely, that concerted action was, and ever would be, impracticable. In seventeen hundred and twenty-eight, an official communication, on this very subject, was made to the government, in these emphatic terms:—

"From the universal loyalty of the people, even beyond any other parts of His Majesty's dominions, it is absurd to imagine they have any thoughts of independence; and to show the reverse, it is the custom of all persons coming from thence for London, though they and their fathers and grandfathers, were born in New England, to say, and always deem it, coming home, as naturally as if born in London; so that

* In Bishop Berkley's proposal for the Institution of a College for the education of Clergymen in Bermuda, published in seventeen hundred and twenty-five, two years after Franklin's journey, is the following passage.—"A general intercourse and correspondence among the colonies is hardly to be found. For on the Continent, where there are neither inns, nor carriages, nor bridges over the rivers, there is no travelling by land between distant places. The English settlements are reputed to extend along the sea-coast for fifteen hundred miles. It is, therefore, plain, there can be no convenient communication between them, otherwise than by sea—no advantage, therefore, in this point, can be gained by settling on the continent."

it may be said, without being ludicrous, that it would not be more absurd to place two of His Majesty's beef eaters to watch a child in the cradle, than it do not rise and cut its father's throat, than to guard these infant colonies to prevent their shaking off the British yoke.* Besides, they are so distinct from one another in their forms of government, in their religious rites, in their emulation of trade, and consequently, in their affections, that they never can unite in so dangerous an enterprise."

"Never," says the adage, "is a long time;" and this promise of permanent loyalty, this assurance of helpless imbecility, was broken before it was fairly written. There was an union, or what is the same thing, an adaptation for union, though not then discernible to those who would not see. Significance was given to a current phrase of colonial conversation to which it really had no claim, and calling England "home," was most absurdly supposed to imply an attachment to her soil, so exclusive, as to shut out all sympathy, with their neighbors on this side of the water who called England "home" too. The cradled infant was a neglected child, which had soon to help itself, scramble about without assistance, and, as we shall presently see, like the infant of mythology, defend itself against enemies from whom its natural guardian should have protected it.

Social causes of union, of more palpable efficacy, soon began to develop themselves. As the colonial settlements strengthened and deepened, they began to feel an outward pressure, equal on every point, and producing a sense of danger in every part. This was the pressure of Indian warfare. It would be foreign to the purpose of this discourse to say a word as to the merit of the colonial treatment of the Aborigines of this continent. Be it what it may, the decree had gone forth from higher than human authority that the savage man and the savage brute were to yield up the wilderness to civilization; and they did yield it up, and with equal reluctance; and for more than a century, the colonist was an armed man, armed for the protection of his primitive fireside and his desolate family, and every year the frontier line of civilization became more extended.

The Indian wars, beside producing the mere social effect of community of interest, soon led to political combinations, more or less extensive and more or less intimate. So long as the Indians remained in force on the east bank of the Hudson river, New England combined to protect itself, and we see accordingly, the rude but effective "confederacy" (the word then first had its application in America) of sixteen hundred and forty-three. The formation of this confederacy, as a measure of incipient political sovereignty, and a step towards independence, has been often noticed. As an act of union, it is far more significant, or rather, it is mainly as a measure of union that it had any very decided tendency to independence. Had it been merely a temporary contribution of military quotas for the common defence at a season of peculiar danger, it could not be regarded as affording any very decided illustration of the seminal principle of American union, and, in its form and structure, would have borne no other character than that of the accidental necessity which created it; but if any one will have reference to its elaborate arrangement, he will see the basis of future political combinations distinctly marked. Its terms dwell with emphasis on doctrinal unanimity in religious matters, as a main inducement to political concord, and refer to the contest then waging in the mother country, "by means of which," says the preamble, "we are hindered, both from the humble way of seeking advice, and reaping those comfortable fruits of protection which at other times we might well expect." "We therefore," it continues, do consider it our bounden duty, without delay, to enter into a present consociation amongst ourselves for mutual strength and help, in all future concerns, that as in nation and relation, so in other respects, we be and continue one, according to the tenor and true meaning of the ensuing articles—by the name and title of 'the United Colonies of New England,' to be bound in a firm and perpetual league of friendship and amity, for offence and defence, mutual advice and succor on all just occasions, both for preserving and

propagating the truths and liberties of the Gospel, and for our own mutual safety and welfare."

The history of this confederacy is of less interest in the connexion in which I wish to consider it than its institution. It was the creature of necessity, but it started into being, complete and perfect. Its heart's blood was religious sympathy. The spirit which animated it was of that spirit which was working great results and great catastrophes in the parent country. Sixteen hundred and forty-three, was an era when principles of self-government were in active fermentation, when the blast which had been driven into the ancient stone-work of Monarchy had been fired, and the old walls were shaking fearfully. Then, the colonies of Puritan New England had close sympathy with the dominant party in Great Britain, and saw, with delight which religious enthusiasm made most intense, the near triumph of men and of opinions for whose sake they had been mocked, and reviled, and scourged, and exiled; but the Parliament, even in its triumph, was too much engrossed at home, to do anything for its distant, though beloved New England. The colonies found themselves in danger and unprotected, and at once, with an impulse so prompt as to prove it to be natural, declared themselves, not free and independent, which then they certainly did not wish to be, but united. They proclaimed, not separation, but perfect and perpetual union.

In less than twenty years, the parent country had witnessed the surrender of its new-born and vigorous liberty into the hands, first of that great man, the greatest perhaps that England ever produced, the first Protector, and then of the most profligate of her monarchs, the second Charles Stuart. United New England had, in the interval, been busy with her savage foes and foot by foot had driven the concentrated vigor of her union further and further westward. Thus occupied, she had taken no active part, or displayed no active sympathy, in the conflicts of Great Britain, though, in the vigorous language of one of her own historians, "she had been courted thereunto, by the person who is now laid asleep in the dark house of the grave, with his weapons under his head,"* and the Restoration found these colonies, though united, yet not flagrantly disloyal.

The process of time witnessed the gradual conquest or pacification of the Indians within the limits of New England, and, as the reluctant savage withdrew west of the Hudson, and stood, with his armed companions, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, determined to retreat no further, the circle of civilization becoming larger, there was a wider scope for united councils and united action. Something more than a New England confederacy was requisite for the common safety. The unbroken forest, and the savage enemy which tenanted it, reached from Georgia to New York, and as the charter limits of the New England provinces were asserted to extend far beyond the Hudson, they still had an interest in frontier warfare, though the war-whoop no longer disturbed their familiar privacy. And hence we see, from this time downward, to the attempted union in seventeen hundred and fifty-four, a constant succession of attempts at united action. The instinct was decided. As early as sixteen hundred and ninety-three, Pennsylvania, at the instance of Governor Fletcher, accredited an agent to treat with Commissioners from the neighboring colonies, at New York, concerning quotas of men and moneys for frontier defence. And, from time to time, there were many other plans suggested, of the same kind, and with the same object.†

But it was not these semi-political combinations which were fabricating the true colonial union. Higher agencies were at work. The New England Confederacy was remarkable as the first fruits of a common danger, and the outward pressure on a few settlements and within a narrow compass, and as remarkable for the regularity of its structure and the completeness of its parts. The occasional conventions of provincial agents—of Governors, or commissioners, in later days, had no such interest. The masses were blending and harmonizing, though the forms of concerted action were less perfect.

* Hubbard, 576.

† See Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 1693, vol. i. p. 352.

In the early times of colonial warfare, it had been a strife, and a bloody strife, between the settler and the savage; but it was not long before the Indian found a new and formidable ally in the trained soldiery of France, who, lending to the savage the accomplishments of a bloody trade, seemed to receive in return an ample portion of that ferocious, indiscriminate appetite for carnage which characterizes the savage warrior. The French and Indians thus allied, were as formidable foes as ever hung upon the precincts of a peaceful or a warlike land.

It is much to be regretted that history has never yet adequately illustrated the great design of conquest and conversion, which was matured in the councils of Louis XIV, and which had for its field our western wilderness. That it was a scheme of vast scope and of sanguine promise cannot now be questioned. From the Lakes to the Ohio, the Jesuit missionary pursued his fearless and untiring course. No danger appalled him; no difficulty arrested his progress: and close on his trail, the French soldier followed—the power of this world widening, for its own purposes, the path which the preacher of the world to come had made before, and in the lapse of but few years, a line of French military posts was established on the western frontier from the Lakes to the Balize. Nor is there in history, a record more full of romantic interest, and at the same time less accurately or minutely illustrated, than that of the French missions in the Valley of the Mississippi anterior to the Peace of seventeen hundred and sixty-three. Within a few years after Philadelphia was settled, and while, occasionally, an Indian's eye peered across the Hudson at the sturdy burghers of New Amsterdam, Vincennes and Kaskaskia were founded. The Jesuit had raised the cross, and preached the word of God to the tenants of the forest, and there floated over the infant settlement, the same white flag of Bourbon France, which our mother country was fighting on the Atlantic and in Europe. And now, the far westward traveller is struck in the deep recesses of Indiana and Illinois with the names of Barrois, and Richardville, and Theriac, and Bolon, and Laplante, indicating as distinctly their origin and boasting as justly of their undiluted continental descent, as do the Stuyvesants, and Van Rensselaers, and Dessausures, and Petrigus of our eastern soil.*

The scheme of New France, thus commenced, and destined so soon to be abandoned, is one of the most magnificent divulged by history, and I can fully sympathize with a recent French traveller, one of the most accomplished that has ever visited us, when standing near the site of Fort Duquesne, now lost amidst the chimneys of our Pennsylvania Birmingham, he mourned over the disappointment of this great enterprise. "Seventy-six years ago, this day," says Mr. Chevalier, "a handful of Frenchmen sorrowfully evacuated the Fort which stood on the point of land where the Allegheny and the Monongahela mingle their waters to form the Ohio, and the Empire of New France, like so many other magnificent schemes conceived in our country, ceased to exist. Fort Duquesne has now become Pittsburgh, and in vain did I piously search for some relics of the old French fort. There is no longer a stone, or a brick on the Ohio, to attest that France ever had a foothold there."

It is not my purpose to trace the progress of French and Indian warfare. From sixteen hundred and eighty to seventeen hundred and sixty-three, when the French flag was struck forever in America, the British colonies never had a year, and scarcely a month of tranquil, real peace. If there was nominal pacification between the European sovereigns, no treaty bound the savage, and war may be said to have continued all the time. The pressure from without never intermitted. To-day, it was on Carolina—to-morrow, on Pennsylvania—the next day on New York and New England, and sometimes on all at once; and the effect necessarily and naturally was the invigoration of a sense of common

* The historical student will find a most interesting sketch of the French settlements in the West, in an Address, delivered February 22, 1839, before the Historical and Antiquarian Societies of Vincennes, by the Hon. John Law.

interest—a community of direct personal concern, which was in fact an union.*

Having shown the state of the country at the beginning of the century, and even still earlier, when George Fox wandered through its forest-covered territories, any one will be satisfied of the progress of united sentiment, who will open a colonial newspaper or book of travels, at or immediately before the peace of Paris.

In seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, an Episcopal clergyman, of the name of Burnaby, landed at Yorktown, in Virginia, and travelled as far northward and eastward as Portsmouth in New Hampshire. His published Journal is familiarly known to every historical student, and although his recorded opinions as the result of his observations, are that no social sympathy, even at that late day, existed among the colonies, and that a political union was wholly impracticable, yet the narrative of his own experience as a traveller, contradicts, exclusively, these very opinions. From Virginia to New England, from Cape Charles to Cape Cod, he travelled through *one* people, and never seems to have discovered any other difference of manner, habit, or opinion, than such as in a modified form, exist now. The Virginian planter he then describes "as indolent, easy, and good natured, extremely fond of society, and much given to convivial pleasures. He has little regard for economy, and is very apt to outrun his income." "The Virginians" he adds, "are very haughty, and jealous of their liberties, and cannot bear the thought of being controlled by any superior power on the face of the earth."† He crosses the Potomac and the Chesapeake and finds the Marylanders of the Eastern shore "very like their neighbors of Virginia, though not quite so presuming or so indolent, just as convivial, and not much less thrifless." He reaches Pennsylvania, and is lost in ecstasy. "Its trade," says he, "is surprisingly extensive. Their manufactures are very considerable. The Germantown woollen stockings are in high estimation—so much so, that the year before last, as I have been credibly informed, there were manufactured sixty thousand dozen pairs." (!) He enters our fair Quaker city and thus characterizes its population, how justly, it is not for me to say.—"The Philadelphians are a frugal and industrious people, not remarkably courteous and hospitable to strangers, unless particularly recommended to them, but on the whole, I must confess, rather the reverse. The women, however, are exceedingly handsome and polite—they are naturally sprightly and fond of society, and unquestionably are far more accomplished and agreeable than the men." He arrives at New York, which he describes "as subject to one great inconvenience, the want of fresh water, so that the inhabitants are obliged to have it brought from springs, at some distance out of town;" but then (he adds with evident zest,) "as some compensation, these waters afford various kinds of most delicious fish—black-fish, sea-bass, sheeps-head, lobsters, and several others, most delicious in their kind," and finally, when he comes to describe the inhabitants, he says

* See Colonel Quarry's Memorial. 1703. Mass. Coll. Vol. 7, p. 222.

† As early as seventeen hundred and three, a Metropolitan agent thus characterized the sons of the Old Dominion.—"The Virginia gentlemen consider this Province of greater importance to her Majesty than all the rest of the Provinces on the maine, and therefore they falsely conclude they ought to have greater Privileges than the rest of her Majesty's subjects.—The Assembly, they conclude themselves entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of an English Parliament, and begin to search into the Records of that Honorable House for Precedents to govern themselves by. The Council have vanity enough to think that they almost stand upon equal terms with the Right Honorable, the House of Lords. These false and pernicious notions, if not timely prevented, will have a very ill consequence.—As I have already hinted to your Lordships, Commonwealth notions improve dayly, and if they be not checked in time, the rights and privileges of English subjects will be thought too narrow.—Colonel Quarry's Memorial.

"Being, however, of different nations, different religions, and different languages, it is almost impossible to give them any precise and determinate character." And so, throughout his colonial pilgrimage, he discriminates just as the casual traveller would do now, and deduces, just as a superficial traveller might do now, from these exaggerated traits of diversity of manners, the absence of all community of sentiment amongst them. Yet he travels on, quietly and peaceably, through the English settlements, speaking the same language, using the same money, reading the same newspapers, meeting branches of the same families, as in one united people, and it is only when he attempts to travel westward beyond that people's limits, that he is admonished he will find other than friends to each other and to himself. He ventures as far west as Winchester in Virginia, and then adds, in reference to those places of fashionable resort, whither so many, no doubt, of those who now hear me, periodically repair: "During my stay at Winchester, I was almost tempted to make a tour for a fortnight into Augusta county, for the sake of seeing some springs and other natural curiosities, which the officers assured me were well worth visiting; but, as the Cherokees had been scalping in those parts only a few days before, I thought it most prudent to decline it."

And yet his volume closes with grave speculations on the futurity then dawning on America, which satisfy him that its communities must always be disunited, helpless, and dependent, formed for happiness, perhaps, "*but certainly not formed for empire or for union*," and as a reason for this conclusion, adduces the rivalry between New York and Pennsylvania, the two most powerful and aspiring colonies, whom he describes "as having an inexhaustible source of animosity in their jealousy for the trade of *New Jersey!*" Thus contradictory were the opinions and the experience of an intelligent traveller in seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, and thus dimly did he see the future.

Five years prior to this date, a great incident in the affairs of Colonial America had occurred, which has confidently been relied on by those who question the antiquity of our social union—the meeting of the Commissioners, at Albany, in seventeen hundred and fifty-four, and the failure of their plan of confederation.

The history of this experiment, I am bound to presume, is familiar to you all. It was the convention of twenty-three commissioners, chosen by the Assemblies and commissioned by the crown, with a view, in the first instance, to devise a concert of action against the French and Indians. All that the Lords of Trade contemplated when they recommended this meeting was a compact, by which, after a war was begun, no colony should make a separate treaty with the Indians.* But the significant fact is, that no sooner was the Convention organized, than the proposition for a general and permanent union was introduced and unanimously approved, and within the short space of three weeks, the details of a well organized plan of a National Constitution were as unanimously adopted.

This act of the Representatives of the People thus convoked, speaks volumes. It told the secret, long disguised, that the social union had so matured that political union became a natural suggestion. Nor is it conceivable, that men as sagacious as Franklin and Hutchinson, would have warmly espoused a measure so decisive, without the strong conviction, not merely that the necessities of the people required, but that their minds were prepared for it. And it is as little accordant with the ordinary principles of human action, that they and their colleagues, all men of ability and consideration, should have committed so gross a blunder, or escaped its consequences, as to frame and recommend a plan of National Union, with the sovereign prerogatives of taxation, coinage, enlistment, and treaties vested in it, subject alone to the paramount control of the Crown, to a people so divided by local jealousies as it has been described.

The plan failed, it is true. Though unanimously recommended by the Convention, it was rejected by every Colony to which it was meant to apply, and whose representatives

* Massachusetts Hist. Trans. 3d Series, p. 22.

had voted for it. The colonial assemblies (for popular representation was the privilege of all) saw new danger, and perhaps new tyranny, in the delegated royal authority—the “*imperium in imperio*” of the Colonial Executive—and the ministry at home could not regard with complacency the creation of an united though dependent sovereignty, in a country where they saw their advantage in division, and where they only had recommended temporary concert, not enduring union.*

But the plan mainly failed from a cause of greater efficacy which was at work unseen. Some sovereign, paramount authority was required to enforce political union and give it sanction, and no such supreme authority then existed or was then exercised; for a power higher than any known to the British Colonial or Metropolitan Constitution was requisite, and that power, sovereign necessity and the popular will of the nation, soon afterwards supplied. Had the colonies represented in the Albany Convention been left as New England was in sixteen hundred and forty-three, self-dependent—had the news reached its conclave that the British monarchy was convulsed by revolution and could not extend even a paralytic hand to support or restrain its distant subjects, may it not be reasonably inferred, at least by us who know what occurred within a few years afterwards, when the hand of the Monarchy, covered with a steel gauntlet, became the hand of the oppressor, that just such an union as was framed, or one more efficient and less dependent, would have been formed, and that there was no adequate obstacle to it in the social condition of the colonies.†

The peace of seventeen hundred and sixty-three, was the great era of the awakening of America. That peace gave opportunity for consciousness to tell its tale—opportunity for self-examination, and self-comparison with those around and above, and if the first feeling was presumptuous or grateful joy, which, as it swelled in the bosom of each colonial community, certainly claimed no kindred with any thought of union, the next was a sense of deep injustice done by the common parent to all her American offspring—and in less than two years from that peace, a peace which took off the outward pressure, and removed the outward danger—in less than ten years from the dissolution of the Albany Convention and the rejection of its plan, a solemn Congress of the Colonies, convoked by Committees of Correspondence regularly organized from Carolina to New Hampshire, was sitting in this city, in stern and solemn deliberation on the common grievances of all the Colonies.

Of that Congress, the Stamp Act Congress of seventeen hundred and sixty-five, it is becoming every American to speak with reverence, as the forerunner of the other graver and greater body, which called into being a few years later by renewed and protracted grievance, was destined never to adjourn. The Congress of seventeen hundred and sixty-five, was but the shadow of the coming substance, which sprang into being on the passage of the Port Bill, in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, and has its principal interest as an incident to the history of the political union of America.

It met in New York, and it is the duty of some one of the many accomplished writers that New York possesses, to present in detail its history to the world. The project had its origin in Massachusetts, but the suggestion met with a ready response throughout Colonial America. The Massachusetts letter was dated in June, and by the early part of October, the representatives of the most distant colonies had arrived in New York. But for the difficulties interposed by the Royal Governors, every colony would have been represented; even as it was, all seemed to feel alike, though some

were thus denied any active participation. As I have said, I only refer to it as an incident in the history of progressive union. Its acts were a Petition and Remonstrance to the King and Parliament. Temperate and guarded as the remonstrance was, it was the earnest prayer of the *whole* people of America—a people united now in right, in grievance, and in complaint. No plans for future action were suggested or urged, and if any were thought of, they were withheld or suppressed for the sake of harmony and union.

There was an out-door observer, who watched the deliberations of the first Congress with deep solicitude, and who was destined to be the faithful witness and to keep the high record of a still graver and more solemn council. Charles Thomson, the Old Secretary, as he is called, then a young man, and a merchant of Philadelphia, came to New York to be the spectator of the doings of the Stamp Act Congress; and I have in my possession, deposited there for better uses than other and jealous avocations permit me to apply it to, a manuscript Journal, written out at length by Mr. Thomson, of all its acts. For what object this record was made, whether for the writers own use, or for ulterior purposes, it is not easy to say. It is a curious monument, as well of his industry as of the deep interest he then took in the approaching struggle.

And when, twenty-four years afterwards, this same witness came hither again, the only and the fit companion who accompanied Washington from Mount Vernon to New York, and stood by his side at his inauguration, and heard the solemn voice raised to swear fidelity to the Constitution, of the *INDEPENDENT UNITED STATES*, what must not have been the thick-coming recollections which crowded on his mind! For fifteen years, long years of doubt and anxiety had he kept the record of the august body, which necessity and intense sympathy had created for the guidance of revolutionary America, and which, without authority known to the laws or provincial constitutions, had almost miraculously, in concord and in discord, done all that regular government could do. He had seen, as an anxious spectator, what was done here to petition and remonstrate in seventeen hundred and sixty-five. He remembered the dark interval which followed, when bolt after bolt was forged in the parliamentary work-shop, and hurled at devoted America. He had not forgotten, when, at the end of that period, he had been suddenly called to become the Secretary of the Congress of the Revolution, and found, in a small room in Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, forty-one individuals, convened almost on their own motion, and preparing by their decrees to snatch from the British Crown, the brightest and dearest of its bright and most cherished jewels. The dawn of this union was lowering and cloudy; and perhaps there never was a scene of more solemn anxiety than was presented at the moment when Charles Thomson entered that humble council chamber. It was a scene even better worthy of the painter's art, than that other more tranquil one which a national painter has embalmed. It was a scene on which, in the decline of life, the ancient Secretary was always proud to dwell.

On the fifth of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-four, the day the Congress met, Charles Thomson was a happy bridegroom. Musing, no doubt, on other things than the affairs of the public, he was met in the street by a hurried messenger, who came to tell him that the Congress, then about to organize, required his services as their Secretary. Nor were the excuses which he so reasonably urged admitted; but with the assurance that its session could not be prolonged more than a few days or weeks, he was made to yield a reluctant consent. As he entered the room, a plain, unadorned apartment, used by the Society of Master Carpenters for their periodical meetings, the Congress had just been called to order, and prayers were about to be said. It was a prayer of deep solicitude—a prayer, which, through the lips of the preacher, came from the hearts of his auditors, and asked a blessing and illumination on councils which were intricate and perplexed. But as the preacher, the loyal preacher,* prayed for the restoration of peace and friendly

* See Report of Connecticut Committee (1st Series Mass. H. C. vol. 7, p. 209) recommending rejection of the plan, mainly on the ground of its interference with Charter privileges of *self* taxation.

† See letter from Dr. Wm. Clarke, of Boston, to Dr. Franklin, dated May 6, 1754, (Mass. Hist. Coll. 1st Series, vol. 4, p. 74.) “However necessary an union may be for the mutual safety and preservation of these colonies, it is certain it will never take place, unless we are forced to it by the supreme authority of the nation.”

* The Rev. Jacob Duché.

intercourse with the parent country, there were some faces in that assembly through which might be traced the instincts which prompted the belief that peace had fled for ever—that the silver cord was loosened, and the bowl broken at the very fountain—and that the next prayer which would there be heard, would be a still more fervent one, for the patriot, fighting for his home, and for the rights of home.—There was the subdued and anxious visage of Joseph Galloway, and the rather bolder, but still perplexed countenance of John Dickinson, the two great leaders of the peaceful politics of Pennsylvania; but neither of them the man for revolutionary times.—But there stood close by, a phalanx of other men, erect and firm, with iron frames and souls of fire; undaunted, and ready for any crisis that might arise. There was the meagre, attenuated form of HENRY, care-worn by the restless thoughts which were coursing through his soul—there were JOHN and SAMUEL ADAMS, stern and scornful; the latter, the image of what we may conceive an ancient Cameronian to have been, or one of those “grave, sad men,” who, in the days of the Commonwealth, pronounced the stern decree on Charles Stuart—“Tyrant of England.”—There stood MIDDLETON, and the RUTLEDGES, and RICHARD HENRY LEE, the true representatives of Southern chivalry—and there, “the noblest Roman of them all,” your own JOHN JAY, than whom no purer spirit shed its influence on the contest then beginning; and near them stood one other, whom I need not name, an unpretending, young man, of noble stature and of modest mien, scarcely known except to his colleagues, who, as the prayer ascended, bowed his head in reverence, as if reluctant to look upon the future which was to canonize his glorious name. And from this moment downwards, Charles Thomson kept the record of the doings of that Congress—“he wrote what the thunders uttered”—he witnessed and shared its councils of dismay, anxiety, and triumph. When the approach of the enemy, in seventeen hundred and seventy-six, compelled them to retire to Baltimore, he was with them. When, at the darkest hour of the war, they retired to York, few in numbers, and broken in spirit, he was with them still—more than their mere scribe; their counsellor and friend: the man of undaunted courage, as he was the man of unquestioned truth. As I have said, he lived to see the consummation of the work, the hour of triumph, the hour of perfected union.—Whenever the history of the Union shall be written, the few (and unhappily there are but few) records of this old man's life, will be worthy of careful study. Among them is a letter from Mr. Jay, from which, as it has never been published, I am tempted here to quote an extract. It is dated at Passy, in July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and seems to have had no other object than to urge the following suggestion.

“When I consider that no person in the world, is so perfectly acquainted with the rise, conduct, and conclusion of the American Revolution as yourself, I cannot but wish that you would devote one hour in the four-and-twenty, to giving posterity a true account of it. I think it might be comprised in a small compass; it need not be burdened with minute accounts of battles, sieges, retreats, evacuations, &c.: leave those matters to voluminous historians. The political story of the Revolution will be most liable to be misrepresented, and future relations of it will probably be replete both with intentional and accidental errors. Such a work would be highly advantageous to your reputation, as well as highly important to the cause of truth, with posterity. I do not mean it should be published during your life. That would be improper for many reasons; nor do I think it should be known that you are employed in such a work. This hint is, therefore, for yourself, and shall go no further.”

How much is it to be regretted that this wish was disappointed, especially as a long life of leisure was then before him to whom it was addressed.

Mr. Thomson retired from public life in July, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, then seeming to others, and believing himself an old man, having reached that age which the sceptical wisdom of this day fixes as the limit beyond which the judicial intellect at least cannot endure. Yet he who then thought the infirmities of approaching age required seclusion

and repose, lived no less than thirty-five years in retirement, thirty of them in the full possession of his faculties and mental vigor. Nor was this a more remarkable instance of the unlooked for duration of human life, than that of another man of the revolution. There is extant, a letter from Dr. Franklin, which I have seen, dated at London, in September, seventeen hundred and sixty-six, in which he complains of the growing infirmities of years, and of his possible inability, on account of them, to return to America. Yet after that, what did not this old man live to see and do. He crossed the Atlantic no less than three times—he saw a civil war break out and terminate—he saw Independence declared and acknowledged—he framed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and was Governor under it—he negotiated the alliance with France—he signed the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain—he saw a National Sovereignty created, and was an active member of that august body which framed the Constitution of the Union. All this he did, after he condemned himself as too old and too feeble to work at all. The name of Dr. Franklin recalls me to the path from which I have unconsciously wandered, and brings me back but for a moment before I conclude, to the Congress of seventeen hundred and sixty-five, and its incidents. Among them, not the least important was Franklin's mission to England, and his being chosen by several colonies to represent them. For a series of years, he was, in fact, the minister to London, of the United Colonies, and as the American Representative in Great Britain, became the object of deep and affectionate interest to all who felt he represented them. His appearance before the Privy Council, and his examination at the bar of the House of Commons, as an American witness, are leading incidents in our United History.

Between seventeen hundred and sixty-five and seventeen hundred and seventy-four, chain after chain was forged in the mother country to shackle the limbs of her colonies. Such, in that interval, was the growth of united sentiment in America, so perfect the neighborly sympathy, that the immediate cause of the convocation of the Revolutionary Congress was no enactment affecting all, or any considerable portion of Colonial America, but a statute having for its object the punishment of a single disobedient town and the closing of a single harbor.

Ministerial vengeance aimed a blow at the merchants and traders of Boston, and the whole nation, through its representatives in Congress, stepped forward to the rescue.

The councils of the Old Congress, this great creation of the social union, its secret doings and deliberations, are but little known. The witnesses of that conclave have, one by one dropped into the grave, and no one survives to tell the tale of its anxious deliberations. For myself, were I to express one wish nearer to my heart than any other connected with historical investigations, it is that the illuminated record of those councils may yet be rescued from oblivion.* It would illustrate the spirit of the Revolution better than its battles or its tumults—it would show how little communion that spirit has with the radicalism of the hour, which profanely claims the Revolution as its authority—the spirit of patriotic deliberation—the firm contemplation of impending danger—the resolution to do public duty at whatever sacrifice—the heroism of high counsel—the intellectual romance which distinguishes our Revolution from all others the world has ever seen.

And, to judge the better of this romantic purity, contrast

* Mr. Madison's Report of the debates in the Old Congress, extends from the 4th of November, 1782, to the 21st June, 1783. Mr. Jefferson's brief memoranda extend from June 7th, to August 1st, 1776. “These,” says Mr. Gilpin, in his Preface to the Madison Papers, “are the only known or probable materials of what passed in Congress in the form of Debates.” Among the papers of Charles Thomson, now in my possession, is a folio volume of about seventy pages of manuscript notes of Debates in Congress, made by Mr. Thomson, extending from July 22d, to 20th September, 1782. They appear to be very full and precise. It is the intention of Mr. Thomson's family to have these and other memorials of their distinguished ancestor published.

it, either in the council or the field, with that other of history's records which was so soon after written—the annals of revolutionary France. Compare the old Continental Congress with the Assembly, or the Notables, or the Convention, or the Council of Ancients. Take their great men, from Mirabeau, the greatest of them all, downward on the roll, to the poorest strolling patriot of the smallest section, and contrast each and all of them with the true chivalry of our annals—our soldiers or our statesmen, and still the palm is gloriously ours.

I have often made this contrast, and have often tried to find, in the annals of Revolutionary France, any thing on which that high principle of our intellectual and moral nature, the poetic instinct, can dwell with pleasure. They were tragic enough; but it was the unvarying, unmitigated tragedy which nauseates the mind with horrors. There was no more poetry in it than there is in the gallows or the low-string. It was like witchcraft's dread mixture, the fermentation of coarse animal ingredients, without a leaf, or a flower, or a fragrant herb being cast into the boiling cauldron, or ever bubbling to its surface. There was no object of sympathy, or there were ten thousand too many. The Republic itself, even as it sprang from its birth-place, was no creation of beauty. There were the helmet and the sword, and the gorgon shield with all its hissing snakes—but there was not the majestic step or the stately beauty of the Goddess. And when the Republic fell, after it had so often changed its garb from one costume of frippery to another, and so often washed its bloody hands, there is nothing to compare it to, in all its mutilated and unpitied deformity, but that most disgusting of its horrible pictures, when Robespierre lay stretched on a table in the Committee of Public Safety, with his hands tied behind him, like a common felon—his jaw broken by his own cowardly pistol-shot, dressed in a sky-blue silk coat, with his powdered hair and his lace ruffles dabbled in his own blood. It was the very incarnation of French Republicanism in its last unpitied agonies.

Our Revolution was the effort of a dependent people to stand by itself—to think for itself—to govern itself. It was the effort of a poor people to sustain itself. It involved a long and unequal contest—the desolation of many a field of prosperous industry—the sacrifice of many a cherished life. But it involved no wanton desolation. It was a war of defence—a war for home and the rights of home. There was no persecution—there was no scaffold. There was, throughout, and never more than in our early united councils, the high dignity of that character which America inherited from her British ancestry, embellished by the gentler grace which the refining spirit of the age hung around it. It was like the first great English Revolution in its dignity—unlike it—oh how unlike it, in its results!

Having thus, within limits which necessity and propriety impose, hinted at rather than illustrated a vindication of the antiquity of our social union, is there no lesson to be gathered from the retrospect—no moral which this very antiquity enforces? It is the social union and its antiquity, alone, that I have sought to vindicate—the union of distant hearts, rather than the union of hands—the yearning of hearts which space alone separates, but which are bent on the same dear object, warmed by the same cherished affections. From the social union the political union sprang, and with the social union will the political union perish. The social union is the Mother Earth on which the Temple stands. That Mother Earth I would keep sacred, free even from the spade and the plough which would break the sod where grow the grass and flowers that spring from the graves of our Revolutionary forefathers.

The political Union has safely stood. It has withstood violence—it has withstood metaphysics—it has withstood the subtle spirit of political criticism, a spirit which studies the Constitution as the sceptic studies the Bible, to doubt and to cavil, and for its own purposes to construe it strictly. It has defied all this, and yet sometimes the fear will intrude itself—that all is not safe yet.

There are, on the face of the building (the northern side too, where the moss begins to grow) two adjacent masses,

which can never be separated without toppling down the fabric itself. Your own hearts will tell you, with what feelings the events of the day prompt me, a Philadelphian, to speak to you as New Yorkers. If any foreign traveller, like the Rev. Mr. Burnaby in seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, were to come to our country now, to speculate, as he did, on the surface, the very surface of things, what might not be the impressions on his mind, that passing events would produce. He would see New York and Pennsylvania, not the cradled infants they then were, but full grown, with gigantic proportions, and animated by spirits as ardent and generous as ever were breathed into humanity; not contending for "the trade of New Jersey;" but striving fairly, generously, actively, for the commerce of a new world, which has sprung up in the wilderness. He might find them, if he looked merely at the surface, and took for his guides, those who now claim to be the guides of public opinion, standing in the attitude of desperate gladiators, and (what gladiators would not do,) hurling at each other every missile that revenge or malice can supply. New York, seeming to triumph over Pennsylvania in an hour of distress and difficulty; exulting over a brother, not fallen, not even bowed down, but yielding, as the strong man yields to the blast that he has often breasted, yielding, as his brothers of the union have yielded before him, and now, in this, his darkest hour, collecting his mighty energies to stand as nobly and as proudly as before:—and Pennsylvania forced to think that New York, this beautiful New York, through whose streets no one can walk without admiration; from whose citizens no one can part without gratitude; that New York is its worst and bitterest enemy.

It was not so in times gone by. It was not so during the Revolution, or the times, almost as trying, which immediately preceded it, when the spirit of the social union was hovering over the councils of those who met to raise the Confederation. The nearest and dearest friend of John Jay of New York, was Charles Thomson of Philadelphia; of Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, him who raised, and almost individually sustained the finances of the Revolution, the best, most confidential, most worthy friend was Alexander Hamilton of New York: and there is in existence in Philadelphia, a mass of most interesting correspondence between these two great men, which illustrates more strongly than any yet laid before the world, not only their consummate sagacity, and foresight of the dim and distant future, but the deep, fervent, and affectionate friendship which subsisted between them. And with such canonized examples, shall we, the little men of a fleeting hour which may have no other record but of miserable squabbles about protested bills and specie payments, allow the chains of sacred affection, thus forged, to be rudely broken?

Nor is this local strife all. There are, it is to be feared, elements of fierce combustion swelling and heaving the ground beneath our feet. The pure, spirit-like flame of loyalty to the state, of true love to the institutions under which we live, begins to pale its ineffetual fire before the ghastly glare of fierce fanaticism, and the torch which wild enthusiasm waves aloft. Not only is the genius of revolution exercising its sway on the moss-covered governments of the old world, but a subtle and busy demon, the bastard progeny of one of the parents of all revolution is at work, to pick out the cement of affection which binds this Union together. We are beginning to learn that fidelity to the Common State is secondary duty, and love to our distant fellow-citizen no duty at all. When the full fruition of these doctrines is attained—when the hour arrives in which the value of the Union is to be calculated—when the balance is to be struck between what will be called romantic notions of duty and allegiance, and substantial items of profit and loss on one side, and dogmas of transcendental morality on the other—when the holiest of early associations and the purest affections, the love of country, and the reverence of ancestry are to be weighed in the scale against American utilitarianism, or American ultraism, it will be too late to talk of our common legacy. But the time has not come. The sympathies of republican America are yet active. The heart of the South is not yet ossified by the pestilent doctrine of the

day—that what is profitable is right. The Northern heart beats true to its allegiance—true to a brother's love.

I have now concluded what I have to say to you, leaving myself open to the just criticism and as just rebuke, of having said too much, and yet so little. But I have said enough, if in the heart of any one of those who have so kindly listened, I have invigorated a sentiment of affection or of loyalty to the common state—or have suggested one new thought connected with that best of histories for us, our own. The foundation of the Union was common right—its best security is common inheritance. The soil on which we stand is filled with the bones of those who lived and died for us.—The spirits of the mighty dead are above us and about us. Their affections are breathing around us. The object of their toil, the recompense of their suffering was this Republican Union. To perpetuate that Union, to awe to blushing silence all whispers of disunion, let them come whence they may, I would hang on its wall, and stand in its noble porticoes, the pictures of heroic deeds and the statues of the men that did them. I would build high monuments on their graves, on which praises more just than the canon of the day can boast of, should be written, and then, when the agent of faction or mistaken zeal should venture to breathe a word as to the Union's value, or the Constitution's obligation, I would lead him thither, and as we knelt in veneration together, would trust to some interceding spirit to draw from his lips as fervent a prayer as mine, that the work of the Revolution may not be in vain.

Exploring Expedition.

Great Discovery.

Letters have been received from the United States Exploring Expedition, dated at Sydney, New South Wales, March 12, 1840, announcing the discovery of a vast continent in the antarctic regions, far more extensive than the discovery lately announced by the French exploring expedition.

After the above was prepared for the press, we received the subjoined from the Exchange books. It would seem that the discovery of the continent was made on the 19th of January, 1840, by both the French and American squadrons.

The part of the ocean included between the degrees of 97 and 164 degrees east, and south of 64, was not traversed by Cook, nor any other of the great navigators that we remember; though west of 60 degrees east longitude, he went to nearly 70 degrees of south latitude. But the discoveries now mentioned seem to be all east of this. Capt. Biscoe, at about 45 degrees east longitude, took a northeastern course from nearly 70 degrees south latitude.

In 1823, Capt. Waddell was considerably south of 70 degrees, as indeed Capt. Cook was in 1771, but no report is made of any thing but islands of ice. We do not now recollect the cause, if there was any, why the southern navigators all avoided (as they seem to have done) the part of the great Southern Ocean lying in the latitude and longitude recently visited by the American and French squadrons.

From the Sydney Herald, March 13th, 1840.

Discovery of the Antarctic Continent.

Amongst the arrivals to be found in our shipping list of this day, is that of the United States ship Vincennes, under the command of Charles Wilkes, Esq. The V. has been absent from this port eighty days, most of which time has been spent in southern exploration, and we are happy to have it in our power to announce, on the highest authority, that the researches of the exploring squadron after a southern continent have been completely successful. The land was first seen on the morning of the 19th of January, in latitude 64° 20. south longitude 154° 18. east. The Peacock, (which ship arrived in our harbor on the 22d ultimo, much disabled from her contact with the ice,) we learn obtained soundings in a high southern latitude, and established beyond doubt the existence of land in that direction. But the

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V., more fortunate in escaping injury, completed the discovery, and ran down the coast from the 164° 18. to 97° 45. east longitude, about seventeen hundred miles, within a short distance of the land, often so near as to get soundings with a few fathoms of line, during which time she was constantly surrounded by ice islands and bergs, and experienced many heavy gales of wind, exposing her constantly to shipwreck. We also understand she has brought several specimens of rock and earth, procured from the land, some of them weighing upwards of a hundred pounds. It is questionable whether this discovery can be of any essential benefit to commerce, but it cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to Capt. Wilkes, and the officers engaged with him in this most interesting expedition, to have brought to a successful termination the high trust committed to them by their country; and it is hoped that so noble a commencement in the cause of science and discovery, will induce the government of the United States to follow up by other expeditions that which is now on the point of terminating.

We understand that the Vincennes will sail on the 16th instant, for New Zealand, where the Porpoise and Flying Fish will rejoin her, should they have been equally fortunate with their two consorts in escaping from the ice. The Peacock will follow as soon as her repairs are completed; whence they will all proceed in furtherance of the objects of the expedition. We will only add, that we wish them God speed.

From the same paper is the following:

It appears from the same paper that the two French corvettes the Astrolabe and Zelee, under the command of Commodore D'Urville, has been crowned with the same success as that of the U. S. Squadron; on the 19th of January they succeeded in landing with two boats, and obtained many specimens of rock, &c. latitude 66 dg. 00 S. long. 130 dg. east. The Astrolabe and Zelee had arrived at Hobart Town.

The Exploring Expedition.

We have been favored with the annexed letter from an officer of the Vincennes, which with some variations from the newspaper statement, contains many additional particulars.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

U. S. Ship Vincennes, }
Sydney Harbor, March 12th, 1840. }

We arrived here yesterday from our Southern cruise, upon the success of which we all have reason to congratulate ourselves. We have discovered land within the antarctic, and cruised along the edge of the barrier ice (seeing the land frequently) upwards of 70 degrees of longitude.—All are convinced there is an extensive Continent there.—Whether it will be of any benefit to mankind, or not, time alone can show.

For my part, no inducements could be held out that would make me volunteer to return there, unless one of the other vessels should have been unfortunate enough to be wrecked, which God forbid.

We were unfortunate in not being able to land, take possession, and plant the stripes and stars. When the weather permitted us to do so, no boat *could* land,—the land being very high, covered with snow, and sloping gradually to the water, where it was terminated by ice, descending one hundred or two hundred feet perpendicularly.

The weather was, part of the time, good; and part, blowing from fresh to heavy gales, with thick snow storms, making the navigation extremely hazardous, on account of the icebergs by which we were generally surrounded. I have at times counted 100 large ones from the deck, without the aid of a glass, taking no notice of small ones.

We found the Peacock here, repairing; almost a perfect wreck; having had her stern frame lifted and all the timbers broken above the main deck, as far forward as the gang-way, rudder knocked off, forefoot carried away, and planking knocked up to within an inch and a half of her wood ends. How she arrived here, it seems impossible to conceive. I did not suppose a vessel in her condition could hold together long enough to do so. She was caught in the ice, and

jammed by the closing of the passage after she went in. I hope that the brig and schooner have escaped, and that we shall find them at New Zealand.

By an arrival to-day from Hobart-Town (Van Dieman's Land) we learn that the French Expedition is there, and that they discovered land the same day we did, in 66 S. and 130 East. It is no doubt a continuation of what we saw; and will render the honor of being first, disputed for some time. I do not think they can boast much, as they were satisfied with a single sight, owing to the Zelee's being near lost. We have coasted the new continent 1300 miles. We have been very cordially received by the people of this place, and they are determined to have us first, whether or no—We leave for the Bay of Islands on Sunday.

We expect to be at the Sandwich Islands in July, and again in July, 1841. After that, to Manilla for a month or two, thence to Singapore, Angier Point, and Cape of Good Hope.

March 13th.—The ship did not sail as expected, this morning.

Dr. Gilchrist, late Surgeon of the Vincennes, we understand, has arrived in this city.

The Independent Treasury.

AN ACT to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the new Treasury building now erecting at the seat of Government, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults, and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And the said Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the United States, as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the custom-houses now erecting in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public moneys, hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places, respectively; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and the receivers-general of public money, from time to time, appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be erected, prepared, and provided, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Car-

olina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, offices, with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points respectively; and the said receivers-general, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults, and safes, so to be erected, prepared, and provided, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "receivers-general of public money," which said officers shall hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located in the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and the remaining one of which shall be located in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; and all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurers and those acting as such, of the various Branch Mints, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all receivers-general of public moneys, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as is hereinafter particularly provided, be, and they are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer of the government to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department, made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the receivers-general of public money hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall, respectively, give bonds to the United States, in such form, and for such amounts, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties, and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to

the Solicitor of the Treasury, and from time to time to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General, so to do, pay over to the Treasury of the United States at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall, upon the same direction pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of N. York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers-general of public money in their respective cities, at their offices respectively, all the public moneys collected by them or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster-General to direct such payments, by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places, and at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion, may think proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philadelphia; to the Branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the receivers-general of public moneys, by this act directed to be appointed; to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act; and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster-General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to, or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the moneys in the hands, care, and custody, of any of the depositaries constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be, at all times subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said moneys were actually in the Treasury of the United States; and each depositary shall make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Department of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand,

and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys may be secured thereby.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver-general of public moneys, or collector of the customs, of their respective districts: of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint when separate officers, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively, of the said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receivers-general of public money, collectors, receivers of land offices, Treasurers, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said officers respectively, whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep, and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expense for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing, said moneys: all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers; Provided, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act, shall not exceed ten, and that the aggregate compensation of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business, and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and confine the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of those moneys to the depositaries established by this act.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others, having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees, wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, to the Treasurer of either of the Mints, at Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers-general of public money, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States, to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment, in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest; any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court in the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not

less than six months, nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers-general of public money at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, the resolution of Congress of the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as it authorizes the receipt in payment of duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the notes of specie paying banks, shall be so modified as that one-fourth of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States, and from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the remaining fourth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be also collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation, and also to Congress, if in session, and, if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers, or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts, furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service and promote the circulation of a metallic currency; And it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions

of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer, or agent, to the President, with the fact of the violation and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment, in which debts or dues according to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but in all those regulations and directions it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the receivers-general of the public money directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries, per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury of the U. States, to wit: the receiver-general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver general of the public money at Boston, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at Charleston, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars, annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive one thousand dollars, annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive any commission pay or perquisite, for any official service of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, be, and is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipt so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands; Provided, however, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferrable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of sites and for the construction of the offices of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to, be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the

sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected; Provided, however, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the custom-house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults and safes can be constructed in that building for the safe-keeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the custom-house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That, for the payment of expenses authorized by this act, other than those hereinbefore provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 4, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

Great Performance of a Locomotive Engine.—On the 1st inst. the Locomotive Engine "Neversink," built by M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, drew 52 loaded cars from Pottstown to Reading, (17) miles in 1 hour and 31 minutes. The total ascent overcame by the Engine in the above distance, was 110 feet; at one point by a grade of 19 feet per mile, for one mile in length, which the train passed at a speed of 9 and two-tenth miles, per hour.

Net weight of Freight, consisting of 99 tons of Blooms, 37 tons of Bar Iron, 14 tons Merchandise, &c. 153½ tons of 2240 pounds. Total gross weight of train, not including Engine or Tender, 230 and two-tenth tons of 2240 pounds.

This load, hauled up a 19 feet grade, by a second class Engine, is 3½ tons more than the estimated daily performance of first class Engines down the Road, from the Coal Region to the Delaware.

Average rate of speed of Train, 11 and two-tenths mile per hour.

Weight of Engine, including fuel and water, 22,950 lbs. Weight on driving wheels, in running order, or with water, fuel, and two men, 12,198 lbs. Cylinders 10½ by 16 inches.

The weight of the Tender was not thrown upon the driving wheels during any part of the performance.

The adhesion of the Engine was as ½ and seventy-two hundredths of its weight, on the driving wheels.

Reading, July 2, 1840.

Fires in New York.—According to the report of the Fire Commissioners, there occurred in the city of New York, during the period of one year, 192 fires, being an average of more than one for every 48 hours!

Of these, 96 originated in brick and fireproof buildings. The property destroyed by the said fires, amounted in all to \$3,225,409
On which there was insurance for 2,983,310
The collective amounts paid by the Insurance Companies, was 2,001,991
Leaving a balance of actual loss to the persons insured, of 981,319
The value of property destroyed, on which there was no insurance, amounts, to 242,099

The following is a statement of the population in the following townships, and also an aggregate of the statistical information obtained in the same:

Whole population in Plain township,.....	1,363
No. of horses and mules,.....	439
Neat cattle,.....	1,232
Sheep,.....	1,742
Estimated value of poultry of all kinds,...	\$436
Bushels of wheat,.....	11,035
Bushels of oats,.....	11,284
Bushels of rye,.....	322
Bushels of buck-wheat,.....	1,196
Bushels of Indian corn,.....	31,106
Pounds of wool,.....	4,277
Bushels of potatoes,.....	5,166
Tons of hay,.....	1,177
Tons of flax,.....	1
Pounds of sugar made,.....	7,418
Estimated value of dairy,.....	\$480
Estimated value of home-made goods of all kinds,.....	\$1,744
Tanneries,.....	2
Sides of sole-leather tanned,.....	75
Sides of upper leather tanned,.....	230
Capital invested,.....	\$500
Retail stores,.....	1
Capital invested,.....	\$300
Saw-mills,.....	2
Value of lumber produced,.....	\$100
Capital invested,.....	\$500
Value of furniture manufactured,.....	\$200
Men employed,.....	12
Capital invested,.....	\$800

Whole population of Blendon township,.....	972
No. of horses and mules,.....	328
Neat cattle,.....	788
Sheep,.....	1,206
Swine,.....	1,046
Estimated value of poultry of all kinds,...	\$413
Bushels of wheat,.....	11,766
Bushels of oats,.....	11,750
Bushels of rye,.....	125
Bushels of barley,.....	300
Bushels of buck-wheat,.....	244
Bushels of corn,.....	81,600
Pounds of wool,.....	1,630
Bushels of potatoes,.....	3,830
Tons of hay,.....	470
Pounds of sugar made,.....	7,719
Estimated value of products of dairy,....	\$1,165
Estimated value of home-made goods,....	\$1,270
Grist mills,.....	2
Saw mills,.....	3
Value of their manufactures,.....	\$900
Men employed,.....	5
Capital invested,.....	\$5,000
Value of furniture manufactured,.....	\$226
Men employed,.....	2

Columbus, Ohio, July 1, 1840.

Texas Post Office Regulation.—For the information of those who have friends in Texas, we publish the following notice which has been issued by J. R. Jones, Esq., the Post-Master-General of Texas:

From the many letters which there is no doubt are daily written in the United States and Texas, and in vain anxiously looked for in the post offices of each, it has been deemed proper to give public notice, that by the post office law of Texas, as well, as that of the United States, the postage is required to be paid on all letters intended to be conveyed by mail through the territory of one republic to that of the other.

If the requisitions of the law are complied with, many letters will be received by the persons to whom they are addressed, which are otherwise forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

We copy from the Circular to Bankers the following table, showing the circulation of the Bank of England at different dates, between October 1833, and April 1840.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.					COUNTRY BANK RETURNS.			
Date.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Securities.	Bullion.	Date.	Joint Stock Banks.	Private Bks.	Total.
1833.	£	£	£	£	1833.	£	£	£
October	19,800,000	13,000,000	24,200,000	10,900,000	Dec. 28	1,815,301	8,836,908	10,152,104
1834.					1834.			
January ... 7	18,216,000	13,101,000	23,576,000	9,948,000	March 29	1,458,427	8,738,400	10,191,827
February ... 4	18,377,000	14,086,000	24,762,000	9,954,000				
March 4	18,700,000	14,418,000	25,547,000	9,829,000	June 28	1,642,887	8,875,795	10,518,682
April 1	19,097,000	14,011,000	25,970,000	9,431,000				
May 6	18,978,000	14,081,000	26,691,000	8,884,000	Sept. 27	1,733,689	8,370,423	10,154,112
June 8	18,922,000	14,539,000	27,312,000	8,645,000				
July 1	18,895,000	15,096,000	27,593,000	8,659,000	Dec. 28	2,122,173	8,537,655	10,659,828
" 29	19,110,000	15,675,000	28,502,000	8,598,000				
August ... 26	19,147,000	15,384,000	28,679,000	8,272,000	1835.			
Sept. 23	19,126,000	14,754,000	28,691,000	7,695,000	March 28	2,188,954	8,231,206	10,420,160
October ... 21	18,914,000	13,514,000	27,840,000	7,123,000				
Nov. 18	18,694,000	12,669,000	27,138,000	6,781,000	June 27	2,484,687	8,455,114	10,939,801
Dec. 16	18,304,000	12,256,000	26,362,000	6,720,000				
1835.					Sept. 26	2,508,036	7,912,567	10,420,623
January ... 15	18,012,000	12,585,000	26,390,000	6,741,000				
Feb. 12	18,099,000	12,535,000	26,482,000	6,693,000	Dec. 26	2,799,551	8,334,863	11,134,414
March 12	18,311,000	12,281,000	26,657,000	6,536,000				
April 9	18,591,000	11,289,000	26,228,000	6,329,000	1836.			
May 7	18,542,000	10,726,000	25,764,000	6,197,000	March 26	3,094,025	8,353,894	11,447,919
June 4	18,460,000	10,568,000	25,562,000	6,150,000				
July 2	18,315,000	10,954,000	25,678,000	6,219,000	June 25	3,588,064	8,614,132	12,202,196
" 28	18,322,000	11,561,000	26,244,000	6,283,000				
August ... 25	18,340,000	12,308,000	26,964,000	6,326,000	Sept. 24	3,969,121	7,764,824	11,733,945
Sept. 22	18,240,000	13,230,000	27,889,000	6,261,000				
October ... 20	17,930,000	14,227,000	28,661,000	6,166,000	Dec. 31	4,258,197	7,753,500	12,011,697
Nov. 23	17,549,000	16,180,000	30,069,000	6,305,000				
Dec. 17	17,321,000	17,729,000	31,048,000	6,626,000	1837.			
1836.					April 1	3,755,279	7,257,784	11,013,063
January ... 4	17,262,000	19,169,000	31,954,000	7,076,000				
Feb. 11	17,427,000	18,366,000	31,022,000	7,471,000	July 1	3,684,764	7,187,673	10,872,437
March 10	17,739,000	16,966,000	29,806,000	7,701,000				
April 5	18,063,000	14,751,000	27,927,000	7,801,000	Sept. 30	3,440,053	6,701,996	10,142,049
May 3	18,154,000	13,747,000	27,042,000	7,782,000				
" 31	18,051,000	13,273,000	26,534,000	7,663,000	Dec. 30	3,826,665	7,043,470	10,870,135
June 28	17,899,000	13,810,000	27,153,000	7,362,000				
July 26	17,940,000	14,495,000	28,315,000	6,926,000	1838.			
August ... 24	18,061,000	14,796,000	29,345,000	6,325,000	March 31	3,921,039	7,005,472	10,926,511
Sept. 21	18,147,000	14,118,000	29,400,000	5,719,000				
October ... 19	17,936,000	13,324,000	28,845,000	5,257,000				
Nov. 17	17,543,000	12,682,000	28,134,000	4,933,000				
Dec. 15	17,361,000	13,330,000	28,971,000	4,545,000				
1837.								
January ... 12	17,422,000	14,354,000	30,365,000	4,287,000				
Feb. 10	17,868,000	14,230,000	31,085,000	4,032,000				
March 10	18,178,000	13,260,000	30,579,000	4,048,000				
April 6	18,432,000	11,192,000	28,843,000	4,071,000				
May 4	18,480,000	10,472,000	28,017,000	4,190,000				
June 1	18,419,000	10,422,000	27,572,000	4,423,000				
" 29	18,202,000	10,424,000	26,932,000	4,750,000				
July 28	18,261,000	10,672,000	26,727,000	5,226,000				
August ... 24	18,462,000	11,005,000	26,717,000	5,754,000				
Sept. 22	18,814,000	11,093,000	26,605,000	6,303,000				
October ... 20	18,716,000	10,501,000	25,316,000	6,856,000				
Nov. 16	18,344,000	10,242,000	23,985,000	7,432,000				
Dec. 14	17,998,000	10,195,000	22,727,000	8,172,000				
1838.								
January ... 9	17,900,000	10,992,000	22,606,000	8,895,000				
Feb. 6	18,206,000	11,266,000	22,569,000	9,543,000				
March 6	18,600,000	11,535,000	22,792,000	10,015,000				
April 3	18,987,000	11,263,000	22,838,000	10,136,000				

TABLE CONTINUED.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.					COUNTRY BANK RETURNS.			
Date.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Securities.	Bullion.	Date.	Joint Stock Banks.	Private Bks.	Total.
1838.	£	£	£	£	1838.	£	£	£
May 1	19,084,000	11,006,000	22,768,000	10,002,000	June 30	4,362,256	7,383,247	11,745,503
" 29	19,018,000	10,786,000	22,648,000	9,806,000	Sept. 30	4,281,151	7,083,811	11,364,962
June 26	19,047,000	10,426,000	22,354,000	9,722,000	Dec. 31	4,625,546	7,599,942	12,225,488
July 24	19,286,000	10,424,000	22,601,000	9,749,000	1839.			
August 21	19,481,000	10,298,000	22,747,000	9,746,000	March 30	4,617,368	7,642,104	12,259,467
Sept. 18	19,665,000	10,040,000	22,846,000	9,615,000	June 29	4,665,110	7,610,708	12,275,818
October ... 16	19,359,000	9,327,000	22,015,000	9,437,000	Sept. 28	4,167,313	6,917,657	11,084,970
Nov. 13	18,900,000	8,949,000	21,171,000	9,339,000	Dec. 28	4,170,767	7,251,678	11,422,445
Dec. 11	18,469,000	9,033,000	20,707,000	9,362,000				
1839.								
January ... 8	18,201,000	10,315,000	21,680,000	9,336,000				
Feb. 5	18,252,000	10,269,000	22,157,000	8,919,000				
March 5	18,298,000	9,950,000	22,767,000	8,106,000				
April 2	18,371,000	8,998,000	22,987,000	7,073,000				
" 30	18,350,000	8,107,000	23,112,000	6,023,000				
May 28	18,214,000	7,814,000	23,543,000	5,119,000				
June 25	18,101,000	7,567,000	23,934,000	4,344,000				
July 23	18,049,000	7,955,000	24,905,000	3,785,000				
August 20	17,969,000	8,029,000	25,588,000	3,265,000				
Sept. 17	17,960,000	7,781,000	25,936,000	2,816,000				
October ... 15	17,612,000	6,734,000	24,939,000	2,522,000				
Nov. 12	17,235,000	6,132,000	23,873,000	2,545,000				
Dec. 10	16,732,000	5,952,000	22,764,000	2,887,000				
1840.								
January ... 7	16,366,000	7,136,000	22,913,000	3,454,000				
Feb. 4	16,511,000	7,570,000	22,981,000	3,964,000				
March 3	16,678,000	7,896,000	23,223,000	4,271,000				
" 31	16,818,000	7,704,000	23,113,000	4,360,000				
April 28	16,831,000	7,296,000	22,726,000	4,318,000				

Average issues of the whole series £11,127,606.
Lowest £10,142,049. Highest £12,275,818.

Tioga Railroad.—The Tioga Eagle announces the completion of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg, over which the United States mail and passengers are now transported daily by motive power, distance forty miles—time of running three hours. A daily line of splendid four horse post coaches runs daily in connexion with the railroad, from Corning to Seneca Lake, and from Blossburg to the Williamsport and Elmira railroad.

The Arbon Coal Company will, on the 15th of July inst., commence sending coal to New York in large quantities; they have already sent some over the road to market.

The fare is at a very low rate. Passengers making a trip to Corning or Blossburg and back again on the same or succeeding day, are charged for returning one cent per mile only.—*Am. Sen.*

Longevity.—Among the officers appointed at the administration meeting at Philadelphia, on the 4th, were the following sixteen persons, whose united ages amount to 1,249 years:

John Douglass, since dead, aged 95 years; Jacob Strembeck, aged 84 years; Peter Bender, aged 109 years; John Brandt, aged 89 years; F. Leatherman, aged 87 years; John Clapp, aged 83 years; John Frailey, aged 82 years; George Westenberg, aged 82 years; William Reinhart, aged 82 years; John Speering, aged 82 years; Philip Lowry, aged 89 years; John Limeburner, aged 79 years; Peter Kline, aged 79 years; George Tripner, aged 78 years; James Kirk, aged 88 years; Wm. F. Comly, aged 80 years.

Norwich (Conn.)—The population of Norwich, as ascertained by the census just completed, is 7,230. The city alone contains 4,200.—The three manufacturing villages number as follows: Greenville, 1,088; Falls, 624; Yantic, 178. Increase within the last ten years, about 2,000.

Albany.—"Fifty-seven years ago," said the venerable Governor Morgan Lewis, sitting a few days since in our counting room, "I sold this lot (the Exchange) to James Bloodgood, for 300*l*. We were just out of the revolution, and I was glad to get so much for the property." The lot cost the Exchange Company four years ago, \$139,600.—Such is the progress of things since our fathers were "just out of the revolution."—*Albany Argus.*

Judge Ushoeffer, in the Common Pleas, yesterday fined the Jurymen each \$15, in consequence of having sent in a sealed verdict, signed by all, but from which, when opened, two dissented. One of the two intimated he so dissented because his life was threatened. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for one half his demand.—*N. Y. Star.*

Pittsburg and Ohio City.—A canal boat from Ohio city, opposite Cleveland, commanded by Capt. A. J. Stanford, arrived at Pittsburg on Monday last, loaded with pearl ash, plaster of paris, and other merchandise, and returned loaded with Pittsburg manufactures, &c. on Wednesday.—She was towed from and back to Beaver by the steamer Cleveland.—*Harris's Intel.*

**Appointments by the President,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.**

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS.

Henry W. Tilley, at Georgetown, D. C.
George Schley, Savannah, Ga.
Frederick Lims, Macon, Georgia.
Robert Davis, Concord, New Hampshire.
John Rigney, Frederick, Maryland.
Alvin Hunt, Watertown, New York.
Henry F. Baker, Winchester, Virginia.
John S. Roberts, Springfield, Illinois.
John R. Chiles, Jackson, Mississippi.
George F. Baltzell, Apalachicola, Florida.
Ephraim Mills, Burlington, Vermont.
John Schley, Columbus, Georgia.
Jonathan J. Coddington, New York, N. Y.
Samuel Cushman, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Asa Green, Brattleboro', Vermont.
Nathaniel Greene, Boston Massachusetts.
Simeon Bailey, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
Joseph Couch, Newburyport, Massachusetts.
Thomas Shepherd, Northampton, Mass.
Robert R. Carr, Newport, Rhode Island.
Edward J. Mallett, Providence, Rhode Island.
Gideon Welles, Hartford, Connecticut.
Albert Lester, Canandaigua, New York.
Godfrey J. Grosvenor, Geneva, New York.
Ebenezer Mack, Ithaca, New York.
Hezekiah W. Scovell, Lockport, New York.
Jacob Van Benthuyssen, Poughkeepsie, New York.
Jonas Earll, Jr. Syracuse, New York.
Isaac McConiche, Troy, New York.
Augustine G. Danby, Utica, New York.
James Peacock, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Mary Dickson, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
James Page, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Nicholas G. Williamson, Wilmington, Delaware.
Eleezer P. Kendrick, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Bela Latham, Columbus, Ohio.
Sheldon McKnight, Detroit, Michigan.
Daniel Bryan, Alexandria, District of Columbia.
John D. Murrell, Lynchburg, Virginia.
Thomas Shore, Petersburg, Virginia.
John McRae, Fayetteville, North Carolina.
Thomas G. Scott, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Alfred Huger, Charleston, South Carolina.
Benjamin Rawls, Columbia, South Carolina.
Neil Blue, Montgomery, Alabama.
Marcus B. Winchester, Memphis, Tennessee.
Robert Armstrong, Nashville, Tennessee.
Joseph Ficklin, Lexington, Kentucky.
John Scott, Vincennes, Indiana.
John Cain, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Wm. H. Jones, New Haven, Connecticut.
Pruden Alling, Newark, New Jersey.
Smith Jackson, Erie, Pennsylvania.
William Burke, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Reuben T. Thom, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Thomas Watson, St. Louis, Missouri.
Woodson Wren, Natchez, Mississippi.
J. K. Morehead, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
George Rathbun, Auburn, New York.

In the great New York fire of 1835, some of the owners of warehouses which were blown up by order of the Corporation, for the purpose of preventing the spread of the flames, brought suit for the amount of property thus destroyed. The decisions in the lower courts have all been against the Corporation, and on Monday last they were finally confirmed by the highest legal tribunal.

Another Revolutionary character gone.

DIED, yesterday morning, in the 94th year of his age, JOHN DOUGLASS, Esq., formerly Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia.

The Atlantic Insurance and Marine Company has declared a half yearly dividend of fifteen per cent. The history of this company is most extraordinary. It has now been in existence ten years, and since that period, has divided two hundred and forty-nine and a half per cent., and has a surplus now on hand of over one hundred and fifty per cent., which, if divided, would give the stockholders their capital back, and three hundred per cent.,—and if the interests on the dividends were added, the sum would be much larger.

That there is a tide in the affairs of men that leads to fortune, is a very common saying, and there is no business perhaps that verifies the saying more than that of underwriting. Yet it is not common for any office to have a run of success for ten years, as has been the fact with the Atlantic. It is worthy of remark, and it is highly creditable to the Company, that the same officers have managed its concerns from its first organization, and the success has been such that they have on no occasion passed a dividend. The following are the dividends declared since the institution commenced:

July 1st, 1830, 5 per cent.	Jan. 1st, 1836, 25 per cent.
Jan. 1st, 1831, 3 "	July 1st, 1836, 25 "
July 1st, 1831, 5 "	Jan. 1st, 1837, 25 "
Jan. 1st, 1832, 7 "	July 1st, 1837, 12½ "
July 1st, 1832, 5 "	Jan. 1st, 1838, 15 "
Jan. 1st, 1833, 6 "	July 1st, 1838, 15 "
July 1st, 1833, 6 "	Jan. 1st, 1839, 12½ "
Jan. 1st, 1834, 10 "	July 1st, 1839, 12½ "
July 1st, 1834, 10 "	Jan. 1st, 1840, 15 "
Jan. 1st, 1835, 10 "	July 1st, 1840, 15 "
July 1st, 1835, 10 "	

N. Y. Evening Express.

Important to Shippers of Cotton, and to Underwriters.

Extract of a letter dated, Liverpool, June 5, 1840.

Most of the vessels that have lately arrived, have seriously damaged their cargoes between decks—so much so, that when the receivers cannot recover from the ship, they make a claim when practicable against the underwriters—who will not pay if they can avoid it. And moreover they have announced that they will not be liable for any loss or damage by vessels that bring cotton on deck—as they say that it not only makes the vessels unseaworthy—but also causes extra straining, and is the means of damaging the cargo. The opinion is that the owners of vessels bringing deck loads are liable, and will be held responsible for all damages and losses.—*N. Y. Express.*

Important to Speculators.—On Saturday forenoon, the Court had occasion to refer to an opinion of Judge Story, recently pronounced in Portland, which is of the highest importance to the timber land speculators. It was the case of Otis Daniel vs. Wm. C. Mitchell and others. It was a bill in equity, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover, on the ground that there was a great and material mistake in regard to the value of the land which he had purchased. The case was argued by eminent counsel, and Judge Story gave a long opinion, occupying over two hours in the delivery, in which he set aside the purchase, on the ground of the mistake.—The opinion, on account of its important practical bearing, will be given to the public before long, and we shall then again refer to it.—*Bos. Daily Adv.*

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VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1840.

No 4.

In the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia; before *Pettit*, President, and *Stroud* and *Jones*, Judges.

Thayer vs. the Bank of the United States.

Several other cases of different plaintiffs vs. the Bank of the United States.

Opinion of Judge Pettit.

In each of these causes the plaintiff has filed, according to the Act of Assembly of 1835, copies of certain notes issued by the Bank of the United States; many of them payable to bearer generally, and therefore in law on demand, and others, called *post* notes, payable to order or bearer at designated periods. The defendants having, in each case, filed an affidavit of defence to a part of the plaintiff's demand, the plaintiff has obtained a rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit.

The first question to be disposed of is that which is presented by the resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3d day of April, 1840, entitled, "Resolution providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for other purposes."

It is urged on behalf of the defendants, that this law strips the Court of all authority to give a judgment of any kind, or for any amount, on the present application, on the ground that we are proceeding otherwise than according to the common law in force in this Commonwealth.

The clause in question is in these words,

"Resolved, That the several incorporated Banks of this Commonwealth are hereby required on, from and after the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1841, to pay on demand all their notes, bills, deposits and other liabilities in gold and silver coin, except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement, under the penalty of the forfeitures of the charters, to be declared forfeited as hereinafter provided, of any and all Banks refusing so to do:—*Provided*, That any person or persons, from the passage of these resolutions until the said abovementioned day, may proceed to recover and collect in gold and silver coin, the liabilities of and the penalties recoverable from any of said Banks, according to the common law in force in this Commonwealth, and not otherwise."

The obvious and prominent object of this particular enactment, construed in its connexion with the whole law, is to relieve each of the Banks of the State from the operation of the pre-existing laws relative to a forfeiture of its charter.—The 19th article of the 3d section of the Act of 25th March, 1824, (*Purdon's Dig.* 110,) entitled, "An Act to re-charter certain Banks," contains the regulation for the Banks generally: and the 7th article of the 4th section of the Act of 18th February, 1836, (*pamphlet laws*, 39,) makes a similar provision applicable to the Bank of the United States. The proceeding by application to a judge, and by proclamation of the Governor, is repealed, but the right of individuals "to recover and collect in gold and silver coin, the liabilities of and the penalties recoverable from any of the Banks," is expressly affirmed. This right, however, it is declared, must be pursued, according to the common law in force in this Commonwealth, and not otherwise.

The common law in force in this Commonwealth can only be understood to mean the principles of the common law as administered in the common law courts. To hold those

courts to be limited rigidly to the forms of the old English common law, would be to deny them, in many cases, the power of proceeding at all, as no common law forms are to be found in force here, unless modified by modern practice and our own statutes. The resolution of the Legislature makes no discrimination by which we can adopt some and reject others of those qualifications. Our system generally is based on common law principles, but our proceedings for the recovery of money are common law proceedings modified throughout by statutory enactments. Indeed the act of 21st March, 1806, entitled "An act to regulate arbitrations," contains provisions which have entirely changed the forms of proceeding in actions of debt, *assumpsit*, and *ejectment*. (1 *Raw.* 290.) It would be difficult to draw the line between what is purely founded on the common law, and what rests entirely on legislative authority. Nor would it comport with the respect which is due to the legislature, to ascribe to them an intention to assert for individuals a right to recover in gold and silver coin any liability of a bank, and at the same time to assume that, by an exclusive reference to a mode of proceeding which has no existence, they designed to deny to such individuals the usual and indeed only available remedies known to the laws. No reason of justice, of sound policy, or of good faith, can be assigned for the suggestion, that our law makers contemplated a retrospective interference of this kind, with well established remedies for the enforcement of any of the legal rights of individuals against banking institutions. That such a purpose will ever be entertained, is not to be predicated of the General Assembly of a Commonwealth that is justly proud of the security, in regard to rights of property, which every man feels in the stability of her laws. In my judgment, full effect can be given to the resolutions of the 3d April, 1840, without impairing the authority of this Court to allow the pursuit, by any individuals, of the usual remedies for the recovery of the liabilities of the banks.

The next inquiry is, what judgment will the Court give. The plaintiff in each suit claims on promissory notes. By the established practice, under the act of 1835 he is entitled to a judgment for the amount of the instruments, with lawful interest from the time when the paper, according to what appears on its face, became due and payable. In relation to promissory notes and bills of exchange, we have assumed that to be established, as to demand and notice, which is essential to enable the plaintiff to recover, unless the defendant makes such a denial in his affidavit of defence as will render a jury trial necessary. This is authorized by the Act of Assembly, upon a well founded general presumption, that, in regard to negotiable instruments in constant use, the ordinary course of business has been pursued by a plaintiff; and it cannot be deemed oppressive to the defendant, since any omission of the plaintiff need only be asserted in an affidavit, to put the plaintiff on full proof before a jury.

As several classes of notes are embraced in these various suits, it is proper to notice their different characters, the power of the Court being plainly more restricted in reference to some than in reference to others.

I will first advert to the instruments which have been treated as payable on demand, comprehending all those in which no day subsequent to the date is specified for payment. In the ordinary case of promissory notes, the legal interest of six per cent. is allowed by the Court, and as to notes payable immediately, the entry of the suit generally.

fixes the day of demand, the date of such entry being the only point of time which the Court can recognise without proof before a jury. We are then to inquire whether, in any case, any other rate of interest is fixed by law for bank notes. The act of 22d March, 1817, entitled "an act relative to suits brought by or against corporations," (6 Smith, 436,) provides "that no suit shall be sustained on any bank note or notes payable to bearer or order on demand, unless demand shall have been first made for payment thereof at their banking house, office, or treasury, and in case of non-payment, interest shall be recoverable on the same from the time of making such demand." In the spirit of the settled practice of the Court, we are then to assume, in the absence of any denial of the fact, that the demand at the banking house, without which the suit could not be sustained, was made; and as the bringing of the suit furnishes the only evidence which the Court can notice of the time of the demand, the date of the entry of the action is to be regarded as the day of the demand. This brings us to the special provision of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The 6th article of the 4th section of the act containing the charter passed on the 18th February, 1836, (pamphlet laws, 39,) enacts that "if the Bank shall neglect or refuse to pay its notes or bills or moneys deposited, when due, on demand made at the bank during banking hours, the person or persons entitled to the same shall receive interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. a year, until payment be made."

Regarding the words of the act of 1817, "demand at the banking house," as substantially the same as the words of the act of 1836, "demand at the bank during banking hours," inasmuch as there could be no regular demand at the banking house except during banking hours, the case is distinctly presented, in each action, of a claim founded on notes payable on demand, the payment of which has been refused on demand duly made, of which demand as made on the day of the entry of the action, the Court can take notice without the aid of a jury. The legal interest in such a case being twelve per cent. per annum, the Court can give, and ought to give, judgment for the amount of the notes with interest at that rate, computed from the commencement of the suit.

I now come to the notes, whether payable to order or bearer, which on their face appear to be payable at a day subsequent to their date. In relation to them, the Court on this application are obliged to recognise different rules, growing out of different legislative provisions. To justify the award of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. a year, the Court must be able to assume, as to each note, a demand at the banking house. These notes are not within the act of 1817, requiring a demand before a suit brought, as the act embraces only notes payable on demand, and thus by our settled practice we are not at liberty to assume, in regard to these notes, any demand except that which is implied in the entry of the action, that alone being essential to the sustaining of the suit. As to this class of instruments, then, all that the Court have authority to do upon the present application is to give judgment for the amount of the notes, with interest at the usual rate of six per cent., computed from the days at which the notes respectively became due.

But on the notes payable on demand, the plaintiffs in different actions claim interest at the rate of 12 per cent. a year, from periods prior to the commencement of the suits; and rely on certain statements filed by them averring the particular days. Some of these papers merely state aggregate amounts as presented for payment on designated days, but omit to distinguish the particular notes. But waiving this objection, the papers thus filed cannot be recognised by the Court as parts of the instruments on which judgment is given. They are altogether independent and extrinsic.—Nor do the statements received in suits on ground rent deeds afford any precedent. In those suits the averments are intended to restrain, not to enlarge the plaintiff's demand. If, however, the plaintiff, in any instance, declines taking the only judgment which the Court, under the act of Assembly of 1836, have the power to render, he is of course at full liberty to go before a jury and there, on legal proof of the fact of demand and refusal at the bank during banking hours, on a day prior to the commencement of the action, recover

interest at the rate of 12 per cent. a year from that day. It appears, however, that in some cases suits were actually brought on the day asserted to be the day of the demand.

It may be added that if any plaintiff still insists on his claim for interest at the rate of 12 per cent. on notes payable at a day subsequent to their date, he may also go before a jury, and there, on proof of the fact, which the Court have no legal means without a jury of ascertaining, namely of a demand and refusal at the bank during banking hours, recover the whole amount of his demand.

The suggestion that a judgment could be given generally, leaving the amount to be ascertained under a writ of inquiry, has not been overlooked. Even if the act of 1835 contemplated a writ of inquiry as necessary in any case, yet the want of a declaration, which is indispensable to the proper execution of such a writ, could hardly be deemed to be supplied by the statement filed by the plaintiff. Besides, the matter to be proved, namely, the day of demand and refusal, could not, if disputed, be shown except on a trial at bar.

As to fees for notarial protests, the demand of the plaintiffs can be sustained according to a well established usage, repeatedly recognised in the practice of this Court, in regard to the notes payable to order; but in reference to bank notes payable to bearer the protests are altogether unnecessary for any purpose whatever, and the fees cannot be acknowledged upon any ground of express law or usage. As to the first named class of notes the claim is allowed, as to the last, it is rejected.

The application of the defendants for an order on the plaintiff in every case to deposit the notes in a place of safe custody, under the direction of the Court, cannot be granted. The Court having required the production of the notes for the inspection of the defendants there is not sufficient reason for a departure from the practice usual in the case of promissory notes. The entry of such special order is therefore declined.

Upon the whole, I repeat, I am of opinion that as to the notes which on their face appear to be payable at days subsequent to their date, the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment, under the act of 1835, for the amount of the notes, with interest at the usual rate of six per cent. per annum, computed from the days at which the notes respectively became due. As to the other notes, which are ordinary bank notes, the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for the amount of the notes, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, computed from the commencement of the suit. The amount of fees for notarial protests will be included in the judgment on notes payable to order, and excluded in the case of notes payable to bearer.

Opinion of Judge Stroud.

Thayer vs. Bank of the United States.

Several other cases of different plaintiffs vs. the Bank of the United States.

The affidavit of defence is of a novel character. It does not deny the plaintiff's right to a judgment for the aggregate of the sums mentioned in the several notes with usual interest, to be computed from certain named periods, but suggests objections to the allowance of any greater rate of interest, or for a longer space of time. And it contests a claim by the plaintiff for charges alleged to have been paid for notarial protests.

The judgment authorized by the Act of Assembly is a judgment by default; and the instruments of writing upon which the action is founded, being of a description in regard to which it has been the uniform practice of the Court to refer the assessment of damages to the Prothonotary, the obvious course on such an affidavit, would direct the Prothonotary to ascertain the amount.

But the resumption resolutions—a public law, and therefore not necessary to be noticed in the affidavit of defence, enacted very recently, and not yet officially promulgated—were supposed to have important bearing on the whole proceeding; and it was deemed advisable, therefore, that a full discussion by counsel should take place on every question within the scope of the rule for judgment.

We have had the benefit of such a discussion, bringing under review the construction generally of the Act of Assembly by force of which the judgment is asked,—the import of the Act of 22d March, 1817, relative to suits brought by or against corporations—the Act of 18th February, 1836, incorporating the stockholders of the United States Bank, and the resumption resolutions of 3d of April last, before alluded to.

The 2d section of the Act of Assembly constituting this Court is the authority under which the plaintiff seeks judgment. It is in these words: "In all actions instituted in the said Court on bills, notes, bonds or other instruments of writing for the payment of money, &c. &c., it shall be lawful for the plaintiff on or at any time after the third Saturday, succeeding the several return days hereinbefore designated, on motion, to enter a judgment by default, notwithstanding an appearance by Attorney, unless the defendant shall previously have filed an affidavit of defence, stating therein the nature and character of the same: *Provided*, That in all such cases no judgment shall be entered by virtue of this section, unless the same plaintiff shall, within two weeks after the return of the original process, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court hereby erected, a copy of the instrument of writing on which action has been brought."

It is too plain to admit of dispute that the case before us falls within the scope of this enactment; and leaving out of view the resumption resolutions, had no affidavit of defence been interposed, judgment, on motion of the plaintiff, would have been entered on the 3d Saturday after the return day of the writ. And so, inasmuch as the affidavit on file sets up nothing in bar of an interlocutory judgment, the plaintiff would have been entitled to such judgment on the hearing of the present rule.

One of the constructions put upon the "resumption resolution" is in bar of the present application altogether. It denies the right of the Court to grant a summary judgment such as the Act of Assembly establishing the Court authorizes.

This branch of defence is not taken on the affidavit of defence, but was much insisted on in the argument.

It is contended, that the proper meaning of the *proviso* to the 1st resumption resolution, restricts the holder of notes not paid on presentment to such remedy as the common law in force in this Commonwealth confers.

That such is the plain import of this enactment I have no doubt. The phraseology, its arrangement and grammatical propriety sustain, if they do not require, this construction. "Any person may proceed to recover and collect the liabilities of, and the penalties recoverable from, any of the said Banks, according to the common law, and not otherwise." There is a redundancy of language, and certainly, more apposite might have been selected. The intent, however, is to my mind, quite palpable,—pointing to the remedy,—the mode of enforcing the obligation of the banks to the holders of its notes, &c.,—whether this obligation is the result of express contract, or a statutory imposition.

And if our system of laws recognised a two-fold remedy, two distinct procedures for the enforcement of legal rights, each fully adequate to the end, one of which might properly be denominated "according to the Common Law" in the strict sense of this phrase, the legislative intent would be plain to every mind, jurispudent or popular. But it happens that a remedy wholly of a common law nature, from the original process to the execution, does not now exist, and has not had a place amongst us since a very early period after the settlement of the country. Yet the language used, "may proceed to recover and collect according to the common law now in force in this Commonwealth and not otherwise," in its broad sense would require such a remedy to the exclusion of every other.

Did the legislature employ this language in this broad sense? If they did the intention must have been, for such would be the result, that recovery against the banks should be suspended altogether during the period of allotted non-resumption of specie payment. This would violate the Constitution, which requires that "all Courts shall be open, and every man; for an injury done him in his lands, goods, per-

son or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay." Such a purpose cannot be ascribed to the legislature. Apart from the constitutional prohibition, the proposition is so at variance with common justice it could not have found support from that respectable body. It would, in fact, be in direct conflict with the cardinal object of the proviso which is distinctly and positively stated to be, that every "person may proceed to recover and collect in gold and silver coin the liabilities, &c." If, therefore, the admitted effect of the peculiar phraseology of this enactment was that parties, having just claims upon the banks, should be debarred all other remedy than one in all its stages, strictly, "according to the common law," inasmuch as no such remedy is practicable, it would become the clear duty of the Court to disregard the proviso altogether as unconstitutional, or consider it nugatory and void, as inconsistent and repugnant in itself, according to the authority of the Supreme Court, of the United States *vs. Cantril*, 4 Cranch, 167-8. But although the phrase "common law" has a fixed and definite meaning, yet I am persuaded it was not designed in this enactment to be taken in that sense. It seems to have been used as synonymous with the established mode of proceeding in Courts of Common Pleas, which, in popular speech, are not unfrequently styled common law courts. In this acceptance there is nothing in the particular proviso, nor in the compass of the resumption resolutions, to prevent the entry of judgment by default against the defendant.

The proposition which the defendant would sustain falls far short of restricting the creditors of the banks to an exclusively common law procedure. It is conceded that such a remedy is unknown to our laws, and to insist upon that construction would be a denial of all redress. But the obligation is, that trial by jury, whether or not the defendant be capable of stating under oath, matter of defence requiring the interposition of a jury is a common law right—that the preservation of this right was the purpose of the legislature, and that the language of the proviso is satisfied with this interpretation.

It is difficult to assign a reason why, if the technical meaning of the words are to be received with any limitation, it should be of the particular kind suggested by the defendants; for trial by jury is by no means denied by the provisions of the act of Assembly under which the judgment is applied for. The common law, like the act of Assembly, permits trial by jury only on terms; and the chief difference in them consists in the mode of implying the defendant's allegations of defence. By the common law, the defendant must put on record a written statement implying substantially that the plaintiff has no ground of action. In default of this statement he is not entitled to a trial by jury (the special regulations on the subject having been complied with) and judgment will be entered by the Court, without the intervention of a jury, as a matter of course. The Act of Assembly requires a specification of the facts known to the defendant and believed by him to constitute a defence, and this is to be verified by oath or affirmation. If true, there is no hardship in this, and as the Court always assumes the affidavit to be true, if the facts alleged are, in point of law, a defence, the case must be tried by a jury. The act of Assembly, therefore, does not prevent trial by jury, where any thing consistently with the truth can be alleged by way of defence. And such I take to be the theory of the common law, for this assumes that the plea of defendant only be true, and, therefore, when it involves questions of fact, as those properly fall within the province of a jury, to the decision of a jury they must be submitted.

The departure by our statutes from the common law is greater in respect to the commencement of actions and the means of enforcing judgments, than in the terms upon which trial by jury may be had; and I can perceive no reason for the supposition that the legislature intended to interfere with the one which does not imply with at least equal force to the other. In short, the language of the proviso is general, and must be received without qualification or abatement, either in the technical or popular sense. I have endeavored to show that it cannot be taken in the former, and that it may be, without violence, understood in the latter.

The plaintiff is, therefore, entitled to judgment. But for what amount—or rather, upon what principles shall the damages be assessed?

The plaintiff alleges that several months since, being then and still the holder of the numerous notes of which copies have been filed, he presented them for payment at the banking house of the defendants. In addition, therefore, to the sum mentioned in the different notes, he claims interest at the rate of 12 per cent. from this alleged demand. This extra interest is claimed in virtue of the following clause in the 6th article of the 4th section of the act incorporating the United States Bank, i. e. "If the Bank shall neglect or refuse to pay its notes, or bills, or moneys deposited when due, on demand, made at the bank during banking hours, the person or persons entitled to the same, shall recover interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. a year, until payment be made."

As respects the period of time from whence the computation of interest should begin according to the plaintiff's view, there are insuperable objections arising from the state of the record, and the peculiar character of the act of assembly which authorizes the judgment.

But the defendants deny that interest of 12 per cent. should be allowed for any period of time, and the proviso already noticed of the first resumption resolution, is the ground upon which this alleged exemption rests.

The true meaning of the proviso, it is argued, is to suspend, until the 15th of next January, the operation of the clause in the Bank bill which imposes the penalty of 12 per cent. on the refusal to pay its notes, &c. on demand at the banking house.

This construction refers and restricts the expression, "according to the common law now in force in this Commonwealth, and not otherwise," to the preceding words, "the penalties;" a reading which is supposed to import the legislative intent, that only such penalties as are imposed by the common law now in force in this Commonwealth, shall be recovered of the banks, and thus by necessary implication, the statutory penalty of 12 per cent. interest would be repealed temporarily, leaving the right to claim the usual interest of 6 per cent. as a common law incident unimpaired.

This construction appears to me wholly untenable. It imputes very unusual, if not unprecedented significations to plain and familiar language. It deranges the verbal collocation, and general structure of the sentence. It ascribes to the legislature a circuitry of expression, elaborately obscure withal, to declare a very simple purpose; a supposition wholly inadmissible. It disregards the more obvious intent, and prefers that which is forced, unnatural, improbable, and obscure.

Nor can I discover any thing in the 5th resolution, evincive of a legislative design to abrogate or suspend the 12 per cent. penalty. The manifest purpose is to rescind for a time the provisions in the bank laws, which forbid the banks to issue their notes, or declare dividends during the suspension by them of the payment of specie.

There is nothing, therefore, in the resumption resolutions which militates against the plaintiff's demand for extra interest, as to some of the notes for the time which has elapsed when suits are brought.

The principle which has always governed our decision in granting judgments of this description, is to regard every thing not denied in the affidavit of defence, and which is essential to warrant the judgment, as confessed by the defendant. To stop short of this would render the act nugatory—and to presume more would be injustice.

Applying this principle to the state of the record, we reach these results:

1. As to the *Bank Notes*. Here, according to Whitlock & Underwood, 2 B. & C. 167; 3 D. & R. 356, although not mentioned on their face to be payable on demand, and drawn without any designation of a time of payment, are in law payable immediately and on demand. And since by the act of 22d March, 1817, no suit can be sustained on such notes without actual demand having been previously made at the banking house, it is to be presumed,

the affidavit of defence not having denied this fact, that such a demand has been made. But having no evidence on the record of the time of the demand, (the informal memoranda which have been filed, being unauthorized by the act, and cannot, therefore, be judicially noticed,) it must be taken to have been on the day next preceding the institution of the action. The rate of interest fixed by the act incorporating the Bank, is 12 per cent. a year from the time of the demand and refusal to pay. The rate must be allowed from the assumed demand to the present time.

2. As to the *Post Notes*. Some of these are payable to bearer—others, to the order of an individual by whom they have been endorsed. The act of 22d March, 1817, does not apply to these. For there is a fixed time on their face at which they become payable. A demand for payment of these was not requisite to entitle the plaintiff to bring suit. There is, therefore, no ground to presume it to have been made, and, unless made, the charge of 12 per cent. interest is not imposed. But without the aid of the Bank act, the plaintiff can claim the usual interest of 6 per cent. from the time when the notes become due.—Notarial fees, except on the endorsed notes, are not admissible.

District Court, July 6, 1840.

Newton, } District Court, March
vs. } Term, 1840.
Bank of the United States. } No. 1478.

The within copies of ten notes of the defendants, to wit, nine of one thousand dollars each, and one of five hundred dollars, amounting altogether to the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, which were presented on the 6th of January, 1840, at the bank and payment refused, and said refusal marked upon said notes by A. Lardner, Esq. Acting Cashier, are copies of the several notes on which the above title is founded.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1840.

Alexander Lardner, Acting Cashier of the Bank of the United States, being duly sworn, says—that defendants have a defence to the plaintiff's demand for interest, the nature and character of which are, that the interest is in no case chargeable against them at a higher rate than six per cent. per annum, nor at that rate except from the time when the paper sued on, according to what appears upon its face became due and payable; and that if any extrinsic matters be relied on therefor, the same, if true, should be duly proved hereafter, and is not to be assumed upon any application for judgment for want of an affidavit of defence, also that the fees for notarial protests if claimed, are not recoverable; that upon their notes, payable to bearer on demand, there can be no judgment against defendants for want of an affidavit of defence for more than the principal, without any interest for the time before suit brought. In regard to all the notes sued, they object to judgment being entered for any amount without the production by the plaintiff of the notes at the time of moving therefor, and the deposit of them in a place of safe custody under the direction of the court.

Sworn and subscribed, 23d May, 1840, before me,

JOHN THOMPSON, Alderman.

Opinion of Judge Jones.

In this Case and several other Cases against the same Defendants.

My opinion is that the plaintiffs in these cases are entitled to judgments for the principal sums of the notes, of which copies have been filed, with interest thereon, to be computed, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the notes payable on demand from the time of suit brought, and on the post notes, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the days on which respectively they became due and payable.

As several objections lie in the way of this conclusion, I will proceed to notice them in their order; and give such reasons as appear to me to form a sufficient answer. In some respects they differ from those relied on by the other judges; although the result on all important points, is the same.

1. It is objected by the defendants that the liability imposed by the Act of the 18th Feb. 1836, to pay 12 per cent., is a penalty and as such, is repealed or suspended by resolutions of the Legislature adopted on the 4th April, 1840.

The clause in the act, (6th art. 4th sect. P. L. 1835-6, p. 39,) is in the following words: "And if the bank shall neglect or refuse to pay its notes, bills or moneys deposited when due, on demand made at the bank, during banking hours, the person or persons entitled to the same, shall receive interest thereon, at the rate of 12 per cent. a year, till payment be made."

Whether this clause imposes a penalty upon the bank in the proper sense of the word, I do not consider a turning point of the case. It is so called in the marginal syllabus of the act, and it has been treated as such by the defendants' counsel in argument. But it seems to me to be rather in the nature of a liquidated satisfaction than of a forfeiture. The use of a penalty, is to enforce a prohibition or to secure the doing of some collateral act. But the clause in question, is contained in the act incorporating the Bank, and is therefore co-ordinate with its corporate capacity and powers. It is, in fact, one of the terms upon which corporate powers were granted by the Legislature and accepted by the Bank, and as such it affects and qualifies the right of the bank to issue notes at all. And if a charter be in the nature of a contract, the clause in question is in the nature of a stipulation between the Bank and the Legislature, that the bank, shall pay, and that the persons entitled shall receive, in the event provided for, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. a year, by way of compensation for damages.

The nature of the clause in question does not depend upon the rate per cent. at which damages, or interest in the nature of damages, in case of a default, should be computed. The act of 25th March, 1824, to re-charter certain banks, contains a similar provision in the 18th article of the 3d section. The form of this enactment as well as its substance and general intent, is the same, although the rate adopted for the compensation of the like default is six per cent.

The resolutions of the 4th April, 1840, are general, and their construction, considered relatively to clauses of the same nature, must be the same. It follows therefore, that the same reasons which would prove that the clause in question imposes a penalty on the Bank of the United States, would also prove that the corresponding provision in the act 25th March 1824, imposes a penalty upon the other banks mentioned in that act.

But it cannot be supposed that the Legislature intended by the resolutions in question to exonerate those other banks from all liability to pay damages for the breach of their contracts, or to establish a more favorable rule in their behalf than that which is applied in the cases of all other persons.

The argument, however, comes to this result, unless there be ground for a distinction between a liability to pay six per cent. by force of the Act of Assembly; and a liability to pay damages at common law equal to six per cent. Such a distinction was alluded to in argument, though not strongly pressed. But no such distinction, it is presumed, was thought of by the Legislature, as it would lead to no difference in the result so far as it respects most of the banks affected by these resolutions; and it cannot be supposed that the resolutions were intended to have a more favorable operation upon one bank than upon another, except so far as that effect should result from the construction of the resolutions themselves. We are not at liberty, therefore, to search for the motives of the resolutions in the peculiar provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the Bank of the United States. But, without doing so, no reason can be suggested for a distinction between a statutory and a common liability, because it would be nugatory in respect to the other banks affected by the resolutions under consideration.

But, besides this, the common law does not establish six per cent. as the rate at which damages shall be assessed for the breach of a contract to pay money. The rule which establishes that rate as the measure of damages in such cases, has been adopted and is applied by the courts by way of analogy to the statutes against usury. The common law, (or more correctly perhaps, the former canon law,) of England,

prohibited the taking of usurious interest; but the common law did not define what was usurious interest. The rate of interest allowed by statute, in England as well as in Pennsylvania, has been different at different times; and the rule thus derived is, in its nature variable and dependent on positive legislation. Strictly considered therefore, there is no ground whatever for the distinction; yet it is enough to say that there is no room for the application of a rule by analogy to a general statute in a case where the Legislature undertake to establish by a particular statute a measure of damages; certainly there is none in a case of this sort, where the Act itself, partaking of the nature of a contract as well as of a law, provides a rule for the very case. It was competent for the Legislature to propose to the bank the clause in question as one of the terms of incorporation, and it was lawful for the bank to accept of it; and as it refers expressly to the persons holding the notes or bills of the bank, it must be regarded as a stipulation proposed by the Legislature and entered into by the bank with the intention to provide for their security. It is therefore in the nature of contract, the benefit which belongs to the persons holding the bills or notes of the bank, or who have made deposits therein; and not to the Commonwealth—and it is too much to assume, without explicit words to that effect, that the Legislature intended to repeal or suspend by the resolutions of the 4th of April, 1840, the provision in question in the very emergency for which it was intended to provide.

2. Other considerations may be suggested upon this branch of the case, but I pass to the second objection of the defendants, viz: that the effect of the resolutions of the 4th of April, 1840, is to debar the plaintiffs of their proceedings, under the 2d section of the Act of 28th March, 1835.

The proviso annexed to the first resolution is relied on to support this objection. The words of it are as follows: "Provided, that any person or persons from the passage of these resolutions until the said abovementioned day," viz: 15th of January, 1841, "may proceed to recover and collect in gold and silver coin the liabilities of, and the penalties recoverable from any of the said banks, according to the common law in force in this Commonwealth and not otherwise."

The proceedings of this court according to the various acts of Assembly which refer to it, either specially or in common with the other courts of this Commonwealth, are, in my opinion, according to the course of the common law within the meaning of this clause of the resolutions.

This court was established by the Act of the 28th March, 1835. But no provision was made by that act for the issuing or service or return of process, or for the manner in which judgments for default of appearance should be taken. The chief object of the Legislature was to establish a court, and invest it with certain jurisdictions and powers to be exercised according to the laws in force relative to proceedings in courts of justice. Without the aid of the rules of the common law and of other acts of Assembly, it would be impossible for the court to exercise its jurisdiction in a single case.

The second section of this act is in its nature a mere regulation of practice. It was in effect, (I refer to the time of the passing of the act,) supplementary to the Act of the 20th March, 1724-5, and now it sustains the same relation to the Act of the 13th June, 1836, which has supplied the Act of 20th of March, 1724-5.

From the origin of the court, it has been the constant practice to issue process, and upon its return, to file declarations, take judgments for default of appearance, or by *nihil dicit*, or proceed to issue, and trial in the same manner as if those acts of Assembly had been specially extended to this court.

But by the Act of the 20th March, 1724-5, and in fact by the principles of the common law, the defendant, if he appeared, might by pleading in due course to issue, prevent the plaintiff from obtaining a judgment against him, except upon a verdict, or upon his confession, which he might withhold until by the course of the practice he could delay the plaintiff no longer.

The 2d section of the act in question, in certain cases, gives to plaintiffs a power which they did not previously possess. The appearance of the defendant is not sufficient

of itself to prevent the plaintiff from having a judgment by default in the cases specified in that section, nor has the defendant the right by plea merely, to put the case before a jury. He must, when the plaintiff complies with the requisitions of the section, file an affidavit of his defence, "stating therein the nature and character of the same."

This provision, then, taken in connexion with the other Acts of Assembly, supplies merely a new ground of default, after appearance, without taking from the party the right to sign judgment for default of appearance, or to enter a common appearance and sign judgment by *nihil dicit*.

The practice, when conducted strictly according to the joint effect of the several acts mentioned, requires the plaintiff to sue his process, and have it served and returned according to the act of 13th June, 1836. If the defendant fail to appear, his next step is to file his declaration and take judgment for default of appearance. If the defendant appear, and the plaintiff's cause of action is within the 2d section of the act of 28th March, 1835, he may file the copy required, and on the third Saturday succeeding the return day, move the court for judgment, if the defendant do not file, in the meantime, an affidavit of defence. If the defendant file a sufficient affidavit of defence, the plaintiff's next step is to take a rule upon him to plead to the declaration already filed, and proceed to issue and trial according to the course of the practice of the courts of the Commonwealth.

It is true, that it has not been usual to file declarations in cases within the affidavit law, except when it was expected the defendant would not appear to the action, and it was important to avoid delay; because a declaration is indispensable to the validity of a judgment for default of appearance; whereas this court has held, and the Supreme Court have sanctioned the decision, that a declaration is not necessary to entitle a plaintiff to move for judgment, for want of an affidavit of defence. But this is, at most, a mere relaxation of the practice, and cannot be deemed to change the general character of the proceedings of the court in such cases.

The question then is, whether proceedings so conducted, are according to the common law, within the meaning of the resolutions, or whether the legislature intended to require the adoption of some other course of proceeding than that with which the courts are familiar, and which is enforced every day between man and man. To say so, would be to impute an intention to the Legislature, for which it would be impossible to assign a reasonable or a just motive.

But it is not difficult to discover the meaning of the *Proviso* in question. The 7th article of the 4th section provides a mode of proceeding by the holders and proprietors of the notes, bills, and obligations of the bank, for declaring the charter of the bank forfeited, if it shall refuse to pay the same, when due and demanded, and persist in the refusal three months. This is a proceeding ostensibly in behalf of the Commonwealth, and may have the effect of proceedings upon a writ of *Quo Warranto*. But its practical operation thus far, has been to give private redress, while it gave the bank time to meet its engagements. The first of the resolutions in question (taken in connexion with the 6th) repeals this 7th article, and thereby deprives the party aggrieved by the default of the bank, of the power given him by that article to compel the bank to pay his demand in three months, under the penalty of forfeiting the charter.

But the clause in the 6th article of the 4th section, which imposes the liability, in certain cases, to pay 12 per cent. was intended to give a benefit directly to the persons holding the notes or bills of the bank. The use of the clause, however, was not to give a right of action; nor does it purport to give an action. By the common law the right to sue, is consequent immediately upon the breach of a contract. The object of the provision, as I have endeavored to show, was to fix by way of compact, the rate at which the damages in case of a default should be assessed; leaving it to the party, to enforce the recovery of them by action at common law.

The proviso annexed to the first of these resolutions, it seems to me, refers to this clause in the 6th article. It was intended to guard against any construction of the resolutions, which might affect, either the common law right of action, or the damages which the party injured might recover

by action. Perhaps it was unnecessary; though proper enough to prevent a doubt, and considered with this reference, the language of the proviso is appropriate. It saves to individuals, the right to enforce the liabilities of the banks and the penalties recoverable from them according to the common law in force in this Commonwealth—that is to say, by action. The obligation of the Bank of the United States to pay 12 per cent. I have endeavoured to show is not properly a penalty, any more than the obligation of the other banks to pay 6 per cent. for the like default, is a penalty. Still, if there be a doubt, whether it be not a penalty, the resolutions include it, because if it be a penalty, it is recoverable by action according to the common law in force in this Commonwealth: and none the less so, because the bank might be compelled to pay it by proceedings under the 7th article or forfeit its charter.

The Legislature must be supposed to have known the incidental effect of the 7th article as a means of redress to individuals; and more than this; the object of the 7th article doubtless was, to give such an advantage to individuals while it allowed some indulgence to the bank. It imparted to individuals a power, under restrictions, which, upon general principles, the Commonwealth only could exercise: without relinquishing, however, the right of the Commonwealth to proceed by its own officers, upon a writ of *Quo Warranto* to resume the corporate franchise immediately upon a forfeiture for any cause.

The resolutions thus understood are perfectly consistent with the rights of individuals. They do not impair the right of action, nor any right which may be recovered by action; but they do resume the Commonwealth's prerogative to proceed against the bank under the 7th article for a forfeiture of its charter. The power of the Commonwealth to do this, cannot be questioned. The expediency of doing it, is not for the courts to consider.

These observations have been specially applied to the case of the Bank of the United States, but they are equally applicable to the other banks, and the corresponding articles in the acts incorporating them.

3. Another objection of the defendants is thus stated in the affidavit which has been filed. "That interest is not recoverable, except from the time when the paper sued on, according to what appears on its face, because due and payable: and that if any extrinsic matter be relied on therefor, the same, if true, should be duly proved hereafter; and is not to be assumed upon any application for judgment, for want of an affidavit of defence."

This objection so far as it respects the demand for interest on the notes payable on demand from a day previous to the institution of the suit, it appears to me is well founded. In the case of *Newton vs. the Bank of the United States*, the demand of payment is said to have been made on the 6th January, 1840, which was a considerable time before suit brought.

To obviate this objection—which appears to have been anticipated—the plaintiffs moved for interlocutory judgments, suggesting that the fact of demand and the day of demand, may be inquired of, before a jury of inquiry.

I have never doubted the power of the court to award writs of inquiry upon judgments rendered under this act of assembly; and cases unquestionably within the act, may occur, in which the convenient administration of justice may require the court to do so. It is true, that no case has occurred in which it has been done; and that may be accounted for by the fact, that no case has occurred, in which the damages could not conveniently be assessed by the Court or by the Prothonotary.

Another reason is, that it has not been the practice to file declarations, except in cases where the plaintiff expected to obtain judgment for a default of appearance on the *quarto die post* of the return day of the writ. But a writ of inquiry always supposes a declaration to have been filed; and in fact recites the substantial parts of a declaration. Of course a writ of inquiry could not be awarded upon a judgment rendered under this (2d) section, where no declaration has been filed without either altering the form of the writ, so as

to suit it to the state of the record, or introducing a recital contrary to the truth of the record.

But however this may be, the objection cannot be removed in that way, because a writ of inquiry is a mere inquest of office, the object of which is to inform the conscience of the court, and it cannot be used to determine matters of fact, which the court, if they chose to do it, could not determine themselves. 3 Wils. 61; 155. Dougl. 316, n; 1 Tidd, 513; 2 Whart. 211.

A judgment by default, therefore, would be prejudicial to the plaintiffs if the court is not already sufficiently possessed of the facts which constitute the cause of action and right to damages claimed, and if they are so, there is no necessity for a writ of inquiry; it being merely matter of computation to assess damages at a given rate per cent. from a given day.

This is a sufficient reason why a writ of inquiry should not be awarded in these cases; but as it has been much insisted on by counsel, I will go a little further into this matter.

In cases where declarations have been filed, and judgments obtained thereon by *nihil dicit, non sum informatus*, or for default of appearance, or on a demurrer, the facts alleged in the declaration are deemed to be confessed; as much so, as if they had been found by a jury.

Now all the precedents of writs of inquiry (containing as they do a recital of the cause of action alleged in the declaration) prove that no inquiry about the facts which constitute the cause of action is contemplated, but only the assessment of damages arising from facts confessed. Hence the defendant is not allowed to set up any defence before a jury of inquiry, which if proved, would defeat the action: although he may give evidence in mitigation of damages.

These propositions are so elementary, that an authority to prove them will hardly be expected, and yet it seems necessary to state them, to answer the argument properly.

It will not be denied, I presume, that the fact of a demand at the bank on the day from which damages at the rate of 12 per cent. are claimed, is a material fact. If the plaintiffs had filed a declaration alleging the fact of a demand on a particular day, it would be competent for the defendant to take issue upon that fact, and if the plaintiffs should fail to prove before the jury a demand on that day, or some other day previously to the commencement of the action, as the rules of pleading and evidence require, they would fail in their action.

The act of the 22d March, 1817, provides expressly, that no suit shall be maintained on any bank note payable to bearer or order on demand, unless demand shall have been first made for payment thereof at the banking house; and in case of non-payment, interest shall be recoverable from the time of making such demand.

Besides, the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, in the clause which has already been considered, makes the bank liable to pay 12 per cent. interest only in case of a neglect or refusal to pay its notes, bills, or moneys deposited when due, on demand made at the bank during banking hours.

The fact of the demand then, is parcel of the cause of action and could not be controverted by the defendants before a jury of inquiry after a judgment by default upon a declaration alleging the fact of a demand and the time of it.

But more than this: if the defendants had pleaded to issue and a trial had been had before a jury and a verdict found for the plaintiffs generally, without assessing the damages, the defect could not be supplied by a writ of inquiry, but only by a *venire de novo*. Many cases may be cited in support of this position. Hardw. Cas. 295, 138; 2 Wilson, 368; Say, 214; 10 Coke, 118; Salk. 205; Godb. 207; 4 Leon. 245; 2 Sellen's Pract. 16, 17.

The true question upon this part of the case appears to me to be this, viz. whether the fact of a demand in the manner required by the act, and the time of the demand, sufficiently appears on the record.

This brings me to the consideration of a question which has divided this court—a question, it is true, which is no longer open, because the opinion of the majority of the court has not only been confirmed by the Supreme Court, but has been followed almost universally in practice. I refer to the

question touching the necessity of declarations in cases within the 2d section of the act of 28th March, 1835.

If declarations had been filed in these cases, sufficiently alleging the fact of demand, and the day on which it was made, I conceive that there would have been no ground for the objection now under consideration.

The defendants would have been bound to deny the fact by affidavit, or the court would have been bound to assume the fact as confessed. It has been said, indeed, that the affidavit of defence is applied to the copy of the instrument filed, and that the defendants would not be bound to notice a declaration, if filed, except by way of pleading. But I cannot think so. The defence is to the cause of action, and a declaration setting forth the cause of action is certainly a legal way, if not the only legal way, of bringing it to the notice of the defendants.

I do not undertake to say, however, that a declaration is necessary to entitle the party to a judgment upon an instrument of writing, or other cause within this act. The law, as I have already said, is quite otherwise. But it is a different question whether a declaration may not be necessary in those cases where the court would not undertake to assess the plaintiff's damages without a writ of inquiry; and more especially in those cases where the court cannot otherwise be put in possession of all the facts upon which the plaintiff's right to damages depend.

According to the settled practice of the court, the plaintiffs, in these cases may, no doubt, recover all that can be shown to be due by the copies of the instruments filed. We presume the fact, that a demand was made, (though not alleged,) because the defendants have not denied it; but the right of the plaintiffs, as stated in the argument, requires that we should go further, and presume the fact of demand made at some particular day. In the case of Newton vs. Bank of the United States, the day named is the 6th January, 1840. The question is, by what principle can the court do so?

Those who deny that a declaration is necessary for such a purpose as this, are bound to point out some other expedient known to the law, by which it may be effectually done. In the cases under consideration, informal papers have been filed, the legal effect of which it is necessary now to consider. It is sufficient to refer to one of them. That filed in the case of Newton vs. Bank of the United States is in the following words:

"The within copies of ten notes of the defendant, to wit, nine of one thousand dollars each, and one of five hundred dollars, amounting altogether to the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, which were presented on the 6th Jan., 1840, at the bank, and payment refused, and said refusal marked upon the said notes by A. Lardner, Esq., Acting Cashier, are copies of the several notes (upon) which the above action is founded."

The first question is whether the defendants were bound to notice this paper. If they were not, the court cannot notice it to their prejudice; and this question depends upon another, viz: whether it was filed with or without the authority of law.

Upon this question it may be said that the second section of the Act of 28th March, 1835, gives no authority whatever to file any paper but "a copy of the instrument of writing, book entries, or claim on which the action is brought." If the plaintiffs, therefore, needed the authority of law for filing these papers, this act does not give it. It is a paper in addition to the copies of the instruments of writing, upon which the action is brought.

The act of the 21st March, 1806, section 5, commonly called the statement law, is inapplicable to this proceeding; for the provision of this act which gives the plaintiffs authority to file in the office of the Prothonotary a statement of his demand, requires him to do it on or before the 3d day of the term to which the process is returnable, and it also gives the defendant until twenty days before the next term to file a statement of his account, particularly specifying what he believes is justly due to him, which he may do without verifying it by affidavit. It also gives to the parties a day in the succeeding term to appear, and then provides, that if the plaintiff neglects to appear, the court shall order a *non suit*.

If the plaintiff appears and the defendant makes default at the day assigned, the court shall give judgment against him by default.

If this statement then, were sufficiently formal within this Act of Assembly, yet the practice prescribed by it is inconsistent throughout with the 2d section of the act under consideration. So then this act of Assembly is out of the question.

It remains then only to consider the effect of this paper as a declaration. It certainly cannot be doubted for a moment that a judgment for default of appearance, according to the acts of 20th March, 1724-5, or 13th June, 1836, founded thereon, would be erroneous. It is deficient in form and substance. It avers only that the copies filed are copies of the notes on which the action is brought,—an averment which the plaintiff was not bound to make. Every other matter contained in the paper is stated by way of recital and without the particularity required in a declaration. In fact, it would be doing injustice to the learned counsel to suppose that it was intended as a declaration, or that it could serve any other purpose than that of a summary of the matters included in the action. At most it is an informal suggestion of facts, filed of record, without authority of law, and therefore has no legal effect whatever. The case would be the same as it now is, for all the purposes of this question, if the paper had not been filed. The papers filed in the other suits, although open to different remarks, are equally liable to objection.

But it is said, that papers of this sort have been filed in other cases, and judgments have been founded upon them. I am not aware of any such case, but if the fact be so, such judgments are, in my opinion, quite erroneous. It is true there have been informal papers filed, abridging the demand of the plaintiff to a much less sum than would appear to be due from the face of the instruments upon which the actions were brought.

Actions have been brought for example, upon the covenants to pay rent, reserved in ground rent deeds, where the rent has been paid until within a short time of suit brought. The use of these informal papers or statements filed in such cases, is to prevent an affidavit of defence which would be filed if the plaintiff should appear to demand more than is justly due him. But in strictness there ought to be a declaration filed in every such case, alleging a breach of the covenant: for the covenant to pay the rent is not the cause of action but the breach of it; and if the court were to insist upon it, the plaintiff would be bound to declare and allege a breach in the declaration, or the defendant might consider him as demanding all that would appear to be due by the face of the deed.

I do not mean to say, however, that a declaration is necessary for that purpose. I acquiesce in the authority of decided cases (*Watkins vs. Philips* in 2. Wharton 210, 11, is such a case.) Nor do I mean to say that an informal paper, abridging the plaintiff's demand, or remitting a part of his right, as it would appear by the copy is a nullity.—It is the practice of the court to take notice of, and give effect to such papers. But such a paper is not in the nature of a declaration, and its operation is the opposite of that which is claimed for the statements filed in these cases. It purports nothing which it is the interest of the defendant to deny, whereas the use intended by these papers is to aver facts, which are indispensable, by the rules of the common law, to the plaintiff's right to recover anything in the action; or if not, certainly to his right to recover damages at the rate of 12 per cent. from the day of demand, instead of the damages ordinarily assessed upon contracts for the payment of money. This class of cases, therefore does not support the plaintiff's position.

Cases have occurred also, in which the copies of other instruments besides those on which the actions were founded, have been filed and judgments have been rendered upon the exhibition of the plaintiff's right and the defendant's liability thus made. The case of *Hansel v. Nelson*, referred to in the argument, was a case calling for such copies, in the opinion of one of the judges of this court. The use of the papers now referred to, is to supply the place of pleadings. My own opinion is, that they cannot serve any such

purpose. The Act of Assembly gives no warrant to file them, and the common law knows nothing of any such substitutes for pleadings. If anything is necessary but a copy of the instrument upon which the action is brought to show the plaintiff's right to sue, or the defendants' liability to answer, the only mode known to the law, of putting it upon the record, and bringing it effectually to the notice of the court, and of the defendant, is a declaration, and this method is much more convenient in most cases, than the filing of copies of other instruments. By this method, however diversified the facts, which enter into the plaintiff's cause of action, may be, if his action is founded upon a cause within the description of the second section of this act, he may obtain the judgment of this court, (unless an affidavit of defence be filed) in such form as will give him the most ample redress, and if a writ of inquiry be necessary, the record is in such a shape as to admit of it, without either altering the form of the writ, or introducing a recital into it contrary to the truth.

Admitting, however, that the statements filed are insufficient, it is still contended that no statement or declaration was necessary. The act of assembly, it is said, gives the right to a judgment upon the filing of the copies merely; and the filing of the statement cannot prejudice that right.

In the case of *Potts v. Crabb*, 2 Wharton, 181, it is said that "the act does not seem to require any averment on the part of the plaintiff. If the defendant had not actual notice he ought to have said so in his affidavit."

It has also been repeatedly held by this court in actions against endorsers, that the plaintiff is not bound to aver the fact of demand on the drawer, and notice to the endorser, but both are presumed, unless denied by the affidavit.

On the authority of these cases, the argument has been urged upon us, that the plaintiffs were not bound to aver the fact of a demand at the bank, but the court are bound, by the principles of their own decisions, to presume that it was made, and allow an inquiry to be had into the time of it, which is matter of mere circumstance. Why should the court presume the fact of a demand before, but as near as may be, to the time of suit, brought when that may not be according to truth, and not rather by the aid of witnesses and a jury of inquiry, adjust the presumption to the truth of the case, especially as the justice of the case may require it. Such is the argument.

If I were at liberty to exercise my own judgment upon what I believe to be general principles, I should say that the court has not the right to presume before trial any fact not alleged against the defendant. There is certainly no such presumption made in actions conducted according to the course of the common law.

Even after a trial, according to the general rule, material facts not alleged, are not held to be supplied by a verdict, unless they are necessarily concomitant to other material facts which are alleged. But by the principle invoked, a fact is assumed, not because the plaintiff asserts it, and the defendant being legally called upon to answer it, does not deny it; but because, in the absence of all allegation, the defendant does not anticipate and deny it by his affidavit.

If such a presumption arises necessarily from the act of assembly, I should think there would be great force in the argument that the proceeding under this section, is not according to the common law.

But if this act be considered in connexion with the act of the 20th March, 1724-5, or the act of the 13th June, 1836, as it ought to be, there is no ground for considering the presumption as arising from the act of assembly—for if the provisions of both acts were observed in practice, there would be no occasion for any presumption which would be at variance with the rules of the common law. The utmost, therefore, which can be said is, that the court by relaxing the practice, have given occasion for a presumption which the acts of assembly do not require, and which the rules of the common law do not seem to allow.

As I am opposed, therefore, to this presumption in any case, and in respect to any material fact in favor of a plaintiff *dehors* the copy of the instrument filed, I do not feel at liberty to extend it to cases, which, in the opinion of the

other judges of this court, are not within the principle by which they have been guided.

The principle, then, as I understand it, is this: The court will presume such facts in connexion with the instrument upon which the action is founded, as are absolutely indispensable to give the plaintiff a footing in court, unless such facts are denied by the affidavit—because the act gives him a right to a judgment upon filing a copy of the instrument of writing, without more. But in the application of this presumption to the question of damages, the court will be guided by what appears on record, and consequently they will not compute interest from a day before the suit brought, unless it appears by the copy itself, that the plaintiff is entitled to interest from an earlier day.

Consequently, the presumption of the fact of demand is not available to the plaintiffs in these cases for the purpose of computing the interest, except from the time of suit brought; because a demand at any time before suit brought would be sufficient to give the plaintiffs a cause of action.

In actions against an endorser of a promissory note, it is necessary to presume the fact of a demand on the maker to have been made at the time the note became due and payable; but no such presumption is necessary in respect to the post notes, of which copies have been filed in these cases. The bank would still be liable on these notes if the demand were made at any time after they became due and payable, and before suit brought. The presumption of the fact of a demand, therefore, in respect to these notes, would not be available for the purpose of computing interest at twelve per cent. except from the time of suit brought.

Upon conferring, however, with the other judges, I understand them to say, that the principle, as they understand it, and feel bound to apply it, does not go even to that extent. They will not assume the fact of a demand of the payment of these post notes, made at the banking house of the defendants at any time, which is indispensable to the right of the plaintiffs to recover more than the ordinary damages of six per cent.

For the reasons already stated, I am disposed to acquiesce in this further limitation of the principle.

Such, then, is the application of the principle as I understand it, which is relied on by the plaintiffs to dispense with a declaration or statement, alleging in a legal and sufficient form the fact of a demand of payment at the bank, and the time of it. If the plaintiffs are willing, therefore, to take judgments for the principal sums of their notes with the interest accordingly, they are entitled to have them—for to that extent the decisions, and the settled practice of the court require us to go. If, however, they are unwilling to relinquish their claim of interest at twelve per cent. or from an earlier day, it will be necessary for them to go before a jury.

The demand for notarial fees I consider untenable. The act of the 18th February, 1836, sec. 4, does not contemplate the intervention of a notary. The claim was put in argument on the ground of usage; but if common bank notes, and bank post notes are a species of paper by itself, there is no usage affecting this sort of paper. Neither was a protest necessary. It is admitted that the necessity of protest is confined to foreign bills of exchange. These fees, therefore, cannot be claimed as damages necessarily incurred by the plaintiffs. In respect to post notes, the ground on which the actions are maintained seems to exclude the claim as to them. In respect to the ordinary bank notes, the claim might be made oppressive to the banks, without any substantial benefit to the holders of the notes. It might be made on every note, whatever its denomination, for there is no law requiring the notary to include more than one note in a certificate of protest. In the absence, therefore, of necessity, of authority, and of usage, I feel bound to say that these fees are not recoverable. (6 Wheat. 572 72.—Union Bank vs. Hyde, 2 Strange, 919. Act. 18 Feb. 1836, sec. 4, art. 6. pamph. laws, 39.)

There are five steam saw-mills in operation at Wilmington, N. C. which together saw one hundred thousand feet of plank per day.

VOL. III.—8

The Antarctic Continent.

It appears by the annexed extract from the London Nautical Magazine that the Antarctic Continent, or islands pertaining to it, was seen by Capt. Belleny of the British ship *Eliza Scott*, in the early part of last year. Capt. Belleny, however, does not seem to have conceived the idea that the land he saw was part of a great continent. The following points and reaches of land at or near the Antarctic Circle, have been seen by different navigators.—*Jour. of Com.*

In East Longitude.

Long. 163.11, seen by Belleny, apparently islands with two volcanic craters.

154.18 to 97.45, seen and coasted by Wilkes.

13°, seen by French Expedition.

47, seen by Biscoe in 1831, and called Enderby's land.

40, apparently islands, seen by the celebrated Capt. Cook, long since.

West Longitude.

Long. 64 to 49, discovered and coasted by Capt. Palmer, of Stonington, Conn., in 1820 '21 '22. A volcano seen.

These outlines of antarctic geography cannot fail to attract the attention of navigators, especially whalers and sealers. Thus far, America is entitled to a large share of the honor of discoveries in that direction, and we trust she will do her part towards completing them. Palmer in the Western hemisphere, and Wilkes in the Eastern, have established the fact of the existence of an immense body of land in each, the northern shore of which is near the Antarctic Circle, say from 64 to 68 south. The next question is, whether they are different parts of the same continent, or whether they are two separate continents.

From the London Nautical Magazine.

Newly Discovered Land in the Southern Ocean.—The Messrs. Enderby, whose enlightened enterprise is so well known to the commercial and nautical world, in the summer of last year, despatched a sealing expedition to the South Sea, consisting of two vessels, with directions to their commanders in the prosecution of their voyage to look for land in those yet imperfectly explored regions. Mr. Belleny, the master of the *Eliza Scott*, one of these vessels, has transmitted the following particulars of his success to Messrs. Enderby, which through their kindness, we are enabled to lay before our readers.

The letter, which was received on the 23d ult., bears date April 23d, and states that on the 9th of February last, Mr. Belleny fell in with land which had the appearance of three large islands and several smaller ones or rocks. Volumes of smoke were seen issuing from two volcanic craters on the centre island. A landing having been effected, several pieces of stone were picked up and brought on board. Prior to making the land, the water had assumed a dirty discolored appearance, and was strewn with feathers, but the weather was so thick as to limit the view to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile round the ship. Mr. Belleny places the land in lat. 66 deg. 44 min. S., and long. 163 deg. 11 min. E.

On the 2d of March, he had the gratification of following up this discovery by a second in lat. 65 deg. 10 min. S., and long. 117 E.

This occurring in the night, he hove to till daylight, and describes the scene of drift ice, field ice, and ice-bergs as the most extraordinary he had ever witnessed, with, says he, "evidently land at the back." The ice was a solid body to the southward. Mr. Belleny notices that there had been a rapid increase in the magnetic variation. On the 23d he seemed to have reached the northern edge of the ice in long. 93 deg. E. Easterly winds had prevailed, but there were then heavy gales from the westward.

Exploring Expedition.—In the Brooklyn News we find the following extracts of letters from the Exploring Squadron:

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE.

Long. 160, E., 20th Jan., 1840.

Dear Sir:—Here we are at last, surrounded by ice-bergs,

as high as the "main truck." To-day we crossed the antarctic circle, having sailed from Sydney on the 26th December. We have come thus far without any accident of consequence, or meeting with any barrier of ice. There seems, however, no prospect of getting much farther in this longitude. We are all blocked up a-head, and we are now steering West in hopes of falling in with an opening. I hope, for the honor of the concern, we may get farther south; but it is too cold to go much farther. One thing is much in our favor—it is, as the saying is, "all day" with us. The sun set last night at 40 minutes before 11 o'clock, and rose this morning at 10 minutes before 2. Daylight did not of course disappear. At meridian, (noon) the sun appears about as large as a Spanish dollar, and looks much like it in color, and its influence, with respect to heat, is felt as much, and no more, than if there were a lump of ice in its place. I want very much to get far enough south to see the sun the whole 24 hours round. We now are sailing up a kind of channel, both sides or shores of which are ice-bergs, some from two to three hundred feet high. The entrance was truly picturesque. On our quarters are ice-bergs, piled up in all imaginable forms, shapes, and sizes, from 10 feet to 10 miles long. Here comes one, bearing down on us, in the shape of a huge, old, isolated castle, with donjons and pillars half fallen down and tottering; and there an arch broken, or a breach effected by that rude old warrior, Neptune. Here we have one entire, dressed up in all the grand paraphernalia in which the novelists are wont to dress up their interesting old affairs, for the especial edification of the young ladies. Here we see a house, there a church, and in every shape fancy could paint them.

31st January.—This is a proud day for the Exploring Expedition. At 3 P. M., to our unspeakable satisfaction, we heard the cry of "land ho!" from the "crow's nest."—At sunset, we were near enough to see the rocks on the beach, backed by a line of mountains, as high, apparently, as the Andes. While we were getting the boats ready for landing, the wind suddenly flew round to the N. and E., and blew a hurricane, and of course we had to "put out," where we beat about among the ice-bergs for two days.—On the 2d of February, we made the land again, and were a little more fortunate this time, and allowed to run down the coast for some 30 or 40 miles, getting soundings in 18 fathoms water—when, before we found an opportunity to land, we were obliged to put to sea again. On the 10th we made land again, in lon. 100 E., and were more fortunate. On the 21st, we left for the north, thus settling the long agitated question of the South Continent. The most sanguine wishes of the friends of the Exploring Expedition, will, I am confident, be gratified. To you it is unnecessary for me to describe what we have suffered in this part of our voyage—cold, hunger, and thirst, and plenty of them all.—This discovery will open to our seal fishers an unlimited field for their exertions and laudable industry. There are enough seals here to keep all of them at work until they are tired of it. McQuarrie's Island was the last strong hold, and its "habitans" have almost deserted it.

Sydney, 11th March, 1840.—If we call our country good, this must be bad, for in all things it is its antipode. When the north wind blows, it is hot, and *vice versa*—it is summer here and winter with you. The barometer rises before bad weather and falls before good—the swans are black and the eagles white—the moles lay eggs and have a duck's bill—the kangaroo has claws on its fore-paws and talons on its hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops upon its tail—the birds have brooms in their mouths instead of tongues—the codfish are found in the rivers and the perch in the sea—the valleys are cold and barren, and the mountain tops warm and fertile—the nettle is a tall tree, and the poplar a diminutive shrub—the pears are round and the stem on the broad end—the cherry grows with its stem on the outside—the fields are fenced with mahogany—and the poorest peasant's house is made of yellow cedar—the myrtle tree is burnt for fuel, and the birds are without song. It is the general opinion that we shall be in the United States about August, 1841, or perhaps by June or July.

The Fisheries—Retrospective Facts.—Stephen Higginson, then of Salem, afterwards of Boston, who was in England in the spring of 1775, was called to the bar of the House of Commons, to prove the allegations in a petition from Nantucket, against a fishery bill, then pending before Parliament, and the provisions of which, it was believed, would operate very injuriously to the people in Massachusetts, employed in the fishing business. At that time and occasion, Mr. Higginson stated that Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island did not produce sufficient for the subsistence of the people, and that they received large quantities from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina. He said there were then employed in the cod fisheries about 700 vessels from 15 to 70 tons, which carried about 4200 men; and that about half this number were employed on shore in curing the fish; that about 550 vessels from 50 to 100 tons, were employed in conveying the fish to market, which carried about 3,000 men; that if the cod fisheries should be forbidden, as some in parliament proposed, about 10,000 men would be obliged to seek other employment; and as there would but few, if any, settle in Nova Scotia, they must stay at home and want bread, emigrate southward, or remove to Miquelon and St. Pierre.

Boston Mer. Jour.

Saluda Cotton Factory.—We recently made a visit to the Saluda Factory, situated in Lexington District, S. C.—It has been in operation but for a few years, and its establishment cost we are informed, from \$150,000 to \$175,000. It has given, and perhaps now gives employment to 150 persons. The establishment was sold, a few months since at nearly two-thirds of its first cost, bringing about 60,000 dollars. The number of stockholders which was formerly large, is now reduced to ten persons. This factory is situated on the Saluda river, at two miles distance from the Columbia bridge. The Factory building is four stories and a half in height, and is constructed of beautiful granite. The cotton machinery is excellent and the fabric of the goods manufactured, is of very good quality.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

Pottery Establishment near Columbia.—A new pottery manufactory has been recently established on the farm of Dr. A. Landrum, near Columbia. We lately paid it a visit and saw it in operation. The establishment, yet in its infancy, promises well. Among other specimens of articles there manufactured, we saw cups resembling porcelain, and mortars resembling the Wedgwood. We doubt not that Dr. L. who is eminently skilled in these matters, will, in the course of time, bring his ware to a high state of perfection. We cheerfully recommend his establishment to the patronage of the public.—*Id.*

St. Louis County Jail.—There are now confined in the Jail of this county, says the Gazette, sixty-one individuals, for various grades of crime, from murder down to the loafing vagabond. Among which are, from Spain, 2; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 3; Germany, 7; England, 3; Canada, 1; Texas, 1; New York, 4; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 3; District of Columbia, 2; 51. Negroes, 10. Total, 61. This is a larger number than has ever before been confined in our Jail.

Empty Houses and Stores.—We are pained (says the N. Y. Star) to see so many stores with bills on, to let or for sale. It is a significant sign of the times; but there is a want of prudence in owners, in refusing to accept an offer of a low rent, and preferring to keep them empty unless they can obtain something like an interest. We must bend to the times, and accommodate ourselves to circumstances when they are beyond our control.

Trade of the Juniata.—The Juniata (Pa.) Spirit of the Times, states that "from the opening of the navigation this spring to the 1st of June, there have been cleared from Juniata county 38,468 bushels of wheat, 6,718 barrels of flour, besides large quantities of rye, corn, oats, &c."

Kentucky Internal Improvement Debt.

Frankfort, June 12, 1840.

Sir,—Your note of the 10th inst. is before me, and I take the first leisure hour to respond to your inquiries. You remark, that "you have understood in some parts of the State, misapprehensions exist as to the extent of the debt of the State of Kentucky, contracted for the prosecution of the system of Internal Improvements, and that political partisans are endeavoring to make the impression that the debt is very large." You request me ("as my official station as Governor of the State, and Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, enables me to speak with accuracy.") to give you "a statement both of the liabilities of the State, and means she has of meeting both the principal and interest."

I have no objection to give all the information upon this subject which I have, and which the public records of the State furnish.

The Bank of Kentucky holds the bonds of the State, sold for Internal Improvement purposes, payable thirty years after date, bearing five per cent. interest for	\$150,000 00
The Northern Bank of Kentucky owns of similar bonds, sold for the same purposes, the sum of.....	100,000 00
Prime, Ward & King own of similar bonds,	100,000 00
The Secretary of War of the United States owns of similar bonds,.....	165,000 00
The American Trust Company owns bonds bearing six per cent. interest, payable thirty years after date, to the amount of	1,250,000 00
Other individuals, principally citizens of Kentucky, own similar bonds to the amount of.....	32,000 00
Total bonds.....	\$1,797,000 00

Thus it will be seen that the whole amount of bonds held by individuals and corporations upon the State of Kentucky, issued for Internal Improvement purposes, (other than the bonds held by the Board of Education of Kentucky,) is \$1,797,000.

By authority of law, \$950,000 of the States's proportion of the U. States revenue, distributed among the States, was to be vested in stock; the interest or proceeds of which constitute the school fund. This amount was vested, by Gov. Clark, in five per cent. State bonds authorized to be issued for Internal Improvement purposes. The Board of Education was directed, by law, to invest the annual interest, as it accrued, until the income might be wanted for school purposes. Owing to the fact there was an omission by the Legislature to pass a law, until the last session, requiring the Commissioners of Tax to report the number of children in the State, no school has yet gone into full operation, though I am informed by the present Superintendent, that several will be organized the present year. The Board has invested the income, part in bank stock, and part in the six per cent. Internal Improvement bonds of Kentucky.

The Board of Education now hold, in trust for the State of Kentucky, bonds to the amount of \$893,500.

If this be a debt owing by the State, it is fortunate that the State owes it to herself. It would be a difficult problem in the science of law, to prove the existence of a debt or liability where the debtor and creditor is the same person.

I therefore assume the position, that in computing the present indebtedness of the State, this fund should not be counted.

The State owes to Banks, upon a temporary loan, as follows:

To the Northern Bank of Kentucky.....	\$235,000 00
To the Bank of Kentucky.....	180,000 00
To the Bank of Louisville.....	30,000 00
Total amount.....	\$445,000 00

It was estimated by the Legislature, at its last session, as

evidenced by the preamble to the Internal Improvement act, that the State was indebted to contractors for labor done on the public works, the sum of \$450,000, making an aggregate, of a temporary debt, of \$895,000. To liquidate a part of which sum, I have, under the law of the last session, delivered to contractors the State bonds, payable six years after date, to the amount of \$268,400.

The whole aggregate of the State debt, for Internal Improvement purposes, is then as follows:

Bonds of the State held by individuals, &c.	
as above.....	\$1,797,000 00
To Banks.....	445,000 00
To contractors.....	268,400 00
Total amount.....	\$2,510,400 00

To pay the annual interest upon this amount of debt, and upon the school fund, and to provide the means of ultimately liquidating the principal, the Sinking Fund was established, and certain incomes vested in it. This fund has heretofore paid punctually the interest, and will continue to do so, so long as it is well managed. The commissioners have, besides the payment of the annual interest upon the State bonds, purchased State Bank Stocks to the amount of \$233,356.

They own in the name of the State \$700,000 of Kentucky Bank stock, which may and will be worth, if the Bank shall be well managed, par, by the time it will be needed to liquidate any of the principal of the State debt.

The whole amount of the bonds of the State, for Internal Improvement purposes, for which the State is liable to be called upon for payment when due, as above stated, is.....	\$1,797,000 00
Deduct therefrom the amount of the Sinking Fund.....	1,023,356 00
Balance of State debt.....	\$773,644 00

To this be added the amount of temporary loan from the Banks, and the amount due to contractors, for the liquidation of which, it is hoped, the next Legislature will make some adequate provision, viz. \$895,000, we shall have the total amount of the balance of State debt over and above the means set apart to pay it. And what is this debt to the wealth, credit, and resources of the State of Kentucky?

I have not troubled you with a detailed statement of the Sinking Fund, as the same is constituted of many items, and originating in various provisions of the acts of the Legislature. I deeply deplore the existence of that party spirit to which you refer. I envy not the patriotism of that Kentuckian which prompts him to make war upon the credit and character of his own State.

Yours, &c.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

HON. JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

New York City Prison Statistics.

Prisoners remaining on the 31st of May last.....	191
Committed during the month of June.....	728
Discharged on bail.....	118
Discharged, no cause of detention.....	250
Discharged by fine.....	28
Discharged by imprisonment of 5 days.....	84
Disposed of by general and special sessions.....	195
Committed to the Penitentiary as vagrants.....	86
Remaining on the 30th ult.....	195

A machine has been lately invented in New Orleans for the purpose of removing the bars from the entrances into the river. The machine is divided into two parts, to be worked separately—the first is a ploughing apparatus, designed to plough up the bar; the second is a drag, which scrapes off the loose soil into deep water. A steamboat of a hundred horse power and a barge thirty feet long will be required; the cost of the whole is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

CHINA TRADE.

An interesting document was on the 1st instant presented to Congress, exhibiting various views of our trade with China, from which the following tables are taken.

A statement exhibiting a view of the direct trade between the United States and China, from 1821 to 1839, containing the aggregate of exports, imports, and tonnage, for each year, with the number of men and vessels employed.

Year ending 30th September.	Value of exports to China.				Value of imports.	Tonnage employed.					
	Domestic produce, &c.	Foreign merchandise, &c.	Total.	Dollars.		Cleared.			Entered.		
						Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
1821	388,535 00	3,902,025 00	4,290,560 00	3,111,951 00	16	6,040	302	15	5,622	281	
1822	429,230 00	5,506,138 00	5,935,368 00	5,242,536 00	22	8,135	406	26	9,622	481	
1823	288,376 00	4,347,686 00	4,636,061 00	6,511,425 00	26	9,478	473	35	13,067	653	
1824	330,466 00	4,970,705 00	5,301,171 00	5,618,502 00	26	9,563	478	28	10,518	525	
1825	160,059 00	5,410,456 00	5,570,515 00	7,533,115 00	23	8,667	433	36	13,468	673	
1826	242,451 00	2,324,193 00	2,566,644 00	7,422,186 00	13	4,956	247	28	10,432	520	
1827	290,562 00	3,673,543 00	3,864,405 00	3,617,183 00	24	8,950	447	24	8,889	444	
1828	230,385 00	1,252,417 00	1,482,802 00	5,339,108 00	9	3,664	183	27	9,981	499	
1829	260,759 00	1,094,103 00	1,354,862 00	4,680,847 00	17	6,351	317	22	8,052	400	
1830	156,290 00	585,903 00	742,193 00	3,878,141 00	9	3,501	175	23	8,598	429	
1831	244,790 00	1,046,045 00	1,290,835 00	3,083,205 00	14	5,061	253	11	4,316	215	
1832	336,162 00	924,360 00	1,260,522 00	5,344,907 00	19	7,232	361	30	11,149	557	
1833	537,774 00	895,985 00	1,433,759 00	7,511,570 00	26	9,538	476	41	15,334	765	
1834	255,756 00	754,727 00	1,010,483 00	7,892,327 00	22	8,123	405	43	16,550	775	
1835	335,868 00	1,532,712 00	1,868,580 00	5,987,187 00	20	7,104	339	36	13,495	743	
1836	341,563 00	852,701 00	1,194,264 00	7,324,816 00	15	5,662	265	43	16,445	785	
1837	318,973 00	311,618 00	600,591 00	8,965,337 00	9	3,793	175	42	16,160	738	
1838	655,581 00	861,021 00	1,516,602 00	4,764,536 00	18	7,314	342	29	11,821	512	
1839	430,464 00	1,103,137 00	1,533,601 00	3,678,509 00	15	6,419	279	18	7,392	321	

A statement exhibiting the value of the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to China, annually, from 1821 to 1839, distinguishing in the former the articles free, from those paying specific and ad valorem duties.

Year ending 30th Sept.	Value of foreign merchandise exported.				Value of domestic produce, &c.	Total value.
	Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total value.		
1821	\$3,398,026	\$483,130	\$20,869	\$3,902,025	\$388,535	\$4,290,560
1822	6,081,620	356,623	67,895	5,506,138	429,230	5,935,368
1823	3,618,377	658,007	71,302	4,347,686	288,375	4,636,061
1824	4,489,933	418,670	62,102	4,970,705	330,466	5,301,171
1825	4,535,141	796,782	78,533	5,410,456	160,059	5,570,515
1826	1,729,364	463,752	131,077	2,324,193	242,451	2,566,644
1827	2,518,582	836,487	218,474	3,573,543	290,862	3,864,405
1828	476,556	670,031	105,830	1,252,417	230,385	1,482,802
1829	611,619	374,976	107,508	1,094,103	260,759	1,354,862
1830	121,599	414,296	50,008	585,903	156,290	742,193
1831	411,622	567,314	67,109	1,046,045	244,790	1,290,835
1832	472,540	360,393	91,427	924,360	336,162	1,260,522
1833	460,673	339,641	95,771	895,985	537,774	1,433,759
1834	525,163	204,097	25,467	754,727	255,756	1,010,483
1835	1,460,864	59,009	13,039	1,532,712	335,868	1,868,580
1836	705,589	120,054	27,058	852,701	341,563	1,194,264
1837	252,337	22,376	86,905	311,618	318,973	600,591
1838	797,355	39,874	23,792	861,021	655,581	1,516,602
1839	1,091,354	518	11,265	1,103,137	430,464	1,533,601

A statement exhibiting the value of imports from China, annually, from 1821 to 1839, distinguishing the articles free, from those paying specific and ad valorem duties.

Year ending 30th September.	Value of imports from China.			
	Free of duty.	Paying duties ad val.	Paying specific duties.	Total value.
1821	\$48,110	\$1,669,488	\$1,394,353	\$3,111,951
1822	1,067	3,243,968	1,997,501	5,242,536
1823	151,100	3,835,063	2,525,262	6,511,425
1824	2,540	2,676,580	2,939,382	5,618,502
1825	585	3,561,982	3,970,548	7,533,115
1826	31,963	3,365,224	4,024,999	7,422,186
1827	17,150	1,761,945	1,838,088	3,617,183
1828	25,379	2,687,098	2,626,631	5,339,108
1829	4,155	2,393,907	2,282,785	4,680,847
1830	15,169	1,348,545	2,514,427	3,878,141
1831	24,485	1,580,589	1,469,131	3,083,205
1832	95,941	2,392,733	2,856,233	5,344,907
1833	5,153,685	1,651,265	736,620	7,541,570
1834	6,490,039	1,313,631	88,657	7,892,327
1835	4,784,838	1,094,941	107,408	5,987,187
1836	5,677,526	1,523,920	123,370	7,324,816
1837	6,350,066	2,491,660	122,811	8,965,337
1838	3,636,623	1,102,749	25,164	4,764,536
1839	2,596,109	1,080,659	1,741	3,678,509

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office June 16, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Samuel R. Wood, Esq., has resigned his place as warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, a situation which he has long and faithfully held, arranging and perfecting a plan of discipline which has excited the admiration of the civilized world.

Mr. George Thompson has been appointed to the place vacated by Mr. Wood.

Boston.—In Boston there are 6,039 females over the age of 16 years, more than males. Under 4 years of age the number of males exceeds that of females. 207. Between 4 and 16, the excess of females is 407. Whole population, including the inmates of the Jail and Hospital and the State paupers, 81,401. Gain since 1835, 5,798. From 1830 to 1835 the gain was 16,211. — *Courier*.

Double Titles.—Chief Justice Shaw, in deciding a case the other day remarked, that "if a married woman has good proof that her husband is dead, she may marry again, and if her husband turns out to be alive and returns, she undoubtedly would not be guilty of bigamy, because the guilty intention was wanting; but which husband would be entitled to her, would be a matter of doubt." — *Jour. of Com.*

The following half yearly Bank dividends are announced in the Charleston papers: South Western Railroad Bank one dollar per share; Planters and Mechanics' Bank, one dollar per share; Bank of Charleston four per cent.; Bank of South Carolina \$1 25 per share; State Bank \$3 per share; Union Bank, \$1 50 per share.

The Army of the United States, at the present time amounts to 12,577 men;—General Staff, 56; Medical Department, 83; Pay Department, 19; Purchasing Department, 3; Corps of Engineers, 43; Corps of Topographical Engineers, 26; Ordnance Department, 332; two regiments of Artillery, 3,120; eight regiments of Infantry, 7,498. The total number of the militia of the United States is computed at about 1,100,000.

Since our last, the British Queen has arrived at New York, and the Britannia at Boston. We have received the Circular to Bankers down to the 26th ult. which are occupied in discussing matters relating to banks and trade. The following paragraphs are extracted from them—they are interesting to American merchants and manufacturers.

"There are, however, other circumstances arising out of the perplexed monetary affairs of the United States which the British manufacturers should consider, however disagreeable it may be to us to be the means of calling their attention to them. The price of manufacturing labor in the United States has fallen, we believe, more than one-third from the scale of 1836-7. One consequence of this is to reduce the cost of production, for capitalists lower profits on stock, when laborers sink their wages. We are credibly informed that some kinds of cotton goods manufactured in the northern States of the Republic can be brought to England, pay the import duty and other charges, and be sold in the Manchester market at ten per cent. under the present low prices of similar goods made in Lancashire. From the same authority we learn that hatchets made in the United States can be sold in Birmingham, so as to pay a much higher profit to the importers than the 'piece-goods' from the same country would afford when sold in Manchester. We have heard of nothing which threatens to trench upon the woollen and worsted, silk, pottery, linen, and hosiery branches of British manufactures; but the foregoing facts we consider to be ominous and untoward indications of forthcoming rivalry which cannot fail, in the course of a brief space of time, to affect some of the most flourishing of our manufacturing interests. We believe that after every period of severe pressure the factories of the United States will get into activity and afford remunerative profits to their owners much earlier than those of England, because wages have not in the former country been pressed down to the lowest state compatible with human sustenance, and will yield to the pressure promptly; and because the prices of food are extremely low and are likely to continue so for years to come.

With respect to more immediate causes affecting British interests in a temporary manner, we may notice that of consignments of goods made by our manufacturers. Several years since we explained the beneficial change that had been wrought in our trade with the United States, by the then somewhat novel practice of buyers for that market coming to Glasgow, Dundee, Belfast, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, &c., with open credits on the opulent merchant-bankers in London and Liverpool. These were settled or raised up in England, for the purpose of giving the facility of their reputation in the form of acceptances on long-dated bills to the principal providers of the American markets of consumption. There was an enormous amount of this kind of paper held in all the above towns in the years 1836-7. We noticed this circumstance previous to those years, as affording an advantageous basis for banking transactions in the manufacturing districts. And we must now mark that this system has been almost entirely destroyed by the events of 1837; not only in consequence of the annihilation of the credit of the suspended firms, but also in consequence of the alarm and repugnance inspired into the minds of the more stable, or more fortunate, operators regarding such credit transactions. The event has justified the description which we formerly gave of the salutary and satisfactory nature to British interests of this kind of business, for the amount of loss sustained by our manufacturers by the failures of American houses in the year 1837, is astonishingly small, and if it could be stated in figures, would not, we believe, be found to amount to one month's loss sustained by the same class as the result of the system—the old system revived—which has risen up again to take the place of substantial credit employed, up to the panic of 1837, in the purchase of goods in all the abovementioned markets. This revived system is that of consigning goods direct from our manufacturers to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c.

Tornadoes.

A letter dated Newberry township, July 9th, to the editors of the York Gazette, gives information of a violent storm in that region, which seems to have occurred on the same day on which the destructive Tornado visited Shrewsbury, (see page 63,) preceding the latter by a few hours.—Our correspondent says:

"We have been visited by one of the greatest whirlwinds that has probably ever been witnessed in Pennsylvania.—Yesterday, between three and four o'clock, P. M., a tremendously large and dense cloud arose in a direction about southwest from the village of Newberry. It seemed to lie quiescent until about a quarter past four, at which time the whole face of the sky suddenly assumed an appearance of violent commotion. The different strata of clouds seemed moving athwart each other, and the whole mass tending eastwardly, with a noise similar to distant thunder. Instantly, hundreds and thousands of the largest forest trees were hurled to the ground—some of the tallest and sturdiest oaks snapped off like a dried and rotten reed, others torn by their roots from their gigantic fastenings in the earth, and swept away. Those at a distance of two miles from the scene of destruction could see the tops of trees and grain in the sheaf whirled along high in the air. I am informed that considerable rye in the sheaf was taken from the field of Mr. James Nichols, and carried off perhaps to the distance of a quarter of a mile, and lodged in the tops of standing oaks. It is impossible accurately to describe the scene as it appeared. The storm continued but a few moments. It extended, in length, about two miles, embracing at some points of its progress, about thirty rods in width, demolishing the principal part of the timber, fences, &c in its way. There were fortunately no buildings in its destructive path; and I have heard of no life lost or personal injury received. It passed within half a mile east of Newberry. If it had found that village in its course, it is hardly possible that a single house in it would have escaped destruction."

☞ The editor of the Gazette adds—"It is worthy of remark, that York Borough is situated directly between Shrewsbury and Newberry, the scenes of the destructive storms; and that, on the day of their occurrence, there was scarcely a perceptible breeze here. We had a very heavy rain at about five o'clock in the afternoon."—*York (Pa.) Gaz.*

Philadelphia.—After gentle threats of rain on Monday morning, July 13th with an occasional drizzle, the clouds thickened up about one o'clock P. M. and sent down their treasures in rare abundance, flooding the streets to the top of the curb-stone, and in some cases the water visited the lower stories of a few houses conveniently situated for such favors.

Shortly after the storm commenced, the wind chopped about to the northeast; just then there appeared to be some disturbance aloft; the clouds met in mid heaven, and neither of the high contending powers seemed to be disposed to yield; but the storm which was borne aloft broke loose; it exhibited itself in a whirlwind of fearful force, but, so far as concerns our city, of very limited operation. The clouds were scattered wildly, turning out those "yellow linings" which denote internal dissension. In a minute the blast struck.

Several of the fine stores recently erected in the "Burnt District," had the metallic covering of their roofs torn off or rolled up. The Ridgway House, on the north side of Market street, also sustained some damage. The barque Ann Reynolds, from Boston, had just anchored above Chesnut street, and barely furled her sails, when she was struck with great violence, and drove stern foremost against the wharf carrying away her rudder, and smashing the cap log of the wharf—she sustained, however, no other material injury.

A Jersey market sloop lost her mast and bowsprit. The smoke pipe of the steamboat Delaware was also blown down. We heard of but one or two persons being injured in the city; but regret to state that a house near Camden was struck with lightning, the fluid killing a Mrs. Feinour, and injuring some others therein.

Among the minor evils was the scattering abroad of the awnings within the narrow limits of the whirlwind. The canvas flew in pieces like flax "at the touch of fire;" and the street exhibitions of hats, caps, jackets, etc., were lifted into the air and blown about in the most inconceivable wilderness. A friend of ours who had come out of his counting-room prepared to meet the shower, was rudely assailed by the tornado. He grasped his umbrella with both hands, and the wind gratified its mischievous humor by seizing his hat and blowing it far away beyond his reach—not alone, however, it had capital company; old and new hats, caps, and handkerchiefs, were flying about in beautiful disorder. How many got back to their owners, we do not know; but they must have absorbed a goodly portion of water in their journeyings.

Little or nothing of this gust was felt at any great distance from Market street wharf.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Deaths by Lightning.—Yesterday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest in Moyamensing, on the body of a man named William Hamilton, 50 years of age. In the storm of yesterday the deceased had taken shelter in a chimney, in a vacant lot corner of Prime street and Irish Track Lane, which chimney was struck by lightning and the deceased killed. When found the whole of his clothes, with the exception of the right leg of his pantaloons, were torn from his body.—Verdict, death from lightning.

We are informed, also, that a Mrs. Russell was killed instantly at Kaighn's Point, by a stroke of lightning. She had an infant in her arms, which escaped unharmed. At the same time and place two other persons were severely stunned by the shock.—*N. Amer.*

Compendium of the American Whale Fishery.

On the first of this month there were engaged in the Whale Fishery no less than 498 ships and barques, 34 brigs, 7 schooners, and 1 sloop, belonging to the following ports in the United States, viz:

Nantucket—78 ships, 1 brig, 3 schooners. New Bedford—169 ships, 6 brigs. Fairhaven—43 ships and barques. Sagharbour—31 ships and barques. New London—28 ships, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, 1 sloop. Warren—17 ships, 2 brigs. Salem—14 ships. Newport—9 ships, 1 brig. Stonington—7 ships, 2 brigs. Westport—5 ships, 4 brigs. Edgartown—8 ships. Hudson, N. Y.—8 ships.—Falmouth—7 ships. Mattapoisett—2 barques, 6 brigs.—Fall River—5 ships, 2 brigs. Mystic—5 ships, 2 brigs.—Sippican—5 ships, 3 brigs. Wilmington, Del.—5 ships.—Poughkeepsie—6 ships. Bristol R. I.—4 ships, 1 brig.—Greenport—4 ships, 1 brig. Holme's Hole—3 ships, 1 brig. Providence—3 ships. Wareham—3 ships. Dartmouth—3 ships. Bridgeport, Conn.—3 ships. New York—3 ships. Lynn—3 ships. Newburyport—2 ships. Plymouth—3 ships. Plymouth—3 ships. Boston—2 ships. Dorchester—2 ships. Card Spring, N. Y.—2 ships. New Suffolk, L. I.—1 barque. Jamesport, L. I.—1 ship. Newark, N. J.—1 ship. Wiscasset, Me.—1 ship. Portsmouth, N. H.—1 ship. Portland, Me.—1 ship.

OIL.

Imported into the United States during the month of June last, in 33 vessels:

16,319 barrels or 514,048 gallons Sperm. Oil.
21,725 do. or 683,847 do. Whale Oil.

U. S. Gaz.

Foreign Sugars.—According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the imports of Sugar into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1839, amounted to 182,583,377 pounds.—There were also imported of white and clayed sugars, &c. 12,690,946 pounds, making a grand total of 195,331,273 pounds. Of this quantity there were imported into Boston, 96,669,207 lbs; into New York, 75,512,736 lbs; and into Philadelphia, 20,205,537 lbs; into Baltimore, 17,318,150 lbs; into New Orleans, 5,588,747 lbs; into Charleston, 5,269,172 lbs; into Norfolk, 4,172,134 lbs; into Salem, 2,701,218 lbs; and the balance into the smaller ports.—*Balt. Amer.*

Tremendous Storm—Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written at Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 8th inst., to a gentleman of this city, from which we learn that a most tremendous storm occurred there on that evening, causing great destruction of property, personal injury and loss of life. It commenced about half past 8 o'clock, with rain and high wind, blowing with the force of a hurricane from the southwest. In a few minutes the whole town was thrown into confusion and uproar; and horror and consternation took possession of every breast. Nearly every house in the place was submerged, and a number entirely destroyed. The roofs of many were blown off, and the street presented a most deplorable scene of ruin. On the main street the houses were unroofed. The Methodist meeting-house has been destroyed. In one of the back streets a dwelling house was entirely thrown down, burying two families under the ruins—those of Mr. B. Grevel and of Mr. Neller. Mrs. Grevel was killed, Mr. G. dangerously hurt, and several of his children so severely injured that it was not expected they could survive. All the buildings on an alley, with the exception of two squares, have been prostrated. The barn and stables of the writer of the letter, Isaac Collins, Esq. were blown down and scattered about the lot; his carriage was broken into pieces under the ruins, and his colleague, name not given, had a horse killed. The account is but partial, as at the time, and under the circumstance, it was impossible for Mr. C. to ascertain the full extent and all the particulars of the devastation which the next morning would reveal. Even while he was yet writing, he could hear the groans and shrieks of his neighbors, mingled with the roar of the elements that were sweeping their property to destruction, and putting their lives in peril. This visitation, which, had it come in the day time, would have been eminently horrible and heart rending, occurring as it did in the darkness, increasing the confusion, and rendering the preservation of persons and property the more difficult. It is to be feared that the full revelation of the next morning will show a great addition to the amount of damage given above.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Gedney's Channel.—We learn that Lieut. Gedney has devoted the last two months, by direction of Mr. Hasker, to a re-survey of the channel, preparatory to the publication of an accurate chart of it, which will be issued in a few weeks. The result is, a report from Lt. G. that a ship of the line may beat through this channel at any state of the tide and with any wind.

The Bar is only about twenty-five feet in width, and the channel in its narrowest part, at least half a mile wide. There is never less than twenty-six feet water on it at the lowest state of tide; and the obstruction is only for about twenty-five feet, with six fathoms water below, and five fathoms above it.—*Courier and Inquirer.*

Unparalleled Speed.—A party consisting of forty ladies and gentlemen, left Boston on Tuesday evening for New York, embarked on board the North America on Wednesday morning, and arriving in this city at 6½ the same evening—were sent on to Saratoga by an extra train which was fitted out immediately at their request, and set down at the Springs before 9 o'clock. The distance from Boston to Saratoga, via New York, is about 430 miles, and the time occupied by the party of Bostonians in performing the journey, was only 29 hours; having travelled at the average rate of fifteen miles an hour, stoppages included.—*Troy Whig.*

It is stated in the Gettysburg Star of Tuesday, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have declared the act of the last session of the Legislature, classifying the associate judges of the State, to be unconstitutional. A decision under that law by President Judge James M. Porter, in which he vacated the commission of one of the associate judges of Schuylkill county, was taken up by writ of error, and reversed on that ground, by the Supreme Court.

Measurement of Tonnage.—The following is given in a Parliamentary paper, just published in England, as the revised rule of the Admiralty commission on this subject:

Divide the length of the upper deck, from the after part of the stem to the fore part of the stern post, into six equal parts.

Depths.—At each of those points of division, measure in feet and decimal parts of a foot, the depths from the under side of the upper deck to the ceiling of the timber strake. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretching in continuation of the deck.

Breadths.—Divide each of these depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadths at the following points: viz. at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck at the foremost and aftermost depths; at two-fifths and at four-fifths from the upper deck at the midship depth, and at one-fifth from the upper deck, at each of the two remaining depths.

Length.—At half the midship depth, measure the length of the vessel from the after part of the stem to the fore part of the stern post. Then add twice the midship depth to the depths at the foremost and aftermost points of division, for the sum of the depths; and for the sum of the breadths, add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost and midship divisions, the upper and twice the lower breadths at the aftermost division, and the single breadth measured at each of the two remaining divisions.

Then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths, and this product by the length, and divide the final product of 3,500, which will give the number of tons for register.

Dividends for the last Six Months.

Trenton Bank,	90 cents per share.
Union Bank, Delaware,	3 per cent.
Chester County Insurance Company,	3 "
Cumberland (N. J.) Bank,	3 "
Northern Liberties and Penn Township	
Railroad Company,	3 "
Philadelphia Fire and Inland Navigation	
Insurance Company,	3½ "
Washington Insurance Company,	3 "
Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company,	3 "
Union Insurance Company,	5 "
Bank of North America,	3 "
Pennsylvania Bank,	3 "
Girard Life Insurance and Trust Co.	3 "
Kensington Savings Institution,	4 "

Wind and Steam.—The Great Western, steamship, left this city on the 9th ult., and reached Kingwood, Bristol, on the morning of the 24th. The packet-ship Roscoe, Captain Huttleston, sailed on the 8th ult., and was telegraphed off Holyhead on the morning of the 27th. Now, as the distance from this city to Holyhead is about the same as from here to Bristol, it follows, that the steamer beat the sailer by 3½ days only. On the 29th ult. the ship Hibernia, Captain Cobb, which sailed from this city on the morning of the 12th ult., was telegraphed off Holyhead, having run the distance in 17 days. The Memphis, Captain Nickells, which sailed from this city on the same day, reached port also on the evening of the 29th. Steam has therefore, in the instance of these three vessels, not had its usual superiority over wind.—*N. Y. Exp.*

Wind vs. Steam.—The steam-ship Great Western left the wharf precisely at one o'clock, and proceeded to sea with a fine breeze from the westward. The packet ships Oxford, for Liverpool, and Philadelphia, for London, sailed about 12 o'clock. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the schooner Teazer saw the Great Western ten miles south-east of the floating light, with all sail set, "going at a very rapid rate." The Oxford and Philadelphia were about ten miles ahead of the Western. The Western had performed forty-five miles in three hours.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

Ship Building.—A correspondent of the Evening Post communicates the following facts, which he collected at the Novelty Works on Wednesday:

There are now building, and in progress of building, at the Ship Yards on the East River, in this city, and the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the following vessels—

At Wm Brown's Yard	Novelty Works do.	1 steamer from 12 to 1300 tons.	
At Jabez Williams' Yard,		1 ship.....	740 "
"	"	1 brig.....	350 "
At Webb & Allen's	"	1 ship.....	525 "
At Ficket & Toines'	"	1 ship.....	500 "
At Smith, Démon & Comstock's Yard,		1 ship.....	950 "
At Brown & Bell's	"	2 steamers 600 each,	1200 "
"	"	1 schooner.....	100 "
At Westervelt's	"	1 ship { Contracted for and in progress of building,	950 "
"	"	1 ship {	800 "
At Lawrence & Sneed's Yard, by King & Denyke,		1 brig.....	300 "
At Berg's Yard,		1 ship.....	500 "
At the Railway		1 steamer len'g. and rebuilding,	300 "

Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

1 steamer for Government, about.....	1400 "
3 sloops of war repairing, (average about 800 tons each,)	2400 "

12,715 "

There are also building in the city of Brooklyn over 200 dwelling houses, of wood and brick, and brick and stone.

Ships and vessels building.....	8,615 tons.
Repairing.....	4,100 "

12,715 "

From Oregon and the Pacific.—Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Johnson, well known in this city, especially to the musical public, arrived here yesterday from his trip across the country to the Pacific. He passed hence across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia; when, after tarrying a short time, he took passage on board one of the Hudson Bay Company's vessels to the Sandwich Islands. Thence he returned to California, coasted along the shore of the Pacific to Aqualulic, in Mexico, thence across Mexico to Vera Cruz, and returned by way of Tampico and New Orleans to this city. Since his departure, a period of 13 months, he has travelled over land four thousand miles, and water about eight thousand.

St. Louis Eve. Gaz.

The Pilot Case.—The Louisiana and Mississippi pilots went to law on the question of whether the Mississippians have a right to pilot vessels to and from the Balize. The case was before Judge Lawrence in the United States District Court, who decided to order the issue of a writ of injunction agreeable to the petition of the Louisiana pilots, restraining the Mississippians from further operations, until the main question, which cannot be tried until the next term of the circuit court, shall be definitely settled.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

Best English Dictionary.—The following is an extract from the Liverpool Mercury of May 29th.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Mercury.

Sir,—“I am always happy if I can, in any way, co-operate with those, who, like yourself, are anxious to aid the laudable pursuit of knowledge and self improvement. By far the best English Dictionary—indeed the only one to which appeal can now be made as an authority—is Webster's, an American publication, re-published in London in two quarto volumes.

JAMES MARTINEAU.”

The first Mortgage.—We publish the following as a matter of curiosity. The first mortgage ever given and put upon record in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was given by Joseph Brown to Patrick Robinson, on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1685, by virtue of which he mortgaged his “negro man Jack,” being the same negro Jack purchased by Joseph Brown from Patrick Robinson, on the fourth of December, 1685, for the sum of fourteen pounds, as will appear by the bill of sale recorded in the office of Rolls and Public Records, at Philadelphia, in vol. 5, book E, eleventh day of December, A. D. 1685.

The conditions of the purchase are very singular, and deviate so much from our present recognised regulations that we annex them. The purchase money, or mortgage of fourteen pounds, was to have been rendered by the delivery of 25,000 good, sound, merchantable bricks; in default thereof, the purchaser was to pay twenty pounds, and lawful interest, until the same was paid: “Provided, nevertheless, should the said negro Jack die, or run away before the delivery of the bricks, or the payment of said twenty pounds, then and in that case the said Joseph Brown, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns were to be forever released from the said mortgage, otherwise to remain in full force until the terms be fully complied with.”—*Philada. Ledger.*

Commodore Elliott.—The Globe of yesterday has the following: The Naval General Court Martial, which convened at Philadelphia on the 4th of May last, for the trial of Commodore Elliott, found him guilty of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 8th charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to be suspended for four years, with a suspension of pay for the first two years.

The sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, but so much of it as deprived Commodore Elliott of his pay has been remitted by the President.

As soon as the state of our columns will permit, we shall insert the official promulgation of the finding and sentence of the Court, with the charges and specifications of which Commodore Elliott was found guilty, as above mentioned.

A very old Ship.—The St. John, N. B. Herald, of the 27th May, says, “the curious in naval architecture, may have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity, by a sight of a vessel now in our harbor; the Volunteer, of Hull. This antique specimen of British oak, is 110 years old, and was employed as a transport prior to the taking of Quebec. She is the identical ship in which the immortal Wolfe came to this continent. Should she come in contact now with one of our province built vessels, she would be found a hard nut to crack.

Much of our space to-day is occupied with the opinions of the judges in suits against the Bank of the United States. The facts are sufficiently set forth in them without any further remarks.

We have again to tender our thanks to the Secretary of State of Maine, for public documents forwarded.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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No 6.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Twelfth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the stockholders. Made June 2, 1840.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company convene under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing. One great cause of anxiety to all connected with, or interested in, the proceedings of the company fortunately no longer exists. The enormous debt which pressed like an incubus on all its affairs has been liquidated; to do this, the pecuniary resources of the company were nearly exhausted. The residue is not more than adequate to meet existing engagements. The whole work in progress must, therefore, be immediately abandoned, unless measures are now devised to prevent that catastrophe. Knowing that the losses to all concerned must be very large, if this great work is now suspended, the board of directors have reason to rejoice that an opportunity offers to refer to the stockholders the decision of every question connected therewith. To assist in the execution of this interesting trust, we propose, in accordance with the requirements of the charter of the canal company to lay before the stockholders a detailed statement of the proceedings of the board of directors within the last twelve months. With that view we invite attention to the communications to the governor of Maryland from the president of the canal company appended to this report. These communications were submitted to the legislature of Maryland by the governor; and it is gratifying to be authorized to remark that no report of a committee or resolution from an individual member was ever offered in either branch of the legislature condemnatory of the measures therein explained. These facts give pleasure to those who have had to manage the affairs of the canal company under circumstances most trying, and they are creditable to the sense of justice of those persons by whom that management has been reviewed. As the communications to Governor Grason contain the proceedings of the board from the first of June to the first of January last, touching the progress of the canal and the management of its finances, a very brief report is now needed to put the stockholders in possession of full information as to the present condition of the canal company.

We propose to treat first of the work in progress.

On the first of January, the work to be done to complete the canal to Cumberland is estimated at \$2,410,222; since then the work ascertained to be done by the first of May, and believed to be done in that month, amounts to \$257,866.—On the first of June, then, the sum of \$2,152,356 is required to open a canal communication between Cumberland and tide-water.

For a detailed statement of the nature and extent of this work, reference is respectfully made to a report from the chief engineer in the appendix.

The revised estimate for the 50 miles of December 28, 1839, which was submitted to the legislature of Maryland at its December session, 1839, is the guide by which the amount required to complete this division of the canal is ascertained. This estimate was made out when prices of labor and provisions were high. At this time prices are low, and it is not to be expected that they will be materially increased for some time to come, unless public works in several of the States now suspended should be resumed. We feel safe, therefore, in saying that the sum required for that part of the canal re-

ferred to will, in no event, exceed the sum named. It is highly probable, indeed, that the work to be done will cost much less than that allowed in the estimates. The materials are ample to institute comparisons as to the cost of public works made in Europe and in the United States, at different periods of time, showing the effect of prices of labor alone on their cost. It is not thought to be necessary to present more than two cases for that purpose.

Whilst the first 107½ miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal were being constructed, the average price of labor was less than ninety cents per day, and the total cost of that whole work, extending from the basin at Georgetown

to dam No. 6, was.....	\$4,776,118
The canal company have already expended, since prices appreciated, on the 76½ miles west of dam No. 5,.....	\$4,162,000
And would have had to expend but for the depreciation of labor and produce to complete the same,..	2,152,663
	<hr/> 6,314,663

Making a difference of..... \$1,538,548

in the cost of 76½ over and above the cost of 107½ miles of canal.

It may be stated upon the authority of the last report of the canal commissioners to the legislature of New York, made on the 28th of January, 1840, that the old five double combined locks at Lockport on the Erie Canal, built in 1823, 1824 and 1825, cost, exclusive of excavation, \$123,309, but that the locks to take the place of the old ones that were put under contract in October, 1838, will have cost, when finished, exclusive of excavation, \$460,259; making a difference of \$336,950.

It also appears from the same report that the new Rochester aqueduct on the Erie canal, now nearly finished, will have cost when completed, for the aqueduct itself, exclusive of the foundation and excavation, about \$330,000; while upon the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the Monocacy aqueduct, built when prices were low, cost \$125,000; being a difference of \$205,000. The Rochester aqueduct has seven arches of fifty-two feet span each. The Monocacy aqueduct has seven arches of fifty-four feet span each.

These instances are relied upon as sufficient to illustrate the effect on the cost of public works of that great change in the prices of labor and produce which occurred within a few years. The last mentioned improvements, when examined in detail, and compared as they have been, also show distinctly that in the enlargement of the Erie canal, a plan and character of work has been adopted in every respect more costly than that on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

We assume, then, that in no event will more than \$2,152,000 be required to complete all that part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal which it is thought ought for the present to be undertaken by the stockholders; indeed, the board believe that for that object \$1,700,000 will be sufficient, if present prices should not appreciate, and if Kyanized wood instead of stone is used, as it may properly be in the construction of one of the aqueducts and twelve of the locks yet to be built.

Looking to the small amount of money required for the canal, and to the very large losses which must be incurred if

the work is now suspended, it is to be earnestly hoped that the stockholders will devise some measure to guard against such a disastrous occurrence. In inquiring very briefly into the probable extent of these losses, we will first advert to those to which the stockholders are liable, and then to the amount of injury to be done to a large and meritorious class of citizens.

First, as to the stockholders.

On this subject we invite particular attention to the following extract from the report of Mr. Fisk, chief engineer, made to the board of directors on the 30th of March last:

"Upon the six-sevenths of the canal that have been constructed, there has been expended, including interest on loans, &c., a little more than \$10,000,000.

"It thus appears that the six-sevenths of the finished canal, costing \$10,000,000, must continue valueless and unproductive to the stockholders until the remaining one-seventh shall have been constructed; and, further, that the deferring of the completion of the canal, for any length of time, does, in effect, add to its cost the interest for the same period on the \$10,000,000 already expended.

"To enter more into detail—

"1st. The total suspension of operations upon the canal that must follow the recent failure to obtain a further subscription from the State of Maryland renders it certain, even if there should be every thing done by that State next year that can be asked for by the company, that the canal will not be completed to Cumberland in less than four years from this time. It might easily have been finished in two years with a rate of progress through 1840, and until completion, no greater than in 1838 and 1839.

"I repeat, the gradual lessening of operations for a few months past, and the total suspension of work for one year, for want of means, will add two years to the time required for the completion of the canal to Cumberland, even if Maryland, a year hence, should do all that the friends of the canal can then desire.

"There is evidence that cannot be questioned to sustain the assertion just made. It will be recollected that, five years since, when the canal was finished up to dam No. 5, there was a total suspension of work for upwards of a year, during which time the company was in debt, and in very bad credit, and could scarcely raise the means to pay the laborers engaged upon repairs. In the spring of 1835, money was obtained for the further prosecution of the canal; but, with every effort that could be made—sending abroad for laborers, and paying high wages—there was less than \$220,000 of work done within the first year after the resumption of operations, (including the time required for a letting of the work,) and less than \$600,000 in the second year, and it was not until the third year that the amount a little exceeded \$1,000,000 per annum; since which time the rate per year has been rather more than \$1,100,000.

"Apply the above facts to the present case, upon the supposition that a sufficient appropriation will be made next year, and we have:

Work done first year.....	
second year.....	\$220,000
third year.....	600,000
fourth year.....	1,000,000
and in the next five months, say..	480,000

Making the amount that was to do on the 1st of this month:..... \$2,300,000

"Instead of the four years and five months that would appear from this calculation to be required to complete the canal to Cumberland, we have named only four years, to be rather within the time, and we are confident that we are so, even allowing that circumstances may be somewhat more favorable for a resumption of work a year hence than they were five years ago.

"Having referred to past experience in support of the assertion that a total suspension of work for one year is equivalent to deferring the completion of the canal to Cumberland for four years, I will add that, in my opinion, no other result could reasonably be anticipated. It is with public works as

with individuals; those that pay promptly and give regular employment to their laborers can do work at considerable less cost than those who pay badly, and whose hands are much of their time idle. In this respect our canal has suffered greatly. The frequent embarrassments of the company and inability to pay promptly its contractors, have, of late years, prevented many responsible contractors from a distance from entering into competition for work at our public lettings; and, owing to the same causes, mechanics and laboring men prefer employment elsewhere.

"Let contractors, mechanics and laborers be again driven in a body from the line, and forced to seek employment on other works, as must be the case upon suspending operations, and they will not easily be induced to come back, and only at high prices. Thus it was, in the instances referred to, five years since, after a suspension for want of means, and when the company had been for a long time in very bad credit; and so, I am confident, will it ever be under like circumstances.

"2d. The suspension of operations at this time is to be regretted in another point of view. The present is a remarkably favorable period for doing work economical. Labor is now but 87½ cents per day, in place of \$1 25, the price paid a year since. Let one year be lost, or rather two years, (for that, in effect, will be the time lost,) and the canal company may again be forced to carry on its work at high prices. But, even if wages throughout the country should remain as at present, such will be the demand for labor upon the canal when resuming work, and such will be the difficulties to be encountered in bringing labor back to the line, in consequence of past difficulties and a want of confidence in the company, that the completion of the canal will cost at least 15 per cent. upon the estimate of the work to be done more than it would were operations not to be suspended at this time. This 15 per cent. amounts to \$345,000.

"I will now sum up the consequences that, in my opinion, will result to the State of Maryland from suspending operations upon the canal for one year:

"1st. Two years' interest on the 7,000,000 dollars already paid by the state towards the construction of the canal so far as finished, partly at 5 per cent. and partly at 6 per cent., say.....	\$800,000
"2d. Additional cost of work, in consequence of high prices to be paid upon the resumption of work, beyond what would otherwise be required, as above explained.....	345,000
"3d. Additional expense of officers, &c., for four years in place of two years, not less than.....	50,000
"4th. There should be added, for interest on the sum required to finish the canal, beyond what would otherwise be paid previous to completion, in consequence of three years being required to do the work instead of two years, say.....	70,000
Total.....	\$1,265,000

"This sum of \$1,265,000 may be regarded as the loss to the State of Maryland, caused by one year's suspension of operations upon the canal. Add two years' interest on the \$3,000,000 of stock not owned by the State of Maryland, viz: \$360,000, and we have \$1,625,000 for the loss to the whole body of stockholders from the suspension of work—equal to upwards of \$2,200 per day for each day of the two years that the completion of the canal will be deferred thereby.

"The above are not speculative calculations—they may be regarded as of a certain and positive character, and in no wise contingent, as time will prove."

Here we have set forth, it is confidently believed the consequences of a suspension of the work on the canal to the stockholders. Let us now look to the effect of such a measure on the contractors and laborers in the employment of the company. Many of them are highly meritorious citizens, and all of them have rights in this matter entitled to the most tender consideration.

There were, on the first of May instant, on the line of the canal in progress, 1,902 laborers, accompanied in many instances by their families. Arrest the work now, and this mass of human beings are turned loose upon society without employment, and without means of support.

The contractors and laborers on the line have in use numerous drays, wagons and carts, three hundred and thirty horses, have a very large amount of store goods and provisions on hand, and have built for the accommodation of themselves and families 300 houses; these articles of property may be safely valued in the aggregate at \$150,000. Arrest the work in progress, and the whole of it must be forced into a market where there can be but little demand, and it will not command one-half its value. A loss of more than \$75,000 would be inevitable. This sum may not seem large enough to attract particular attention in a report treating of millions instead of hundreds. But it is enormous to men whose means are very limited. It is large enough to make many of them bankrupts and beggars. In fact, the sudden destruction by fire of one of our most populous villages could not be more productive of human suffering than the threatened abandonment of the canal. It is difficult to believe that any man or set of men would deliberately plan and execute measures intended to produce such a contingency. Their fame could not but be of the same ignoble character as the fame of him who applied the torch to one of the most beautiful temples of antiquity, that posterity might know that he had existed.

Besides those referred to, there are other private citizens having highly important interests involved in this subject.

With a view of increasing the trade on the canal and developing the mineral resources of the Alleghenies, the legislature of Maryland has incorporated several large companies.

We know of the George's creek coal and iron company; the Maryland and New York iron and coal company; the Maryland mining company; the Boston and New York coal company; the Allegheny mining company; the Clifton company, and the Union company. The aggregate capital of the incorporations is now \$5,000,000, and may be increased, according to their several charters, to \$8,000,000. Nearly \$1,000,000 of these capitals has been paid in, and a considerable portion of that sum has been expended in preparations for the coal and iron trade. A profitable commencement of all the operations they have in view requires an expenditure of upwards of \$2,000,000. These companies calculate on being able ultimately to send annually down the canal more than two millions of tons of coal. In the first year after the canal is in operation they confidently expect to send to market on that channel 200,000 tons of coal, and that amount will be added to largely every year afterwards. One of the companies has already three miles of drift under ground in coal and iron ore banks, and has constructed a furnace that can turn out per week from 70 to 92 tons of iron. But their operations have been partially suspended in consequence of the uncertainty of the time when the canal will be completed. Another company has commenced the construction of furnaces for iron, &c. And all the companies, having invested largely in coal lands, are waiting anxiously for some indication as to the time when the canal will certainly be finished to Cumberland, that they may commence operations on a large scale.

If the canal be now abandoned, all these corporations must be seriously embarrassed; the losses to their stockholders in annual interest on the capital would be considerable. And there is good cause to apprehend that many of the enterprising citizens who now stand ready to second the canal company in their efforts to develop the riches of the Alleghenies will be compelled to abandon this commendable undertaking.

Having presented these things to the consideration of the stockholders, in reference to the threatened suspension of the canal, we leave to them the decision of that question, in the confident belief that it will be justly, wisely and rightly disposed of.

The repairs during the last year on the 134 miles of canal which is completed, is very small. No part of that sum was expended on the 27½ miles between dams Nos. 5 and 6,

which is evidence that that division of the canal is constructed in superior style. Although it was filled with water for the first time in April, 1839, there was not one day's interruption to the navigation, from breaches, or other causes, during the last year.

On this division an improvement is now in progress that must arrest the trade on the canal west of dam No. 5, until it can be completed. It was anticipated, when the water was let into this portion of the canal, that this improvement would be necessary to guard against the effect of lime sinks, near Prather's neck, and to secure a weak point in the canal four miles below Hancock. This work is indispensable, and could never be done with less inconvenience to the public than at this time, when the trade on the canal is not very active. It will be finished by the 15th of July next. The toll on the canal may now be estimated at \$45,000 per annum; of that sum, \$30,000 will be required to keep the canal in good and navigable order, and to pay the salaries of all the officers, exclusive of engineers and other officers engaged on the line beyond the point to which the canal is completed. And we shall have at least \$15,000 to pay the interest annually on any scrip or other evidences of debt which the stockholders may direct to be issued, supposing that Maryland would consent to such an application of a part of the tolls, in the event of there being made no further subscription to the stock of the canal company.

The survey ordered to be made west of Cumberland, with a view to the extension, at some future day, of the canal to the Ohio, was suspended last fall. The reduction of the engineer corps in December last, and the consequent active employment of the engineers on other duties, have prevented a presentation to the board of a full report of this survey. A report on the subject is now being prepared with care and accuracy which its importance demands. It will suffice now to say, in the language of the chief engineer, "that the facts disclosed by the survey place beyond a doubt the sufficiency of water on the Allegheny summit for a continuous canal from the city of Washington to the Ohio river."

Since the date of the communication to Governor Grason of the 10th of February last, no sales to any considerable amount have been made of the Maryland five per cent. sterling bonds held by the canal company, either in this country or in Europe. Mr. Peabody has handed over to our present London agent, Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., all the bonds belonging to the canal company which he had not disposed of, amounting to £133,000 of Maryland 5 per cts. sterling, and £51,000 of 5 per cent. Pennsylvania certificates. And we learn from Messrs. B. B. & Co. and Mr. Peabody, that no sales can for the present be effected for either of those classes of securities—the prices at which they are quoted being nominal. It is stated "that the financial difficulties of the states, as represented by the respective governors in their messages," "and the omission on the part of Pennsylvania to provide for her dividends due on the 1st of January," aided by other causes, "has put a stop to all negotiations."

All this and other matters showing fully the condition of the finances of the canal company, will be found set forth in the statements from the chief clerk and treasurer, appended; to which reference is most respectfully made.

Understanding that there are persons who still speculate upon the propriety of substituting a slack-water navigation for the independent canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, we have a few remarks to make on that subject. In a report made to the board of directors on the 21st April, 1837, the chief engineer estimates that this proposed slack-water navigation, to be permanent, would cost \$2,709,450; which exceeds the whole sum now needed to finish the independent canal. This, we suppose, ought to dissipate all doubts as to the propriety of changing the character of the improvement. Besides, the location of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is just above high-water mark on that part of the Potomac where it is proposed the dams for creating the slack-water navigation are to be built, and consequently, if they were built, every freshet would flood the whole of that great work, to its most serious injury. These considerations, we presume will be conclusive in favor of the policy

of persevering in the mode of improvement which has been determined upon.

All which is respectfully submitted. By order and in behalf of the president and directors.

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Co.

Washington City, June 2, 1840.

Northern Bank of Kentucky.

The semi-annual exhibit of the affairs of this Institution will be found in our paper to-day. Its condition shows it to be among the very best institutions of its kind in the United States, fully prepared to meet its responsibilities, and husbanding with a commendable prudence, at the same time with a just regard to the interest of the community, its resources, with a view to enable her to resume specie payments at an early day.

The management of this institution and the unbounded confidence reposed in it, can be best inferred from the fact, that even in such times as the country is now afflicted with, its stock has sold in this city within the last few days at \$103 a share, and in Philadelphia at par.

Condition of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, on the 30th day of June, 1840.

MEANS.

Bills discounted,.....	\$1,930,671 60
Bills of Exchange,.....	942,716 41
	<hr/> \$2,873,388 01
Suspended debt, on notes and bills,.....	83,379 56
Bonds of the State of Kentucky,.....	755,000 00
Bonds of the City of Lexington,.....	35,000 00
	<hr/> 790,000 00
James Davidson, Treasurer of the State of Kentucky,.....	12,173 85
Real Estate—Banking Houses in Lexington, Louisville, Covington, and Paris,.....	72,366 00
Due from Banks, viz:	
From N. Orleans and Western Banks,.....	\$421,015 38
" Banks in New York and Boston,.....	96,985 90
" Banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore,.....	269,448 87
	<hr/> \$787,449 65
Cash on hand viz:	
In gold and silver,.....	587,141 44
In notes of other Banks,.....	367,572 00
	<hr/> 954,713 44
	<hr/> 1,742,168 09
	<hr/> \$5,573,470 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,.....	\$2,985,230 00
Notes in Circulation,.....	1,660,174 00
Due to Banks,.....	356,594 15
Due to Post Office Department,.....	208 74
Due to Governor of Kentucky,.....	83 35
Due to Individual Depositors,.....	350,512 71
Contingent Fund,.....	63,005 00
Unclaimed Dividends,.....	4,000 78
Profit and Loss,.....	153,661 98
	<hr/> \$5,473,470 51
Circulation as above,.....	\$1,660,174 00
Deduct on hand at Bank and Branches,...	86,965 00
	<hr/> Actual Circulation,..... \$1,573,209 00

Balance of profit and loss account, by foregoing statement,.....	\$153,661 78
Deduct 4 per cent. Dividend, this day declared by the President and Directors, including 3 per cent. on amount of Dividend to Stockholders in Kentucky, to equalize them with Eastern Stockholders,.....	120,665 68
	<hr/> \$32,996 10

Surplus this day undivided,.....

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington, July 6, 1840. }

Lexington Observer and Reporter.

Health of the city.—We fear our citizens are not sufficiently mindful of the blessing which they enjoy in such continued health, at a season of the year when usually a good deal of sickness prevails. It may be profitable here to recall a few reminiscences, as copied from the Treasury of Knowledge.

The Yellow Fever visited the city of New York, in the years 1741, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819, and 1822. The deaths by that disease were as follows: 732 in 1795; 2086 in 1798, (population 55 000;) 670 in 1803; 280 in 1805; 23 in 1819; 366 in 1822. In 1805, 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000 the whole population) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 persons died with it at Brooklyn, but New York escaped.

Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793; and again in 1798. 4041 persons died in 1793, and 17,000 fled from the city. (population 50,000.) In 1798, the mortality was great, and 50,000 out of 70,000 inhabitants, fled.—Several thousand died, and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117.

Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819 and 1821.

In 1832, no less than 3513 persons in the city of New York were carried off by Cholera in the course of a few months; in 1833, 16 persons; in 1834, 971. Since 1834, that disease has not prevailed here.

The property known as Barney's Building, in Church street, was sold this morning, at public auction, by J. C. Parker, auctioneer, for \$6,820 60—being a trifle beyond its mortgaged liabilities. Mr. C. Nicoll was the purchaser.—This property has 32 feet front, by 220 in depth, with a fine three-story brick building on it, in the very heart of the city, and in good times would have readily commanded 10,000 dollars.—*New Haven Herald.*

Philadelphia.—The two-story brick dwelling in Christain street, south side, 100 ft. westward of Third street, Southwark—being 16 feet front and 90 deep—was sold at auction yesterday, subject to a yearly rent of \$20. Sold for \$700—or \$1600 including a mortgage at \$900.

The valuable three-story brick with back buildings, S. E. corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, part of Dr. Rush's estate—being 26 feet 9 inches front on Walnut street, and 100 feet 11 inches on Fourth street—subject to an annual ground rent of £16 7s. 2½d. The property now rents for \$1,000. Sold for \$15,200.—*N. American.*

Mammoth Skeletons.—The St. Louis Republican says:—"Mr. Koch has just returned from a three months' tour up the Missouri, procuring mammoth bones and other curiosities for his museum in this city. He brought with him twenty boxes of Mammoth bones exclusively. We have not seen Mr. K. himself, but we understand that he has brought with him two perfect skeletons, one of which is the largest ever found, either in whole or in part. It is said to be eighteen feet high; the circumference of the thigh bone of which is forty-two inches. They were found about one hundred miles from Boonville, on a stream called Shoel Creek."

Exploring Expedition.

The annexed is the official account of the discoveries made by the Exploring squadron in the south. We insert it, with the foreign news, to the exclusion of other matter.

U. S. SHIP *VINCENNES*,
March 10, 1840. }

Sir, I have the honor to report that having completed our outfits and observations at Sydney, N. S. W. the exploring squadron under my command, composed of this ship, the *Peacock*, *Porpoise* and *Flying Fish* sailed in company on the 24th of December, with my instructions to proceed south as far as practicable, and cruise within the Antarctic Ocean. Copies of the instructions were forwarded to you with my despatch, No. 57.

We continued in company until the first of January, when we parted company with the *Flying Fish*, and with the *Peacock* in a fog on the third.

I then steered, with the *Porpoise* in company, for our first rendezvous, Macquain's Island, and from thence to Emerald Island, our second rendezvous, having passed over the supposed locality of the latter in long. 162d. 30m. E. lat. 57d. 15m. S. without seeing land or meeting with the *Peacock* or *Flying Fish*.

On the 10th of January, being in lat. 61d. S. we fell in with the first icelands and continued steering to the southward among many icebergs, which compelled us to change our course frequently in avoiding them.

On the 12th, we ran into the bay of field ice in long. 164d. 53m. E., and lat. 64d. 11m. S., presenting a perfect barrier to our progress farther south; a heavy fog ensuing, during which we parted company with the *Porpoise*, her commander having directions to follow my written instructions in that event.

I had determined to leave each vessel to act independently, believing it would tend to give, if possible, a greater degree of emulation to us all; and being well satisfied that owing to the ice and thick weather, it would be impossible to continue long in company, I deemed it preferable to hazard the event of accident, rather than embarrass our operations.

I therefore submit the details of the proceedings of this ship, as they will, without doubt, nearly coincide with the movements of other vessels of the squadron, the reports from which will tend to verify our operations.

After an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the ice on the 12th of January, we proceeded to the westward, working along with head winds and fogs, and on the 16th we fell in with the *Peacock* in long. 157d. 43m. E. lat. 65d. 26m. S.

On the morning of the 19th of January we saw land to the south and east, with many indications of being in its vicinity, such as penguin, seal, and the discoloration of the water, but the impenetrable barrier of ice prevented our nearer approach to it, and the same day we again saw the *Peacock* to the south and west. We were in long. 104d. 27m. E. and lat. 66d. 20m. S.

On the 22d we fell in with large clusters and bodies of ice, and innumerable ice islands, and until the 25th were in a large bay formed by ice, examining the different points in hopes of effecting an entrance to the south, but were disappointed. We here reached the lat. 67d. 4m. in long. 147d. 30m. E. being the farthest south we penetrated. Appearances of distant land were seen in the eastward and westward, but all points except the one we entered, presented an impenetrable barrier. We here filled up our water tanks with ice taken from an iceberg alongside the ship.

We made our magnetic observations on the ice. The dipping needles gave 87d. 30m. for the dip, and our azimuth compass was so sluggish on the ice, that on being agitated, and bearings taken again, it gave nearly three points difference; the variation being 12d. 35m. E. A few days afterwards, about one hundred miles further to the west, we had no variation, and thence it rapidly increased in westerly variation, from which I am of opinion that when in the ice bay we could not have been very far from the south magnetic pole. This bay I named Disappointment Bay, as it seemed to put an end to our hopes of further progress south.

On the 27th, we fell in with the *Porpoise*, in long. 142d. 20m. E. and lat. 65d. 54m. S. and parted company shortly afterwards.

On the 28th, at noon, after thirteen repulses, we reached long. 140d. 30m. E. and lat. 66d. 33m. S. where we again discovered land bearing south, having ran over forty miles, thickly studded with icebergs. The same evening, we had a heavy gale from the south-east, with snow, hail and thick weather, which rendered our situation very dangerous, and compelled us to retrace our steps by the route which we had entered. During this gale we were unable to see the distance of a fourth of a mile, constantly passing near icebergs which surrounded us, and rendering it necessary to keep all hands on deck. On the morning of the 30th the gale abated, and we returned by the same route to reach the land, when the dangers we encountered among the ice the preceding night, and our providential escape, were evident to all.

We ran towards the land about fifty miles, when we reached a small bay pointed by high ice cliffs and black volcano rocks, with about sixty miles of coast in sight, extending to a great distance towards the southward, in high mountainous land.

The breeze freshened to a strong gale, which prevented our landing, and compelled us to run out after sounding in thirty fathoms water; and within two hours afterwards the ship was again reduced to her storm sails, with a heavy gale from the southward, with snow, sleet, and a heavy sea, continuing thirty-six hours, and if possible more dangerous than that of the 28th and 29th, owing to the large number of ice islands around us; after which I received reports from the medical officers, representing the exhausted state of the crew and condition of the ship, of which the following are extracts:

The medical officers on duty, reported under date of the 31st January, that "the number on the sick list this morning is fifteen; most of these cases are consequent upon the extreme hardship and exposure they have undergone during the last gales of wind, when the ship has been surrounded with ice. The number is not large, but it is necessary to state, that the general health of the crew is, in our opinion, decidedly affected, and that under ordinary circumstances the list would be very much increased, while the men, under the present exigencies, actuated by a laudable desire to do their duty to the last, refrain from presenting themselves as applicants for the list.

"Under these circumstances we feel ourselves obliged to report, in our opinion, a few days more of such exposure as they have already undergone, would reduce the number of the crew by sickness to such an extent as to hazard the safety of the ship and the lives of all on board."

After which, the surgeon being restored to duty, reported to me as follows.

"I respectfully report that, in my opinion, the health of the crew is materially affected by the severe fatigue, want of sleep, and exposure to the weather, to which they have lately been subjected, that a continuance of these hardships, even for a very short period, will entirely disqualify a great number of men for their duty, and that the necessary attention to the health of the crew and their future efficiency and usefulness, demands the immediate return of the ship to a milder climate."

Deeming it my duty, however, to persevere, I decided to continue, and steered again for the land, which we had named the Antarctic Continent.

We reached it on the 2d of February, about sixty miles to the westward of the point first visited, where we found the coast lined with solid perpendicular ice cliffs, preventing the possibility of landing, and the same mountains trending to the westward. From thence we proceeded to the westward along the ice barrier, which appeared to make from the land, until the third, when we again encountered a severe gale from the south-east, with thick weather and snow until the 7th of February, when it cleared up sufficiently to allow us to see our way clear and we again approached the perpendicular barrier of ice, similar to that which we had previously seen as attached to the land; the same land being in sight at a great distance. We stood along the barrier,

about seventy miles to the westward, when it suddenly tended to the southward, and our further progress south was arrested by a solid barrier or field of ice. After an unsuccessful examination for twenty-four hours in all directions, we continued to the westward along the barrier, as usual, surrounded by ice islands.

On the 8th and 10th (being on the 8th in long. 127d. 7m. E. lat. 65d. 5m. S.,) we had similar appearances of distant mountains, but the compact barrier extending from east to west by south, prevented a nearer approach.

On the night of the 9th February, being the first clear night for some time, we witnessed the aurora australis.

We continued on the 10th and 11th westward, with south-east winds, and fine weather, close along the barrier, which was more compact, with immense islands of ice inclosed within the field ice.

On the 12th, we again saw the distant mountains, but were unable to effect a nearer approach, being in long. 112d. 16m. E., lat. 64d. 57m. S. and I was again compelled to go on to the westward.

The ice barrier tending more to the southward, induced me to hope that we should again succeed in approaching nearer the supposed line of coast. On the 13th at noon, we had reached long. 107d. 5m. lat. 65d. 11m. S., with tolerably clear sea before us, and the land plainly in sight. I continued pushing through the ice until we were stopped by the fixed barrier about fifteen miles from the shore, and with little or no prospect of effecting a landing.

I hauled off for the short night, and the next morning made another attempt at a different point, but was equally unsuccessful, being able to approach only three or four miles nearer, as it appeared perfectly impenetrable. Near us were several icebergs, colored and stained with earth, on one of which we landed, and obtained numerous specimens of sandstone, quartz conglomerate and sand, some weighing an hundred pounds. This I am well satisfied, gave us more specimens than could have been obtained from the land itself, as we should no doubt have found it covered with ice and snow one hundred or more feet in thickness. We obtained a supply of fresh water from a pond in the centre of the same island. Our position was long. 106d. 40m. E., lat. 65d. 57m. S. and upwards of seventy miles of coast in sight, trending the same as that we had previously seen.

Although I had now reached the position where our examinations were to terminate by my instructions to the squadron, I concluded to proceed to the westward along the barrier, which continued to be much discoloured by earth, and specimens of rock, &c. were obtained from an ice island. A sea leopard was seen on the ice, but the boats sent did not succeed in taking him.

On the 17th February, in long. 97d. 30m. E., lat. 64d. S. land was again seen at a great distance towards the south-west. We now found ourselves closely embayed, and unable to proceed in a westerly direction; the ice barrier trending around the northward and eastward, compelled us to retrace our steps. We had entered a deep gulf on its southern side, and it required four days beating along its northern shore to get out of it. During this time our position was critical, the weather changeable, and little room in case of bad weather. It fortunately held up until we found ourselves again with a clear sea to the northward.

The ice barrier had now trended to about sixty-two degrees of latitude; the wind having set in from the westward with dark weather, and little prospect of seeing the land or making much progress to the westward prior to the 1st of March, thereby losing time which might be spent to advantage for our whaling interests at New Zealand, I determined to proceed to the north on the evening of the 21st.

There was a brilliant appearance of the aurora australis on the 17th February, in long. 97d. 39m. E., lat. 64d. S.; also on the 22d February in long. 103d. 30m. E., lat. 58d. 10m. S.; on the 25th February in long. 117d. 31m. E., lat. 63d. S.; and on the 1st March, in long. 137d. E., lat. 49d. 30m. S.

The result stated in this report leads me to the following conclusions:

1st. From our discoveries of the land through forty de-

grees of longitude, and the observations made this interesting cruise, with the similarity of formation and position of the ice during our close examination of it, I consider there can scarcely be doubt of the existence of the Antarctic continent, extending the whole distance of seventy degrees from east to west.

2d. That different points of the land are at times free from the ice barrier.

3d. That they are frequented by seal, many of which were seen, and offer to our enterprising countrymen engaged in those pursuits, a field of large extent for their future operations.

4th. That the large number of whales, of different species, seen, and the quantity of food for them would designate this coast as a place of great resort for them. The fin backed whale seemed to predominate.

We proceeded on our cruise to the northward and eastward with strong gales, until we reached the latitude of certain islands laid down on the charts as the Royal Company's Islands about six degrees to the westward of their supposed locality; I then stood on their parallel and passed over their supposed site, but we saw nothing of them, or any indication of land in the vicinity. I feel confident, as far as respects their existence in or near the longitude or parallel assigned them, to assert that they do not exist.

The last ice island was seen in latitude 51 degrees south. A few specimens of natural history were obtained and preserved during the cruise.

As I conceive it would be unbecoming in me to speak of our arduous services, the report and accompanying chart of our cruise must speak for us; but I cannot close this report without bringing to your notice the high estimation in which I hold the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, during this antarctic cruise, the manner and spirit, together with the coolness and alacrity with which they have met the dangers and performed their duties. I trust that they will receive from the Government some gratifying notice of it. All I can say in their favor would fall far short of what they deserve.

I shall ever bear testimony that they have proved themselves worthy of the high character borne by our countrymen and the navy to which they belong.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully your obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES,

Commanding Exploring Expedition of the U. S.

To the Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

Palmer's Land.

The discovery of an Antarctic Continent, having its northern shore nearly in a range with the Antarctic circle, will impart a new interest to the discoveries made by Captain Palmer in 1820-21-22, in about the same latitude, as contained in Fanning's Voyages, p. 434 and onward. It will be seen that Captain Palmer coasted along a new country, now called Palmer's Land, upwards of 15 degrees, viz. from about 64 W. to below 49 West. The circumference of the globe in that latitude, is not above 8000 miles or so, and about a quarter of that distance has been already ascertained to be land.

Brig Frederick's Voyage.

The next season after the *Hersilia's* return from the South Shetlands, a fleet of vessels consisting of the brig *Frederick*, Captain Benjamin Pendleton the senior commander, the brig *Hersilia*, Captain James P. Sheffield; schooners *Express*, Captain E. Williams; *Free Gift*, Captain F. Dunbar; and sloop *Hero* Captain N. B. Palmer was fitted out at Stonington, Connecticut, on a voyage to the South Shetlands. From Captain Pendleton's report, as rendered on their return, it appeared that while the fleet lay at anchor in Yankee Harbor, Deception Island, during the season of 1820 and 21, being on the lookout from an elevated station, on the mountain of the island during a very clear day he had discovered mountains (one a volcano in eruption) in the south; this

was what is now known by the name of Palmer's Land; from the statement it will be perceived how this name came deservedly to be given it, and by which it is now current in the modern charts. To examine this newly discovered land, Captain N. B. Palmer, in the sloop *Hero*, a vessel but little rising forty tons, was despatched; he found it to be an extensive mountainous country, more sterile and dismal if possible, and more heavily loaded with ice and snow, than the South Shetlands; there were sea leopards on its shore, but no fur seals; the main part of this coast was ice bound, although it was in the midsummer of this hemisphere, and a landing consequently difficult.

On the *Hero's* return passage to Yankee Harbor she got becalmed in a thick fog between the South Shetlands and the newly discovered Continent, but nearest the former. When this began to clear away, Captain Palmer was surprised to find his little barque between a frigate and sloop of war, and instantly run up the United States' flag; the frigate and sloop of war then set the Russian colors. Soon after this a boat was seen pulling from the Commodore's ship for the *Hero*, and when alongside, the Lieutenant presented an invitation from his Commodore for Captain P. to go on board; this of course was accepted. These ships he then found were the two discovery ships sent out by the Emperor Alexander of Russia, on a voyage round the world. To the Commodore's interrogatory if he had any knowledge of those islands then in sight, and what they were, Captain P. replied, that he was well acquainted with them, and that they were the South Shetlands, at the same time making a tender of his services to pilot the ships into a good harbor at Deception Island, the nearest by, where water and refreshments such as the island afforded could be obtained; he also informing the Russian officer that his vessel belonged to a fleet of five sail, out of Stonington, under the command of Captain B. Pendleton, and then at anchor in Yankee Harbor, who, would most cheerfully render any assistance in his power. The commodore thanked him kindly, "but previous to our being enveloped in the fog," said he, "we had sight of those islands, and concluded we had made a discovery, but behold, when the fog lifts, to my great surprise, here is an American vessel apparently in as fine order as if it were but yesterday she had left the United States; not only this, but her master is ready to pilot my vessels into port; we must surrender the palm to you Americans," continued he, very flatteringly. His astonishment was yet more increased, when Captain Palmer informed him of the existence of an immense extent of land to the south, whose mountains might be seen from the mast head when the fog should clear away entirely. Captain Palmer, while on board the frigate, was entertained in the most friendly manner, and the Commodore was so forcibly struck with the circumstances of the case, that he named the coast then to the south, Palmer's Land; by this name it is recorded on the recent Russian and English charts and maps which have been published since the return of these ships. The situation of the different vessels may be seen by the plate; they were at the time of the lifting of the fog and its going off to the eastward, to the south, and in sight of the Shetland Islands, but nearest to Deception Island. In their immediate neighborhood were many ice islands, some of greater and some of less dimensions, while far off to the south, the icy tops of some two or three of the mountains on Palmer's Land could be faintly seen; the wind at the time was moderate, and both the ships and the little sloop were moving along under full sail.

The following season, in 1821 and 22, Captain Pendleton was again at Yankee Harbor, with the *Stonington* fleet; he then once more despatched Captain Palmer in the sloop *James Monroe*, an excellent vessel of upwards of 80 tons, well calculated for such duties, and by her great strength well able to venture in the midst of and wrestle with the ice. Captain Palmer reported, on his return, that after proceeding to the southward, he met ice fast and firmly attached to the shore of Palmer's Land; he then traced the coast to the eastward, keeping as near the shore as the ice would suffer; at times he was able to come along shore, at other points he could not approach within from one to several miles, owing to the firm ice, although it was in December and January,

the middle summer months in this hemisphere. In this way he coasted along this Continent upwards of fifteen degrees, viz: from 64 and odd, down below the 49th of west longitude. The coast, as he proceeded to the eastward, became more clear of ice, so that he was able to trace the shore better; in 61 deg. 41 min. south latitude, a strait was discovered which he named Washington Strait, this he entered, and about a league within, came to a fine bay which he named Monroe Bay, at the head of this was a good harbor; here they anchored, calling it Palmer's Harbor. The captain landed on the beach among a number of those beautiful amphibious animals, the spotted glossy looking sea leopard, and that rich golden colored noble bird, the king penguin; making their way through these, the captain and party traversed the coast and country for some distance around, without discovering the least appearance of vegetation excepting the winter moss. The sea leopards were the only animals found; there were, however, vast numbers of birds, several different species of the penguin, Port Egmont hens, white pigeons, a variety of gulls, and many kinds of oceanic birds; the valleys and gulleyes were mainly filled with these never dissolved icebergs, their square and perpendicular fronts several hundred feet in height, glistening most splendidly in a variety of colors as the sun shone upon them. The mountains on the coast, as well as those to all appearance in the interior, were generally covered with snow, except when their black peaks were seen here and there peeping out.

Native Diamonds.—Our friend the editor of the *Saturday Chronicle*, in a late visit to Cape May, picked up on the beach one of that kind of stones called Cape May diamond. He caused it to be ground, and set in gold; and really to our unsophisticated eye, it has all the depth and dazzle which belong to the most costly gems of the kind. Turn it which way you will, it drinks and diffuses the light,—and in some positions looks most like a beam of fire.

Of course the intrinsic value of such a stone is far below the diamonds of the shops,—but it looks quite as well, while it costs so much less. If those who patronise bijouterie of every name, and throw away their money like water for trinkets which profit not, would direct that patronage to native stones, set by their own jewellers, they would shine quite as gorgeously, beside having the pleasant satisfaction of knowing that they displayed no borrowed lustre; no 'ray that steals from the diamond stone,' produced by other lands.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*]

A correspondent of the *Nantucket Inquirer*, in giving a Geological sketch of the Island upon the face of which dwelleth peaceful Friends and the best of sheep, draweth his communication to a close with the following somewhat startling remark: "There exists strong evidence that where the Island of Nantucket now stands, the ocean once rolled itself; and should the causes, which are now in operation, continue unchecked for a long period of time, it may there roll itself again." We hope our worthy friend of the *Inquirer* will build himself an Ark, and prepare to meet the worst."

[*Boston Transcript.*]

Trinity Coal.—The coal mines about to be worked by the "Trinity Coal and Mining Co.," empowered by act of the Texian Congress, January 25th, 1840, are represented to be equal to any on the continent. We learn that this coal is rich and abundant, and of that character and quality which is especially suited to the wants and uses of the people and country in which it is found. It is semi-bituminous, somewhat like the cannel or Liverpool, and admirably adapted to the purposes of fuel and the propulsion of steam ships, for which, in that region of the gulf, and Galveston especially, there is hereafter to be so large and constant a demand.

[*N. O. Picayune.*]

James Canby, Esq. has been elected President of the Union Bank of Delaware, in place of James Price, Esq. deceased.

Banks of Maine, June, 1840.

From an abstract of the returns made to the Secretary of State, of forty-five out of forty-seven banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	\$4,271,500 00
Bills in circulation,	1,183,893 00
Nett profits on hand,	179,689 57
Balances due other banks,	105,828 02
Cash deposited, &c. not bearing interest, ...	629,117 34
Cash deposited bearing interest,	98,908 87

Total amount due from the banks,\$6,473,942 80

RESOURCES.

Gold, Silver, &c. in Banks,	\$202,586 67
Real Estate,	251,429 55
Bills of Banks in this State,	83,553 57
Bills of banks elsewhere,	29,121 10
Balances due from other banks,	305,547 46
Due to the banks excepting balances,	5,600,740 75

Total amount of resources of the banks, ...\$6,472,979 10

DIVIDENDS, &c. &c.

Amount of last semi-annual dividend,	\$110,515 00
Amount of reserved profits,	123,590 92
Debts due and considered as doubtful,	47,719 85
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars, ..	241,850 00
Amount due from President and Directors as principals,	369,586 02
Amount due from President and Directors as sureties,	307,001 73
Amount due from Stockholders as principals, exclusive of Directors,	365,148 95

The Bank Commissioners of Rhode Island have published the aggregate Bank returns of that State. The statement is annexed.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	\$9,959,825 00
Bills in circulation,	1,395,130 00
Balances due other banks,	435,596 04
Nett profits on hand,	403,876 27
Dividends unpaid,	71,234 36
Deposits on interest,	492,943 99
Deposits not on interest,	760,524 93

Total amount of Liabilities,\$13,519,130 59

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	\$11,686,297 96
Specie in bank,	332,501 64
Bills of other banks,	271,485 00
Balances due from other banks,	750,177 42
Stock in own bank,	165,173 95
Stock, Real Estate, and other property,	313,404 62

Total amount of resources,\$13,519,130 59

Of the bills and notes discounted, there is due out of the State, the sum of	3,809,040 54
And payable in the State,	7,877,257 42
Of the circulation, there is held by the banks,	213,646 00
In the hands of the public,	1,181,484 00
By comparing the above abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, June 1st, 1840, it appears that since that date, the circulation has been increased,	59,759 50
The specie has been reduced,	11,763 44
The deposits, including dividends unpaid have been increased,	18,743 44
And the loans and discounts have been reduced,	26,222 07

Lunatics and Idiots in New Jersey.—In the spring of last year a committee of five was appointed to ascertain the number and condition of the lunatics and idiots in the State of New Jersey. This committee have made their report, from which we learn the whole number of lunatics in the State, so far as they have been able to ascertain them, is 338; the number of idiots is 358. The commissioners are of opinion, however, that there are many cases of insanity in the State, which have not come to their knowledge. The report strongly recommends the erection of a state asylum or hospital, as the best and most effectual means for the relief of the unfortunate subjects of the inquiry of the committee.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

A Southern Factory.—The Baltimore American states that Laurel Factory, in Prince George's county, Maryland, contains about 4,500 spindles, working up about 2,200 bales of cotton a year, and turning out daily upwards of 7,000 yards of heavy sheetings. Connected with the works is a large machine shop, saw mill, grist mill, and a store extensively supplied, which does a large business. The hands employed are regularly paid off once in two weeks, and the amount thus disbursed is \$45,000 per annum. There is a school maintained at the expense of the proprietors, where the children of the village are gratuitously taught; and a suitable building for Divine worship is also provided.

Real Estate in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 1st inst. says:

A portion of the McDonough property was sold yesterday at auction, on account of the First Municipality. They brought the following prices:

Seven lots in Joinville street, between Ursuline and Barrack, brought \$13,670.

Three fronting the Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets, were sold for \$13,500.

Three fronting the Levee, between Conti and St. Louis streets, brought \$13,500.

Another Philadelphia Locomotive.—Mr. Norris shipped another of his engines yesterday on board the Montezuma for England, being the tenth which he has furnished the Birmingham and Gloucester Railroad Company. It is of the largest class of locomotives, and is one of those which are ordered expressly for their inclined plane; being capable thereupon and elsewhere of drawing an average of about fifty tons more than those of British manufacture. This is supposed to be superior to any yet sent, and its cost "on board" was eighteen hundred and fifty pounds sterling. Mr. Norris has orders for five more from the same source. We are informed that all the engines sent to England are furnished with American Engineers.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Greatest Expedition ever accomplished between Charleston and Philadelphia.—The steamboat Georgia, Capt. Coffey, belonging to the line running in connexion with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company, delivered her passengers in Baltimore yesterday at a quarter past three o'clock P. M. Such as availed themselves of the afternoon train of cars for Philadelphia will have arrived there in less than 54 hours from Charleston—a distance of little less than 700 miles—17 hours in advance of the Great Southern Mail.—*Baltimore American.*

Rents in Boston.—A store in Kilby street recently occupied as a commission and auction store, for which \$1600 was paid last year, and \$1200 for three or four years previous, was rented at auction, on the 9th inst., to a careful and intelligent merchant, for \$2025.—*Boston Post.*

Oak Canes, from the timber of the old sugar-house in Liberty street, have been made by Chester Johnson, 263 Division street, whose father was one of the revolutionary inmates of that prison.

Shipment and Discharge of Seamen, duties of Consuls.

A Bill in addition to several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. As follows:

First. The duplicate list of the crew of any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, made out pursuant to the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three shall be a fair copy in one uniform handwriting, without erasure or interlineation.

Second. It shall be the duty of the owners of every such vessel to obtain from the collector of the customs of the district from which the clearance is made, a true and certified copy of the shipping articles, which shall be written in a uniform hand, without erasures or interlineations, which shall be duly certified as authentic, and containing all the names of the crew borne on the list above-mentioned.

Third. These documents, which shall be deemed to contain all the conditions of contract with the crew as to their service, pay, voyage, and all other things, shall be produced by the master, and laid before any consul, or other commercial agent of the United States, whenever he may deem their contents necessary to enable him to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law toward any mariner applying to him for his aid or assistance.

Fourth. All interlineations, erasures, or writing in a hand different from that in which such duplicates were originally made, shall be deemed fraudulent alterations, working no change in such papers, unless satisfactorily explained in a manner consistent with innocent purposes and the provisions of law which guard the rights of mariners.

Fifth. Any consul of the United States, and in case there is none resident at a foreign port, or he is unable to discharge his duties, then any commercial agent of the United States, authorized to perform such duties, may, upon the application of both the master and any mariner of the vessel under his command, discharge such mariner, if he thinks it expedient, without requiring the payment of three months wages, under the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and three, or any other sum of money.

Sixth. Any consul, or other commercial agent, may also, on such joint application, discharge any mariner on such terms as will, in his judgment, save the United States from the liability to support such mariner, if the master gives his voluntary assent to such terms, and conforms thereunto.

Seventh. When a mariner is so discharged, the officer discharging him shall make an official entry thereof upon the list of the crew and the shipping articles.

Eighth. Whenever any master shall ship a mariner in a foreign port, he shall forthwith take the list of the crew and the duplicate of the shipping articles to the consul, or person who discharges the duties of the office at that port, who shall make the proper entries thereon, setting forth the contract, and describing the person of the mariner; and thereupon the bond originally given for the return of the men shall embrace each person so shipped.

Ninth. When any mariner shall complain that the voyage is continued contrary to his agreement, or that he has fulfilled his contract, the consul or other commercial agent performing like duties, may examine into the same by an inspection of the articles of agreement; and if on the face of them he finds the complaint to be well-founded, he shall discharge the mariner, if he desires it, and require of the master an advance, beyond the lawful claims of such mariner, of three months wages, as provided in the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three; and in case the lawful claims of such mariner are not paid upon his discharge, the arrears shall from that time bear an interest of twenty per centum; Provided, however, if the consul, or other commercial agent, shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months additional pay;

Tenth. All shipments of seamen, made contrary to the provisions of this and other acts of Congress, shall be void; and any seaman so shipped may leave the service at any time, and demand the highest rates of wages paid to any seamen shipped for the voyage, or the sum agreed to be given him at his shipment.

Eleventh. It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to reclaim deserters, and discountenance insubordination by every means in their power; and where the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose, to lend their aid, and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner.

Twelfth. If the first officer, or any officer and a majority of the crew of any vessel shall make complaint in writing, that she is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea, because she is leaky, or insufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or any other equipment, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that her provisions, stores and supplies, are not, or have not been during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome, thereupon, in any or like cases, the consul or commercial agent who may discharge any duties of a consul, shall appoint two disinterested, competent practical men, acquainted with maritime affairs, to examine into the causes of the complaint, who shall in their report state what defects and deficiencies, if any, they find to be well-founded, as well as what, in their judgment, ought to be done to put the vessel in order for the continuance of her voyage.

Thirteenth. The inspectors so appointed shall have full power to examine the vessel and whatever is aboard of her, as far as is pertinent to their inquiry, and also to hear and receive any other proofs which the ends of justice may require; and if, upon a view of the whole proceedings, the consul, or other commercial agent, shall be satisfied therewith, he may approve the whole or any part of the report, and shall certify such approval, and if he dissents, shall also certify his reasons for so dissenting.

Fourteenth. The inspectors in their report shall also state whether, in their opinion, the vessel was sent to sea unsuitably provided in any important or essential particular, by neglect or design, or through mistake or accident; and in case it was by neglect or design, and the consul or other commercial agent approves of such finding, he shall discharge such of the crew as require it, each of whom shall be entitled to three months pay in addition to his wages to the time of discharge; but if, in the opinion of the inspectors, the defects or deficiencies found to exist have been the result of mistake or accident, and could not in the exercise of ordinary care, have been known and provided against before the sailing of the vessel, and the master shall, in a reasonable time, remove or remedy the causes of complaint, then the crew shall remain and discharge their duty; otherwise they shall, upon their request, be discharged, and receive each one month's wages in addition to the pay up to the time of discharge.

Fifteenth. The master shall pay all such reasonable charges in the premises as shall be officially certified to him under the hand of the consul or other commercial agent, but in case the inspectors report that the complaint is without any good or sufficient cause, the master may retain from the wages of the complainants, in proportion to the pay of each, the amount of such charges, with such reasonable damages for detention on that account, as the consul or other commercial agent directing the inquiry may officially certify.

Sixteenth. The crew of any vessel shall have the fullest liberty to lay their complaints before the consul or commercial agent in any foreign port, and shall in no respect be restrained or hindered therein by the master or any officer, unless some sufficient and valid objection exist against their landing; in which case, if any mariner desire to see the consul or commercial agent, it shall be the duty of the master to acquaint him with it forthwith; stating the reason why the mariner is not permitted to land, and that he is desired to come on board; whereupon it shall be the duty of such consul or commercial agent to repair on board and inquire into the causes of complaint, and to proceed thereon as this act directs:

Seventeenth. In all cases where deserters are apprehended, the consul or commercial agent shall inquire into the facts; and, if satisfied that the desertion was caused by unusually cruel treatment, the mariner shall be discharged, and receive, in addition to his wages to the time of the discharge, three months' pay; and the officer discharging him shall enter upon the crew list and shipping articles, the cause of discharge, and the particulars in which the cruelty or unusual treatment consisted, and subscribe his name thereto officially.

Eighteenth. If any consul or commercial agent shall neglect or omit to perform, seasonably, the duties hereby imposed upon him, or shall be guilty of any malversation or abuse of power, he shall be liable to any injured person for all damage occasioned thereby; and for all malversation and corrupt conduct in office, he shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than one nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years.

Nineteenth. If any master of a vessel shall proceed on a foreign voyage without the documents herein required, or refuse to produce them when required, or to perform the duties imposed by this act, or shall violate the provisions thereof, he shall be liable to each and every individual injured thereby, in damages, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by any person suing therefor in any court of the United States in the district where such delinquent may reside or be found.

Twentieth. It shall be the duty of the boarding officer to report all violations of this act to the Collector of the Port where any vessel may arrive, and the collector shall report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the attorney of the United States in his district.—*Bos. Merc. Jour.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
July 15, 1840. }

Notice.—Information is hereby given to the public on the following points:

Under the "act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," any money, which parties may desire to pay for lands at other places than the land offices, will be received at the Treasury of the United States in this city—at the Mint in Philadelphia—the Branch Mint at New Orleans—at the offices of the several Receivers General, as soon as organized and opened—and at such other places as, on application here, in any particular case, may be found mutually convenient to the purchaser and the Treasurer.

Money, which parties may desire to pay for patents, or which marshals and district attorneys wish to place in the Treasury, will be received at all the offices above mentioned; and also by the collectors of the customs at Detroit, (Michigan,) Buffalo, (New York,) Wilmington, (North Carolina,) Savannah, (Georgia,) Mobile, (Alabama,) Nashville, (Tennessee,) and the receivers of public moneys for lands at Jackson, (Miss.), Little Rock, (Arkansas,) Jeffersonville, (Indiana,) Chicago, (Illinois,) and Cincinnati, (Ohio.)

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Important Decision.—The Selma, Ala. Free Press announces that the Supreme Court of Alabama has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the 'Real Estate Bank of South Alabama.' The unconstitutionality of the Institution was pleaded by its debtors in bar of some actions brought to recover notes which it had discounted, and the plea was sustained by the Circuit Court. The judges have unanimously reversed this decision, and pronounced the late law of the Legislature against this and similar institutions to be unconstitutional and void—so says the Free Press.

A piece of metallic ore found on a tract of land on the Red River has been analyzed, and found to contain 60 per cent. tin and about 40 per cent. lead.

Public Documents.—The following statement of the number of papers, documents and speeches circulated from Washington during the late session of Congress, was read from the clerk's table on Saturday last.

"I have the honor to transmit the following folding room statement, in reply to your note of the 17th instant:

From the commencement of the season to April 1st, according to the best estimate I am able to make, there were folded, of papers of different kinds, at least	800,000
The packages containing seeds, books, &c., will amount to about	20,000
There have been folded, sealed packages, which were extra documents ordered by the House, about	70,000
Speeches, addresses, &c., since April 1st, have amounted to	1,330,000
Supposed to have been folded in other parts of the Capitol, and at the members' rooms	250,000
	2,470,000

J. R. QUEEN.

Appointments by the Judge of the Nicholson Court of Pennsylvania.—Robert Orr, Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

John Dungan, of Philadelphia, for the Creditors.

William Primrose, for the heirs of John Nicholson deceased.

The above appointments are made by Judge Anthony, under the third section of the act of sixteenth April, 1840—Robert Orr having been nominated by the Governor, John Dungan, by a majority of the creditors, and William Primrose, by the heirs of Nicholson.—*United States Gazette.*

The following Institutions have declared dividends:—

	Amount.	Payable.
Philadelphia Exchange Company, 12 mos.	4 per cent.	20th inst.
Delaware and R. Canal, and C. and A. Railroad Company, 6 mos.	3 "	16th. "
Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, 6 mos.	3 "	16th. "
Delaware Coal Company, 6 mos.	4 "	21st. "
Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia Cy. 6 mos.	3 "	17th. "
Mill Creek and Mine Hill N. and R. Company, 6 mos.	3 "	25th. "
Bank of Louisville, Ky., payable at Bank of North America, in this city, 6 mos.	3 "	20th. "
Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Girard Bank, 6 mos.	4 "	15th. "
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, payable at the United States Bk. 6 mos.	5 "	25th. "

The following other Institutions in Cincinnati, have also declared dividends, viz:—

	Capital.	Per Ct.
Ohio Life and Trust Company,	\$1,000,000	3½
Franklin Bank,	1,000,000	5
Lafayette Bank,	1,000,000	4
Cincinnati Insurance Co.	125,000	8
Fire Department,	150,000	5
Firemen's Insurance Company,	100,000	10

Hot Weather.—At Watham, Massachusetts, on Friday last, 2 o'clock, P. M. the mercury stood at 99; which is higher than it has risen before since July 22, 1830. At Salem, same day and hour, 98. The Salem Gazette contains the following:

Roast Apples.—A gentleman on Friday last brought into our office an apple which he had picked up from the ground, in his garden, on that day, one side of which was completely baked by the heat of the sun.

Revolutionary Reminiscences.

THE CHURCH AT ELIZABETHTOWN N. J.

Under the Congressional head some weeks since, we mentioned that Mr. Southard presented a petition from the congregation at Elizabethtown, asking compensation for their church destroyed by fire during the Revolutionary war.—That petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and ordered to be printed. As it abounds in interesting and valuable reminiscences, we copy it entire.

N. York Observer.

We, the pastor, session, and trustees of the Presbyterian church of Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, respectfully present to your honorable bodies the following memorial:

The church of which we are now the ecclesiastical and corporate officers, is the oldest formed by the English in our State. It dates its origin from the year 1664, and was organized by our fathers soon after the settlement of our town. They, in the infancy of our community, erected a building for the worship of God, and dedicated it to that holy purpose; and for nearly fifty years it was here the only temple consecrated to the service of Jehovah. Considering the time and circumstances of its erection, it was large and commodious. As the population increased, it was enlarged by an addition of 20 feet in 1760: when it was a substantial building, with galleries, a high steeple, a bell, and a town clock. And as this was the chief town for many years in the province, it was always kept with great neatness, and in a fine state of repair.

On the first settlement of our town, a large town lot was set apart for the use of the pastor, on which our fathers early erected a parsonage house, as a residence for their successive ministers. It was a long building, a story and a half high, and ample for the accommodation of a large family.—It was, like the church, the public property of the congregation.

Feeling a deep solicitude for the education of their children, our fathers, at a very early day in our history, here erected an academy. It was substantially built of wood, two stories high, and amply commodious for all the purposes of its erection. For many years it was the most celebrated institution of the kind west of the Hudson. In it a Burr, who once filled the chair of President in your Senate chamber, and a Jonathan Dayton, who presided in the House of Representatives, an Aaron Ogden, a Stephen Van Rensselaer, and others not unknown to your council chambers, nor to their country, received the first rudiments of their education. In the Academy, were laid the foundations of the college of New Jersey, now located in Princeton; and within its walls President Jonathan Dickerson taught the first classes ever connected with that institution. This also was the property, and was under the supervision of the trustees of our church.

When the glorious war of the Revolution commenced, which resulted in our independence, these buildings were all standing and in good repair, and each devoted to the purpose of its erection. The Rev. James Caldwell was then the pastor of this church. His name and his fame are interwoven with the history of his country, and are as dear to the State as to the church of God. Influenced not less by his sense of our wrongs, than by the impulses of his vigorous mind and glowing enthusiasm, he became early and deeply interested in the conflict, and devoted all his powers no less to the freedom of his country than to the service of his God. Such was his influence over his people, that, with few exceptions, they became one with him in sentiment and feeling; and thence forward he and they were branded as the rebel parson and parish. To the enemies of his country he was an object of the deepest hatred; and such was their known thirst for his life, that while preaching the gospel of peace to his people, he was compelled to lay his loaded pistols by his side in the pulpit. To avoid their vigilance and violence he was compelled to desert his own home, with his large family of nine children, and to seek a temporary residence in the interior. The parsonage thus vacat-

ed by him became the resting-place of our soldiers. And to deprive them of its shelter, and to vent a rankling enmity towards its rightful occupant; it was fired and burnt by the enemy.

The church in which our fathers worshipped God, also became the resting-place of our soldiers on several occasions. There they lodged after the labors of the day, while its steeple was their watch-tower, and its bell pealed forth in quick succession the notes of alarm on the approach of danger. And for the purpose of depriving them of its shelter, and out of enmity to the patriotic and eminent occupant of its pulpit, it was reduced to ashes by the enemy, on the night of the 25th of January, 1780.

At the sound of the tocsin of war our academy was deserted. At their country's call, its scholars ran from their masters, and with them, to the rescue; and it was converted into a store-house for the provisions of the American army. This, also, after plundering it of its provisions, was reduced to ashes by the enemy, who immediately retreated to their camp on Staten Island, carrying the beef and pork taken, on the tops of their bayonets.

Not satisfied with this, the accomplished wife of our beloved pastor was shot by a British ruffian, on the 7th of June, 1780, while she was with her children in the retirement of her closet, praying that victory might perch on the banner of her country. And on the 24th of November, 1781, our beloved pastor himself was shot by another ruffian, a sentinel of our own army, bribed to the horrid deed by British gold. Thus, in the course of a few months, we were deprived of our church, and of our parsonage and academy, and of our beloved pastor and his wife; and so scattered, and weakened, and impoverished were we by the war, that for seven long years, we were without a sanctuary in which to worship God. And yet amid these accumulated ills our fathers never faltered for a moment. They felt that, however dark and lowering was the morning, at eventide, there would be light. However, in other parts of our country they may have been separated, on this soil prayer and patriotism were united.—The one inspired the other with confidence.

As a people, we suffered as much in the loss of our citizens in battle as any town of the same population in this land. The blood of our fathers and brothers and neighbors mingles with the soil of Flatbush, and Monmouth, and Princeton, and Trenton, and Brandywine, and Germantown. But for their sufferings and blood, we feel amply repaid in the possession of that broad inheritance of civil and religious liberty which they so dearly purchased for us.

As a congregation we contributed our fair proportion to the civil and military service of the Revolution. To the army we gave a Dayton, father and son, a Spencer, an Ogden, and as chaplain and commissary, our beloved Caldwell. To the State and National councils we have a Boudinot, a Livingston, a Clark, a Dayton, an Ogden. Where, in our land, is there another congregation which has made a like contribution? And we feel not merely proud, but thankful to God, that we were enabled to send such men to the field and to the cabinet, in the day of darkness and peril, when wisdom to direct was as necessary as valor to execute.

Owing to our vicinity to Staten Island and New York city, the grand depots of the enemy, we suffered very much from midnight alarms and plunder, from the burning of our houses and property, and from the taking of our citizens from their beds and fields as prisoners, and incarcerating them in the famous sugar-house in New York. But these doings we regard are necessarily incidental to the great contest; and a few old Romans there are yet among us who remember the cup of wormwood, but who yet rejoice in sufferings that we have resulted so gloriously. For these things we ask no remuneration. Congress could grant us no equivalent. We would not sell the laurels we have won in the Revolutionary contest for the public domain. We mention, these things merely to show you the amount of our contribution to the wisdom, and valor, and firmness, and suffering which achieved our glorious independence.

All that we desire now from our country is a compensation for our public property destroyed: and destroyed because of being converted to public purposes for the benefit

of the American army. And the evidence that our parsonage, and church, and academy, were so used, is hereby respectfully submitted with this our memorial.

And such is our sense of honor, that we do not wish to draw from the national Treasury the small compensation hereby solicited, unless it is considered rightfully our due.

Elizabethtown, New Jersey,
February 29th, 1840.

NICHOLAS MURRAY, *Pastor.*

Session.

David Magie,	John J. Bryant,
Alexander Ogilvie,	Elias Winans,
James F. Meeker,	Joseph W. Winans,
William Brown,	James Ross,
Joseph S. Meeker,	Edward Sanderson.

Trustees.

Elihu Brittin, <i>President.</i>	Oliver Pierson,
John Strikes,	A. S. Hetfield,
William F. Day,	M. M. Woodruff.
Joseph Hinds,	

Longevity.—The following is a list of Revolutionary veterans who partook of the hospitalities of the City, on the Fourth:

Amos Whitaker,	aged 78 ys. 10 ms	Olneyville.
Elisha Arnold,	" 78 "	Cranston.
John W. Cooke,	" 78 6 ms	Scituate.
James Calder,	" 85	Providence.
Aaron Turner,	" 82	Warren.
Fenner Angell,	" 84	Providence.
Benjamin Eddy,	" 76	"
Elisha Dillingham,	" 74	"
Stephen Brown,	" 81	N. Providence.
Parlon Mason,	" 83	Providence.
William Harding,	" 80	"
Ephraim Bowen,	" 86 10 ms.	"
Wm. Wilkinson,	" 80	"
John Arnold,	" 77	Pawtuxet.
Thomas Cole,	" 87 6 ms.	Providence.
Wm Arnold,	" 79 10 "	Warwick.
Charles Freeman,	" 76	Attleborough.
Levi Read,	" 77	"
Edward Waterman,	" 81	Johnson.
Richard Clarke,	" 78	Providence.
Samuel Eackforth,	" 86	"
Nathan B. Leonard,	" 77	"
Benjamin Pidge,	" 94	Dighton.
Simson Ingraham,	" 91	Providence.

Prov. Jour.

New and Valuable Invention for Printers.—We take much pleasure in noticing the recent invention of a very superior Card Press, by Mr. Samuel Orcutt, No. 3 Water street—a machine which will prove a valuable acquisition to the art of Printing. By this invention, printers will be able to print cards at the rate of a pack in two minutes, without the necessity of spoiling more than one or two cards out of a dozen packs. It is a Yankee invention, with honor be it spoken; and the low price, which is but \$125, will place it within the reach of every printing office in the country.—*Bay State Democrat.*

Wheat and Wages.—The following statement from Barton's Essay on the Condition of the Laboring Classes, shows the proportion of the wages of the country laborers to the price of wheat:

<i>Periods.</i>	<i>Weekly Pay.</i>		<i>Wheat.</i>		<i>Wages in Wheat.</i>
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1743 to 1752	6	0	30	0	102
1761 to 1770	7	6	42	6	90
1780 to 1790	8	0	51	2	80
1793 to 1799	9	0	70	8	63
1800 to 1808	11		86	6	60

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

RECEIVERS GENERAL.

Stephen Allen, at the city of New York, in the State of New York.

Isaac Hill, at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

Joseph Johnson, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina.

George Penn, at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

LAND OFFICERS, &c.

Jabez B. Larwill, Register of the Land Office at Bucyrus, Ohio, vice John Caldwell, whose commission expired on the 5th of July, 1840.

John Caldwell, Receiver of Public Moneys, Bucyrus, Ohio, vice Joseph H. Larwill, resigned.

Parker Dudley, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Palmyra, Missouri, vice Abraham Bird, removed.

Henry Deas, Collector of the Customs at Charleston, South Carolina, vice James R. Pringle, resigned.

William H. Haywood, jr. to be Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina.

L. W. Smith to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

Robert Butler to be Surveyor of the public lands for the Territory of Florida, for the term of 4 years from the 11th day of June, 1840, when his former commission expired.

Henry L. Pinckney, Collector of the Customs at Charleston, S. C. vice Henry Deas, who declines the appointment.

Mahlon Dickerson, to be United States Judge for the District of New Jersey, in the place of William Russell, deceased.

James T. Archer, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Florida, in the place of Vinton Butler.

Ramon Leon Sanches, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Carthage in the Republic of New Grenada.

John J. Bailey, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Genoa, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the place of Robert Campbell, deceased.

Robert Henry Clements, to be a justice of the peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Richmond Dennis, Register of the Land Office at Greensburg, La. vice H. P. Womack, resigned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Robert White, Collector, Georgetown, District of Columbia, vice Thomas Turner, resigned.

Robert M. Cornelison, Assistant Collector for the District of New York, to reside at Jersey city, New Jersey, vice John J. Plume, appointed during the recess of the Senate.

John H. Battie, Surveyor, City Point, Virginia, vice Edward Pescud, deceased.

A. H. Wildes, Collector, Ipswich, Massachusetts, vice Timothy Souther, resigned.

David C. Judson, Collector, Oswegatchie, New York, vice Smith Stillwell, resigned, to take effect October 1st, 1840.

CONSULS, &c.

J. A. B. Leonard, for the port of Barcelona, in Spain, in the place of Joseph Borras, to whom the Spanish Government has declined issuing an Exequatur.

Joseph Binda, for the port of Leghorn, in the place of Thomas Appleton, deceased.

John Martin Baker, for the port of Neuvas, in the Island of Cuba.

Passed Midshipman Wm. Leigh, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 30th of May, 1840.

Passed Midshipman Samuel Larkin, jr. to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1840.

Elias Kane, to be Navy Agent for the Navy Yard in the city of Washington, for the Navy Department, for four years from the 14th of July, 1840, when his former commission expired.

Benjamin. D. Heriot, to be Navy Agent for the Port of Charleston, South Carolina, for four years from the 4th day of October, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

STATEMENT OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The whole number of banks in the country at the present time, is 901, including 179 branches. In the column for 1840, of the annexed table, 61 banks and 40 branches are estimated, for lack of fresh returns. In 1834, 5, 6 and 7, more or less banks or branches were estimated, for the same reason. For 1838 and 1839, the returns appear to be complete. The estimated banks for 1840 are about one-ninth of the whole number, and comprise about one-tenth of the banking capital. The variation from fact cannot be material; as the estimates are based upon the returns of the previous year.—*Jour. Com.*

Comparative view of the condition of all the banks in the United States, near the commencement of each year, from 1834 to 1840, inclusive.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Whole number of banks and branches in operation	506	704	713	788
Capital paid in	\$200,005,944	\$231,250,337	\$251,875,292	\$290,772,091
Loans and discounts	324,119,499	365,163,834	457,506,080	525,115,702
Stocks	6,113,195	9,210,579	11,709,319	12,407,112
Real estate	10,850,090	11,140,167	14,194,375	19,064,451
Other investments	1,723,547	4,642,224	9,975,226	10,423,630
Due from other banks	27,329,645	40,084,038	51,876,955	59,663,910
Notes of other banks on hand	22,154,919	21,086,301	32,115,138	36,533,527
Specie funds	26,641,753	3,061,819	4,800,076	5,366,500
Specie		43,937,625	40,019,594	37,915,340
Circulation	94,839,570	103,692,495	140,301,038	149,185,890
Deposits	75,666,986	83,081,365	115,104,440	127,397,185
Due other banks	26,602,293	38,972,578	50,402,369	62,421,118
Other liabilities		19,320,475	25,999,234	36,560,269
Aggregate of bank accounts	816,047,441	974,643,887	1,205,879,136	1,372,826,745
Aggregate of investments supposed to yield income	342,806,331	390,156,804	493,385,000	567,010,895
Excess of such investments beyond amount of capital paid in	142,800,387	158,906,467	241,409,708	276,238,804
Aggregate of deposits and circulation	170,506,556	186,773,860	255,405,478	276,583,075
Aggregate of deposits, circulation, and sums due other banks	197,108,849	225,746,428	305,807,847	339,004,193
Aggregate of specie, specie funds, notes of other banks and sums due by other banks	76,126,317	108,169,793	128,811,763	139,479,277
Excess of immediate liabilities beyond immediate means	120,982,532	117,576,655	176,996,084	199,524,916
Total of means of all kinds	418,932,648	498,326,587	622,196,763	706,490,172
Total of liabilities, exclusive of those to stockholders	197,108,849	245,066,913	331,807,081	375,564,482
Total of liabilities of the banks to one another	76,086,857	100,142,917	134,394,462	158,618,555
Total of liabilities to all, except other banks and stockholders	121,121,992	144,923,996	281,404,712	313,143,364
Nett circulation	72,684,651	82,606,194	108,185,900	112,652,363

TABLE CONTINUED.

	1838.	1839.	1840.
Whole number of banks and branches in operation	829	840	901
Capital paid in	\$317,636,778	\$327,132,512	\$358,442,692
Loans and discounts	485,631,687	492,278,015	462,896,523
Stocks	33,908,604	36,128,464	42,411,750
Real estate	19,075,731	16,607,832	29,181,919
Other investments	24,194,117	28,352,248	24,592,590
Due from other banks	58,195,153	52,898,357	41,140,184
Notes of other banks on hand	24,964,257	27,372,966	20,797,892
Specie funds	904,006	3,612,567	3,623,874
Specie	35,184,112	45,132,673	33,105,155
Circulation	116,138,910	135,170,995	106,968,572
Deposits	84,691,184	90,240,146	75,696,857
Due other banks	61,015,692	53,135,508	44,159,615
Other liabilities	59,995,679	62,946,248	43,275,183
Aggregate of bank accounts	1,321,535,910	1,371,008,531	1,286,292,796
Aggregate of investments supposed to yield income	561,760,319	573,366,559	559,082,772
Excess of such investments beyond amount of capital paid in	243,180,261	246,234,047	200,640,080
Aggregate of deposits and circulation	200,830,094	225,411,141	182,665,429
Aggregate of deposits, circulation, and sums due to other banks	261,845,686	278,546,649	226,825,044
Aggregate of specie, specie funds, notes of other banks, and sums due by other banks	119,247,428	129,016,563	98,667,105
Excess of immediate liabilities beyond immediate means	142,598,258	149,530,086	128,157,939
Total of means of all kinds	704,358,577	702,383,122	657,749,877
Total of liabilities, exclusive of those to stockholders	321,823,365	341,492,897	270,100,227
Total of liabilities of the banks to one another	144,175,002	133,406,831	108,097,691
Total of liabilities to all, except other banks and stockholders	260,825,773	288,357,389	270,100,227
Nett circulation	91,174,653	107,798,029	86,170,680

American Commerce.

An increase of the Navy necessary to its complete protection.

"We should profit by the experience of the past."

When a nation becomes commercial, she brings herself in competition with the whole world; and as that commercial prosperity increases, the commercial prosperity of other nations decreases in nearly the same ratio, which engenders a spirit of jealousy against her. This is an axiom which is fully proved by the commercial statistics of the United States; and it also shows the necessity of giving to the commerce of the country a full and adequate protection on the ocean.—In adducing this proof, it will be necessary to show the rise and progress of the commerce of the United States, compared with that of Europe, and the depredations committed upon it by those powers while the United States were at peace with all nations. I will also show that the depredations upon the commerce of the United States resulted from a deficiency in the defences of the country. This I will prove, and defy a refutation.

The following statistical account of the commerce of the United States, drawn from authentic sources, within itself, would fully prove my assertions; but I intend they shall be a foundation upon which I will build the superstructure of my reasonings, and draw from them arguments to prove the above assertions, and the *absolute necessity* of an increase of the navy.

The periodical progress of the export trade of the United States is exhibited by the following statement:

Total value of exports from the United States	
in 1795,.....	\$67,064,097
do do 1790,....	19,012,041
Increase in five years,.....	\$48,052,056
Total exports in 1800,.....	94,115,925
Increase in 10 years,.....	75,103,884
Total exports in 1805,.....	101,536,963
Increase in 15 years,.....	82,524,922
Total value of exports from the U. S. when they arrived at their maximum in 1806,..	108,343,150
Increase in 16 years,.....	\$89,331,109

The very cause which had so astonishingly promoted our prosperity, now became the instrument of its oppression and ruin; that which had been most desired in Europe seemed about to be accomplished; our export trade, after having, in the course of 16 years, from 1790 to 1806, acquired an augmentation of \$89,331,109, was, in 1807, in an instant, (by the embargo of 1806,) reduced to the aggregate of \$22,430,960, only \$1,677,862 more than the amount in 1791, the second year after the organization of the present government.

Exports in 1790, \$19,012,041	1806, \$108,343,150
do 1807, 22,430,960	1807, 22,430,960
Difference,.....	\$3,418,919
	\$85,912,190

The periodical progress of the import trade of the United States is exhibited by the following statements:

Total value of imports in 1790,.....	\$52,200,000
do 1795,.....	69,758,268
Increase in 5 years,.....	17,558,268
Imports in 1800,.....	91,252,768
Increase in 10 years,.....	39,052,768
Imports in 1805,.....	120,000,000

Increase in 15 years,.....\$67,800,000

Total value of imports in 1807, when they arrived at their maximum,.....138,500,000

Increase in 17 years,.....76,300,000

Imports, as affected by the British, French, Danish, and Neapolitan decrees, and the embargo of 1806,.....56,990,000
Before they were affected by the above circumstances, 1807,.....138,500,000

Difference,.....71,510,000

Loss of trade, as affected by the British, French, Danish, and Neapolitan decrees, and the embargo of 1806:

Exports,.....89,331,109
Imports,.....76,300,000

Grand total,.....\$165,631,109

The domestic productions of the United States, exported during the ten years, commencing on the 1st October, 1802, and ending on the 30th September, 1812, in the aggregate were estimated at.....\$374,445,834
The foreign merchandise re-exported during the above period, was estimated at.....305,635,639

Making the value of exports of every description amount to [?]\$680,181,473

The annual value of the exports of Great Britain, calculated on the average value of nine years, from 1776 to 1784, amounted to £16,000,000, or \$70,000,000; only \$2,381,853, more than that of the exports from the United States, calculated on the average of the ten years, from 1802 to 1812.

During the year commencing on the 1st October, 1806, and terminating on the 30th September, 1807 the export trade arrived at its maximum of \$108,343,150 And during the year commencing the 1st October, 1806, and ending the 30th September, 1807, the import trade arrived at its maximum of.....138,500,000

Making a total of.....\$246,843,150

During the fiscal year commencing 1st October, 1807, and ending the 30th September, 1808, the export trade fell to.....\$22,430,960
And during the same year, the import trade fell to.....56,990,000 79,420,960

Making a difference between the two years of.....\$167,422,190

In addition to the above, we can place the depredations of the British on our commerce, from 1803 to 1808, at.....\$17,400,000
French,.....11,160,000
Neapolitan,.....940,000
Danish,.....1,400,000

Making a total of.....30,900,000

And when we add to this the grand total of loss of commerce, we have standing against us the vast amount.....\$216,521,109

The above account presents a faint view of the distressed condition of our foreign commerce at a time when we were said to be at peace with all nations; when our merchant vessels were not permitted to be armed, and reprisals were unauthorized.

It therefore appears that the trade of the United States, which was in a flourishing condition before the British Orders in Council, the French, Berlin and Milan Decrees, the Neapolitan and Danish seizures, and was only \$2,381,853 less than that of Great Britain, was in an instant swept from the ocean.

The demon spirit, jealousy, which is inherent in the nations of Europe, was aroused at our commercial prosperity, which did not pass unobserved by them. It was there conceived that the youngest of civilized nations had advanced too rapidly; in it was perceived an infant Hercules! Our freedom, and the tendency of our civil institutions, did not accord with the views and policy of the superannuated monarchies of Europe; it was determined to arrest our progress, and to check that influence which we might acquire among nations. The powers of Europe, who were at that time embarrassed, irritated and at war, could not passively permit us to aggrandize ourselves, especially when it was to be the consequence of their loss and depreciation. They imposed numerous and vexatious restrictions upon our foreign commerce, in consequence of which we were ultimately made a belligerent. Great Britain saw with anxiety, that her former colonies had become her most dangerous rival, and considered it possible that it might surpass her in the amount of her former commerce. The war which she had declared against France was made the instrument of our intended degradation; her hostility was exhibited under the form of numerous interdictions, blockades, and orders in council.—She even attempted to make us tributary to her, by exacting an enormous transit duty for our domestic productions, when they were carried to the ports of other nations! France and Spain, witnessing our dilatoriness to redress those grievances, and *knowing our feebleness*, soon adopted hostile proceedings, under titles of arrests, counter-orders, and decrees, which they alleged were founded on the principles of retaliation; and finally we had the alternative of an abandonment of the ocean, or that of taking a part in the war, presented for our determination."

The above statistics are matters of history, and are only produced to prove my first assertion, "when a nation becomes commercial," &c., &c. We find the commerce of the United States from the years, 1795, to 1806, extending to every portion of the world, and increasing every year; while that of Great Britain, from various causes, was gradually contracting, and diminishing her revenue. The commerce of France was nearly swept from the ocean, first by British captures, and secondly, by an increase of American commerce. The Danes began to be seriously affected by American enterprise, and most of the Neapolitan trade was carried on in American vessels. We therefore find, as American commerce increased, foreign decreased, which proves my assertion.

The next is to "show the necessity of giving to commerce a full and adequate protection." The proof has been fully exhibited by the depredations on our commerce, when the powers of Europe thought us too *feeble* to protect it. Our coast was defenceless; we had not a vessel of greater force than a frigate, while the navies of Europe consisted mostly of large vessels, well equipped, and experienced officers.—No wonder then, that depredations were committed on our commerce; it is only surprising, that it was not destroyed at once.

America declared war against Britain with a navy of 1,070 ships, when her own consisted of ten frigates, four sloops of war, and ten smaller vessels. She lost during the war twelve of this fleet, worth about one million of dollars, leaving at the end of the war only eight of the original vessels. There were captured from Britain nine vessels, three frigates and six smaller vessels, worth about \$510,000 leaving a balance against us of \$490,000. The naval force of America was compelled to avoid the regular cruising ground of the enemy, to keep clear of her large squadrons. The consequence was, one squadron of the enemy captured of American commerce, \$1,300,000, which was sent in and condemned. While our commerce received no protection, that of Great Britain was convoyed across the Atlantic by large squadrons, of sufficient force to deter the American

ships of war from approaching them. Twenty-six years have not effaced the scenes enacted by the British at South Hampton and Havre de Grave. We should not forget that the whole of the Chesapeake Bay was occupied by the enemy's ships; and that one hundred British pendants floated along the shores of the bay unmolested.

It may be supposed that similar events may not again occur, which caused the late war. Those who suppose this, cannot be familiar with the present situation of Europe.—Twenty-six years of peace have enabled France to extend her commerce and become the third commercial nation; besides, she has increased her manufactures, many of them excelling England. Russia is also extending her commerce, while that of England stands where it was (or about that) at the end of the late war. The commercial and political interests of the nations of Europe conflict, the elements of war are afloat, and it only requires a spark to set the whole of Europe in a blaze. We may then expect the same results from the same causes; the destruction of foreign commerce will increase ours; depredations, decrees, exaction of transit duties, paper blockades, will follow. What, then, have we, to protect our commerce, and prevent this result? Have we increased our navy, to keep pace with those of Europe, or equal to the wants of the country, in an event likely to happen?

The navy of America consists of 11 line-of-battle ships, two of which are rotten, and for want of a dry dock at New York cannot be repaired; four on the stocks and could not be prepared for sea under ten months; 16 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 15 smaller vessels, and two steamers building: in all 65. In modern warfare every vessel below the class of a frigate will become useless, and it is even asserted that frigates will have to yield to large class steamers. This is rather doubtful; but there is no doubt that every sailing vessel below that class would, in time of war, be soon swept from the ocean. Our former power of annoying an enemy's commerce will be completely cut off by the introduction of steamers in the navies of Europe. This, in a great measure, has brought us on a par with other nations in point of annoyance. An American privateer will cease to be a terror to foreign commerce. We will have to resort to the same means of defence introduced into other navies, by adopting steam and increasing the number of large ships. Presuming that small vessels will be useless under the modern system of warfare, the American navy would be, in the event of a war, reduced to 44 sea-going vessels, as the small vessels would not dare to show themselves on the ocean. They could be used for harbor defence, and for this kind of defence, floating batteries, and steamers are considered preferable.—England has about fifty steamers, mounting from two to thirty guns, of large calibre. France about the same; a number sufficient to drive from the ocean every privateer or small vessel which could be fitted out in the U. States. Private individuals will no longer be able to engage in a future war waged by the United States. The expense of building and equipping a war steamer would alone deter them, and they could not fit out privateers. Therefore the whole burthen of a future war will have to be sustained by the government and that portion of armament (the privateers,) which was so successful in cutting up the British commerce in the late war, will in a future war be rendered useless. The privateers may be considered as composing a part of the American navy during the late war. Having lost this portion of defence by the introduction of steam into naval warfare, we must add in the same ratio of this loss to the navy proper, either steamers or large ships, or both; as either of this class of vessels cannot be built in a hurry, the one in consequence of having to collect massive materials, the other in consequence of having to construct their engines, peace then is the proper period to prepare, and to teach the officers and crews how to manage them.

If the increase of the navy, it must not wholly consist in building an useless number of ships, and allow them to decay on the stocks, or at their moorings. Activity and efficiency must be the fulcrums, around which is directed the increase. It is at the fountain head from which these motives should spring; if the source of the fountain is dull, we

must not expect the stream active. The *drone*, drunkard, speculator, and above all, the *avaricious* pension hunter, should be driven from the navy. It should be instilled into the officer, "his first duty is to his country." R. L. D. *Army and Navy Chronicle*.

To prevent mistakes hereafter, we observe that for the exports as set down in the preceding article, the writer has given the amount of the year subsequent to that which is expressed, for instance, when he speaks of 1800 he intends the year ending 1801—and so throughout. The amounts will therefore not correspond with those set opposite to the year named as published in the tables of exports to be found in Vols. I, p. 22, and II, p. 89, but to the following year. This does not appear to be the case with the imports.—*Ed. REGISTER.*

Natchez as she was—Natchez as she is.

The beauty of our devoted city has been celebrated, in days past, both by tourist and poet. Standing on the summit of a steep bluff, and looming over the river which flows two hundred feet below, very much as the upper town of Quebec towers above the St. Lawrence, the site is unrivalled for beauty on the Mississippi. Mr. Brooks, the acute delineator and lover of nature, writing to an English nobleman, distinguished as a statesman, respecting the natural scenery of the Great Vale of the Mississippi, thus speaks of Natchez: "*Natchez, as you ascend higher up, with its elegantly built houses and handsome streets, well bordered with China trees, is a pearl upon the waters*"

The china trees seemed to lend a depth and extent to the city which made it appear almost like a scene of enchantment from the esplanade on the brow of the bluff—while the air was so pure that many persons, when the yellow fever has been making deadly ravages, have been hardly able to bring themselves to believe that pestilence could exist in such slumbrous, dreamy, yet transparent and heavenly atmosphere. This is a faint outline of Natchez as she was!

Natchez now stands upon the same unrivalled esplanade, which runs back through Adams county without depression; yet by the almost complete prostration of her china groves the streets look bleak, bare; they lose their depth; the whole city seems foreshortened; you are able to look through the streets from end to end at one view. The houses are patched, pieced, botched, where they are not strewn in crumbling ruins.

Taking a walk the other day along the bluff we were excited by curiosity to note the exact difference between "Natchez as she was, and Natchez as she is." From the next bluff summit above the light-house, to the north, the observer can see, through the storm-rent woods of Vidalia, a gleaming segment of the romantic lake Concordia, which never could be seen before the tornado from that point. The deep and heavy woods which shaded the batture of Vidalia, a forest which had grown up to enormous height and size during the last twenty-five years, now resemble a stubble field—twisted, torn, bent, wrested and splintered, so that not a green or a living thing seems, from the Natchez bluff, to stand erect in that noble grove where lovers often walk at twilight awed by the whisperings of the winds amidst the mighty tree tops. The plains of Vidalia begin to be dotted with bright roofs on the plantations and in the village where the tornado levelled every thing it touched.

"Natchez under the hill" still looks ruinous—splintered, and broken. Sorias & Cozens have not yet begun to rebuild their great warehouse; Wilson's is in the same state, and he has opened in another site; the Steamboat Hotel is yet a crush of broken timbers; the Southern Star, the Cotton plant, the Shakespeare are *nowhere*.—These and dozens of other large buildings, all thrown down, make this part of our city still bear something of the collapsed and broken appearance it did on the day the tornado trod it down into the boiling waters.

The eye, from the bluff, turns eastward and sees the bare

and dismantled appearance of the large brick mansions of P. Little, Esq., and Mrs. Linton; and between these two extreme points of the city, Parker's Southern Exchange, the Eagle Coffee House, Raby's immense stables, and the spacious Railroad Depot are still in ruins, besides two lofty brick commission stores but just completed at the time of the storm, and numerous smaller buildings. The Presbyterian church is so far repaired that audiences assemble in it, although the tower is thrown down; the Episcopal church is also capable of containing an audience, in pleasant weather; but the Methodist church is irretrievably ruined; the bell was thrown across the square unbroken.

We might go into a particular review of the ruins and repairs in every street and square of the city; but "Time, the Beautifier" is doing wonders for us. By the coming winter, the brave heart and untiring hand shall have chased away many a furrow from the face of the once fair, and now interesting Natchez.—*Free Trader.*

A new Article of Export—The ship Henry sailed from this port yesterday for London, with a cargo of thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of oats. We believe this is the first large shipment of oats made from this country to England, if not absolutely the first shipment of any extent. In addition to the above, she carried, out 1,000 bushels of corn and 70 hogsheads of tobacco.

Phila. North Amer.

It appears from the following table that "Oats" have been heretofore regularly an article of import—and in 1836 it amounted to 161,552 bushels, valued at \$63,346.

Years.	Bushels.	Value.
1825,.....	935	\$ 197
1825,.....	12,508	3,901
1827,.....	822	209
1828,.....	1,138	110
1829,.....	216	103
1830,.....	1,495	378
1831,.....	1,226	333
1832,.....	1,187	331
1833,.....	348	110
1834,.....	1,807	506
1835,.....	7,640	2,421
1836,.....	161,552	63,346
1837,.....	4,963	2,539

A Surgical Case.—We were yesterday invited to view a child which had been operated upon for "double club feet." The child was but sixteen months of age, and when we saw it was so rapidly improving that it was enabled to stand upon the soles of its feet by seizing hold of a chair. The case was originally under the care of Dr. George Spackman, who called Drs. Duffee and D. F. Condie in consultation, at which an operation was determined upon and accordingly performed by Dr. Duffee. The name of the child is Zelia Miller, and the parents reside in Sixth street above Race.—The operation was performed only three weeks ago, in the presence of the other physicians, and in the manner as recommended by the German surgeons.—*Public Ledger.*

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The Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., have published in a pamphlet, a history of that company, tracing its origin, from the very commencement of coal operations in that quarter in 1793. It will be found an interesting document, and exhibits a wonderful degree of perseverance to overcome apparently insurmountable difficulties. The following is a portion of the pamphlet:

HISTORY

Of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.

In the year 1793 a company was formed under the title of the "Lehigh Coal Mine Company," who purchased from Jacob Weiss the tract of land on which the large opening at Summit Hill is made, and afterwards "took up," under warrants from the commonwealth, about ten thousand acres of land, embracing about five-sixths of the coal lands now owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Coal Mine Company proceeded to open the mines, and make an appropriation of ten pounds (\$26 67) to construct a road from the mines to the landings, (nine miles!!) After many fruitless attempts to get coal to market over this nominal road, and by the Lehigh river, which, in seasons of low water, in its unimproved state, defied the floating of a canoe over its rocky bed, and after calling for contributions of money from the stockholders until calling was useless, the Lehigh Coal Mine Company became tired of the experiment, and suffered their property to lie idle for some years.

In the mean time they endeavored to get the navigation of the Lehigh improved, and several laws were passed by the Commonwealth without effecting this object.

To encourage and bring into notice the use of their coal, the company, in December, 1807, gave a lease upon one of the coal veins to Rowland and Butland for twenty-one years, with the privilege of digging iron ore and coal, gratis, for the manufacture of iron. This business was abandoned, together with the lease, as, from some cause, they did not succeed in their work.

In December 1813, the company made a lease for ten years, of their lands, to Messrs. Miner, Cist and Robinson, with the right of cutting lumber on the lands, for building boats; the whole consideration for this lease was to be the annual introduction into market of ten thousand bushels of coal, for the benefit of the leasees. Five ark loads of coal were despatched by these gentlemen from the landing at Manch Chunk, two of which reached Philadelphia, the others having been wrecked in their passage. Four dollars per ton were paid to a contractor for the hauling of this coal from the mines to the landing over the road above referred to, and the contractor lost money. The principal part of the coal which arrived at Philadelphia was purchased at twenty-one dollars per ton, by White and Hazard, who were then manufacturing wire at the Falls of Schuylkill.—But even this price did not remunerate the owners for their losses and expenses in getting the coal to market, and they were consequently compelled to abandon the prosecution of the business, and of course, did not comply with the terms of the lease.

In December, 1817, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, being desirous of supplying their works with anthracite coal, and finding they could not obtain it as cheaply from the Schuylkill region as they were led to believe it could be pro-

cured from the Lehigh, determined that Josiah White should visit the Lehigh mines and river, and obtain the necessary information on the subject. In this visit he was joined by George F. A. Hauto. Upon their return, and making a favorable report, it was ascertained that the lease on the mining property was forfeited by *non user*, and that the law, the last of six which had been passed for the improvement of the navigation of the river, had just expired by its own limitation. Under these circumstances the Lehigh Coal Mine Company became completely dispirited, and executed a lease to Messrs. White, Hauto and Hazard, for twenty years, of their whole property, on the conditions that, after a given time for preparation, they should deliver for their own benefit at least forty thousand bushels of coal annually in Philadelphia and the districts, and should pay, upon demand, one ear of corn as an annual rent for the property.

Having obtained the lease, these gentlemen applied to the legislature for an act to authorize them to improve the navigation of the Lehigh, stating in their petition their object of getting coal to market, and that they had a plan for the cheap improvement of river navigation, which they hoped would serve as a model for the improvement of many other streams in the state. Their project was considered chimerical, the improvement of the Lehigh particularly being deemed *impracticable*, from the failure of the various companies who had undertaken it under previous laws, one of which had the privilege of raising money by lottery. The act of 20th of March, 1818, however, gave these gentlemen the opportunity of "ruining themselves," as many members of the Legislature predicted would be the result of their undertaking. The various powers applied for, and which were granted in the act, embraced the whole scope of tried and untried methods of effecting the object of getting "a navigation downward once in three days for boats loaded with one hundred barrels or ten tons," with the reservation on the part of the Legislature of the right to compel the adoption of a complete slack-water navigation from Easton to Stoddardsville, should they not deem the mode of navigation adopted by the undertakers sufficient for the wants of the country.

Messrs. White and Hazard, having levelled the river from Stoddardsville to Easton, in the month of April, 1818, with instruments borrowed of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canals Company, (the only instruments at that time to be met with in Philadelphia,) and having also taken the levels from the river to the coal mines, to ascertain that a road could be constructed altogether on a descending grade from the coal to the navigation, and having ascertained from the concurrent testimony of persons residing in the neighborhood, that the water in the river never fell, in the driest seasons, below a certain mark in a rock at the Lausanne Landing, were satisfied that there would always be a sufficiency of water in the river to give the depth and width of water required by the law, if the water were confined by wing dams and channel walls in its passage over the "riffles" from pool to pool.—This plan was therefore decided upon for the improvement of the navigation, as well as the use of flat-bottomed boats, to be constructed for each voyage from the timber lands which were purchased for this purpose on the upper section of the Lehigh.

It may not be uninteresting to state the situation of the country along the Lehigh, as they found it at this period.—From Stoddardsville to Lausanne, a distance of thirty-five

miles, there was no sign of a human habitation; every thing was in a state of nature. The ice had not yet left the shores of the river, which runs for almost the whole of this distance in a deep ravine between hills from four hundred to one thousand feet high, and so abrupt that but few places occur where a man on horseback can ascend them. The adjacent country, though in many parts well covered with timber, had only a nominal value, as all hope of getting it to market was extinguished by the repeated failures of all attempts to improve the navigation, which was now considered impossible. The fall in this part of the river was ascertained to be, from Stoddartsville to Mauch Chunk, nine hundred and ten feet; or, on the average, about twenty-five feet to the mile. Above the gap in the Blue Mountain there were but thirteen houses, including the towns of Lausanne and Lehigh, within sight from the river. Below the gap the country was improved. Rafts were sent, during freshets, from Lausanne downward, but no raft had ever come from above that point. From Mauch Chunk to Easton the fall was three hundred and sixty-four feet, making the whole fall from Stoddartsville to Easton twelve hundred and seventy-four feet.

The great first and second anthracite coal regions were then entirely unknown as such. Coal had been found on the summit hill, where the great opening of the Lehigh Company now is, and also at the Beaver Meadows. But there was then no knowledge that there were, in each location, continuous strata of coal, for many miles in extent, in each direction from these two points. Indeed the old Coal Mine Company for some years offered a bonus of two hundred dollars to any one who should discover coal on their lands, nearer to the Lehigh than the summit mines, but without its being claimed. The use of the coal from these locations was confined to the forge fires of the neighboring blacksmiths and the bar-room stoves of the taverns along the road. Wood was almost the only fuel used in Philadelphia; and that and bituminous coal supplied the fire places of New York and eastern cities. The only canal in Pennsylvania, at that time in navigable order, was one of about two miles in length, at York Haven, on the Susquehanna, and one made by Josiah White, at the Falls of Schuylkill, with two locks, and a canal three or four hundred yards long.

It was under these circumstances that the legislature of 1818 granted the privileges of the "Act to improve the navigation of the river Lehigh" to Josiah White, George F. A. Hauto, and Erskine Hazard, which are now considered of such immense magnitude that they ought never to have been granted, and that those gentlemen were at that time pointed at as extremely visionary, and even crazy, for accepting them.

Having obtained the law, the lease on the coal mines, and the necessary information respecting them, and decided upon the plan of making improvements, the next step of the pioneers was to raise the necessary capital for carrying on the work. Preliminary to this, they published, in pamphlet form, a description of the property, and the privileges annexed to it, and proposed to create a company to improve the navigation and work the coal mines.

The stock of this company was subscribed for on the condition that a committee should proceed to the Lehigh, and satisfy themselves that the actual state of affairs corresponded with the representation of them. The committee consisted of two of our most respectable citizens, both men of much mechanical experience and ingenuity. They repaired to Mauch Chunk, visited the coal mines, and then built a bateau at Lausanne, in which they descended the Lehigh and made their observations. They both came to the conclusion, and so reported, that the improvement of the navigation was perfectly practicable, and that it would not exceed the cost of fifty thousand dollars, as estimated, but that the making of a good road to the mines was utterly impossible; "for," added one of them, "to give you an idea of the country over which the road is to pass, I need only tell you that I considered it quite an easement when the wheel of my carriage struck a stump instead of a stone!" This report, of course, voided the subscription to the joint stock.

It very soon appeared that there was great diversity of opinion relative to the value of the two objects. Some were

willing to join in the improvement of the navigation, but had no faith in the value of the coal, or that a market could ever be found for it among a population accustomed wholly to the use of wood. On the other hand, some were of the opinion that the navigation would never pay the interest of its cost, while the coal business would prove profitable. This gave rise to the separation of the two interests; and proposals were issued for raising a capital of fifty thousand dollars, on the terms that those who furnished the money should have all the profits accruing from the navigation up to twenty-five per cent., all profits beyond that to go to White, Hauto and Hazard, who also retained the exclusive management of the concern. The amount was subscribed, and the company formed under the title of the "Lehigh Navigation Company" on the 10th of August, 1818. The work was immediately commenced, the managers taking up their quarters in a boat upon the Lehigh, which moved downwards as the work of constructing the wing-dams progressed. The hands employed had similar accommodations.

On the 21st of October of the same year "The Lehigh Coal Company" was formed, for the purpose of making a road from the river to the mines, and of bringing coal to market by the new navigation. The capital subscribed to this company was fifty-five thousand dollars, and was taken on the same plan with that of the Navigation Company; but the managers were to be entitled to all the profits above twenty per cent., they conveying the lease of the Coal Mine Company's land, and also several other tracts of land which they had purchased, to trustees for the benefit of the association. The road which now, for seven miles, constitutes the grading of the railroad to the summit mines was laid out in the fall of 1818, and finished in 1819. This is believed to have been the first road ever laid out by an instrument, on the principle of dividing the whole descent into the whole distance, as regularly as the ground would admit of, and to have no undulation. It was intended for a railroad, as soon as the business would warrant the expense of placing rails upon it. A pair of horses would bring down from four to six tons upon it, in two wagons.

Every thing was thus making satisfactory advances toward the accomplishment of the object, when, late in the season of 1818, the water in the river fell, by an unparalleled drought, as was believed, fully twelve inches below the mark which has been mentioned as shown by the inhabitants to be the lowest point to which the river ever sunk. Here was a difficulty totally unanticipated, and one which required a very essential alteration in the plan. Nature did not furnish enough water, by the regular flow of the river, to keep the channels at the proper depth, owing to the very great fall in the river, and the consequent rapidity of its motion. It became necessary to accumulate water by artificial means, and let it off at stated periods, and let the boats pass down with the long wave, thus formed, which filled up the channels.

This was effected by constructing dams in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk, in which were placed sluice-gates of peculiar construction, invented for the purpose by Josiah White, (one of the managers,) by means of which the water could be retained in the pool above, until required for use. When the dam became full, and the water had run over it long enough for the river below the dam to acquire the depth of the ordinary flow of the river, the sluice-gates were let down, and the boats, which were lying in the pools above, passed down with the artificial flood. About twelve of these dams and sluices were made in 1819, and, with what work had been done in making wing-dams, absorbed the capital of the company, (which, on the first plan of improvement, would have been adequate,) before the whole of the dams were completely protected from ice freshets. They were, however, so far completed as to prove, in the fall of that year, that they were capable of producing the required depth of water from Mauch Chunk to Easton. In the spring of 1820 the ice severely injured several of the unprotected dams, and carried away some of the sluice-gates. This situation of things, of course, gave rise to many difficulties. It was necessary that more money should be raised, or the work must be abandoned. A difficulty also arose among the

managers themselves, which resulted in White and Hazard making an arrangement with Hauto for his interest in the concern, on the 7th of March, 1820. On the 21st of April following, the Lehigh Coal Company and the Lehigh Navigation Company agreed to amalgamate their interests, and to unite themselves into one company, under the title of the "Lehigh Navigation and Coal Company," provided the additional sum of twenty thousand dollars was subscribed to the stock by a given date. Of this sum nearly three-fifths were subscribed by White and Hazard. With this aid the navigation was repaired, and three hundred and sixty-five tons of coal sent to Philadelphia, as the first fruits of the concern! This quantity of coal completely stocked the market, and was with difficulty disposed of in the year 1820.—It will be recollected that no anthracite coal came to market from any other source than the Lehigh before the year 1825, as a regular business.

The money capital of the concern was soon found to require an increase. The work was done, with the exception of one place at the "slates," where the channel and wing walls were made over the smooth surface of slate ledges, which projected alternately from one side of the river nearly to the other, and rose to within four inches of the surface of the water for a considerable distance along the river. From the nature of the ground, it was impossible to make the wing walls remain tight enough to keep the water at the required height, and it was evident that a solid dam must be resorted to, to bury the slates permanently to a sufficient depth below the surface. This, it was estimated, could not be erected at a less cost than twenty thousand dollars. To raise this sum, in the circumstances of the company, was a difficult task. The small quantity of coal which had been brought down having so completely filled the market, and the inexperience in the use of that species of fuel having excited so many prejudices against it, that many of the stockholders doubted whether it would be possible to introduce the coal into general use, even if the navigation were made perfect. While this difficulty was in the process of arrangement, the work was kept alive by the advances of one of the managers. At length, on the 1st of May, 1821, a new arrangement of the whole concern took place, by which all the interests became more closely amalgamated. The title of the company was changed to "*The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.*" It was agreed that the capital stock should be increased by new subscriptions, and that in consideration thereof, and of certain shares of the stock to be given to them, J. White and E. Hazard would release to the company all their reserved exclusive rights and privileges, and residuary profits, and convey to trustees, for the use of the company, all their right to the water-power of the river Lehigh, and come in as simple stockholders; the company, at the same time, assuming the settlement of Hauto's claim upon White and Hazard. It was, however, agreed that the subscribers to the new stock should have the benefit of all the profits up to three per cent. semi-annually; then the original stockholders became entitled to the profits until they derived semi-annual dividends of three per cent.; and finally, any excess of profit beyond these was to go to the stock allotted to J. White and E. Hazard, until the profit in any six months should be sufficient to produce a three per cent. dividend on all the stock. From that time all discrimination in the stock was to cease, and all the owners to come in for an equal share of the profits in the proportion of shares of stock held by them.

The business of the company was to be carried on by five managers, two of whom were to reside at Mauch Chunk, under the title of acting managers, and superintend the navigation and coal department, while the others took care of the finances.

After this agreement was made, a number of the stockholders and their friends visited the works and property of the company, and although they expressed themselves agreeably disappointed in the appearance of things, yet the doubt of the possibility of getting a market for the coal induced a timidity in subscribing to fifty thousand dollars of new stock, which was only overcome by J. White and E. Hazard transferring, as a bonus to those who would subscribe, an amount

of the stock held by them equal to twenty per cent. on the amount of the new subscription. In this way the whole fifty thousand dollars was subscribed. The dam and lock at the slates were erected, and one thousand and seventy-three tons of coal were sent to Philadelphia in 1821.

The unincorporated situation of the company, now that its operations were becoming more extensive, caused uneasiness among the stockholders with regard to their personal liabilities, and necessarily operated as a check to the prosperous extension of the business. In addition to which, the whole property and interests of the concern were virtually mortgaged to the holders of the fifty thousand dollars of new stock, which would render any extension of the capital excessively difficult. To remedy these difficulties, application was made to the Legislature, who, on the 13th of February, 1822, granted the act of incorporation under which the company are now operating. In this year the capital stock of the company was increased by new subscriptions amounting to \$83,950, and two thousand two hundred and forty tons of coal were sent to market.

The boats used on this descending navigation consisted of square boxes, or arks, from sixteen to eighteen feet wide, and twenty to twenty-five feet long. At first, two of these were joined together by hinges, to allow them to bend up and down in passing the dams and sluices, and as the men became accustomed to the work, and the channels were straightened and improved as experience dictated, the number of sections in each boat was increased, till at last their whole length reached one hundred and eighty feet. They were steered with long oars, like a raft. Machinery was devised for jointing and putting together the planks of which these boats were made, and the hands became so expert that five men would put one of the sections together and launch it in forty-five minutes. Boats of this description were used on the Lehigh till the end of the year 1831, when the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal was partially finished. In the last year forty thousand nine hundred and sixty-six tons were sent down, which required so many boats to be built, that, if they had all been joined in one length, they would have extended more than thirteen miles. These boats made but one trip, and were then broken up in the city, and the planks sold for lumber, the spikes, hinges, and other iron work, being returned to Mauch Chunk by land, a distance of eighty miles. The hands employed in running these boats walked back for two or three years, when rough wagons were placed upon the road by some of the tavern keepers, to carry them at reduced fares.

During the low water upon the Delaware it was found necessary to improve several of the channels of that river, and in this way about five thousand dollars were expended by the Lehigh Company, under the authority of the commissioners appointed by the state for the improvement of the Delaware channels, whose funds were exhausted.

The descending navigation by artificial freshets on the Lehigh is the first on record which was used as a permanent thing; though it is stated that in the expedition in 1779, under General Sullivan, General James Clinton successfully made use of the expedient to extricate his division of the army from some difficulty on the east branch of the Susquehanna, by erecting a temporary dam across the outlet of Otsego lake, which accumulated water enough to float them, when let off, and carry them down the river.

The descending navigation of the Lehigh was inspected, and the Governor's license to take toll upon it obtained on the 17th of January, 1823, it having been in use for two years previous to the inspection. No toll was charged upon it till 1827.

The great consumption of lumber for the boats very soon made it evident that the coal business could not be carried on, even on a small scale, without a communication by water with the pine forests, about sixteen miles above Mauch Chunk, on the upper section of the Lehigh. To obtain this was very difficult. The river, in that distance, had a fall of about three hundred feet, over a very rough, rocky bed, with shores so forbidding that in only two places above Lausanne had horses been got down to the river. To improve the navigation it became necessary to commence operations at the

upper end, and to cart all the tools and provisions by a circuitous and rough road through the wilderness, and then to build a boat for each load to be sent down to the place where the hands were at work by the channels which they had previously prepared. Before these channels were effected, an attempt was made to send down planks, singly, from the pine swamp, but they became bruised and broken by the rocks before they reached Mauch Chunk. Single saw-logs were then tried, and men sent down to clear them from the rocks as they became fast. But it frequently happened that, when they got near Mauch Chunk, a sudden rise of the water would sweep them off, and they were lost. These difficulties were overcome by the completion of these channels in 1823, which gave rise to an increase of the capital stock, at the same time, of ninety-six thousand and fifty dollars, making the whole amount subscribed five hundred thousand dollars. In this year, also, five thousand eight hundred and twenty-three tons of coal were sent to market, of which about one thousand tons remained unsold in the following spring, there being still a great prejudice against the domestic use of coal. This prejudice was, however, on the wane, and very soon after this time became nearly extinct.

In 1825 the demand for coal increased so much that twenty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-three tons were sent down the Lehigh, and the coal trade on the Schuylkill now commenced by their sending down by that navigation seven thousand one hundred and forty-three tons.

It became evident that the business on the Lehigh could not be extended as fast as the demand for coal increased, while it was necessary to build a new boat for each load of coal; besides, the forests were now beginning to feel the waste of timber, (more than four hundred acres a year being cut off,) and showed plainly enough that they would soon disappear, in consequence of the increased demand upon them; while, at the same time, the Schuylkill coal region had an uninterrupted slack-water navigation, which would accommodate boats in their passage up as well as down, and, of course, admitted any extension of the coal trade that might be deemed advisable. It should also be mentioned that almost the whole of the shares of the stock of the old "Coal Mine Company" had been purchased, so that the mines had become nearly the sole property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. These shares represented fiftieth parts of the whole property, and the purchase of them commenced at one hundred and fifty dollars per share; the last was purchased for two thousand dollars, after the slack-water navigation had been made. Under all these circumstances, it was concluded that the time had arrived for changing the navigation of the Lehigh into a slack-water navigation. The acting managers, who resided at Mauch Chunk, formed a plan for a steamboat navigation, with locks one hundred and thirty feet long and thirty feet wide, which would accommodate a steamboat carrying one hundred and fifty tons of coal. These locks were of a peculiar construction, adapted to river navigation. The gates operated upon the same principle with the sluice-gates in the dams for making artificial freshets, and were raised or let down by the application or removal of a hydrostatic pressure below them. The first mile below Mauch Chunk was arranged for this kind of navigation. The locks proved to be perfectly effective, and could be filled or emptied, notwithstanding their magnitude, in three minutes, or about half the time of the ordinary lock. Application was then made to the Legislature for an act for the improvement of the river Delaware upon this plan, but the commonwealth decided upon the construction of a canal along that river, provided the estimate of the expense of its construction should not exceed a limited amount per mile. This, of course, put an end to all thoughts of continuing the steamboat plan upon the Lehigh. Had this plan been adopted, there can be no doubt the transportation of coal upon it could have been effected at an expense not exceeding four mills per ton per mile, and the same steamboat could proceed (when the Delaware and Raritan Canal was done) to New York, Albany, Providence, &c. &c., without transhipment.

The large quantity of coal which had been brought to market and sold in the previous year produced a profit which

brought the semi-annual dividend fully up to three per cent. on the 1st of January, 1826, and placed all the stock of the company upon an equality from that time forward. In the previous years the dividend account stood as follows:—January 1, 1822, the first dividend made, was confined to the preferred subscribers, who then received three per cent. on their subscription of fifty thousand dollars, and the same dividend regularly afterward. July, 1822, gave the original subscribers one per cent., and from that time they regularly received three per cent., except in July, 1824, when the dividend to them was omitted. On the stock allotted to J. White and E. Hazard a dividend of one per cent. was made, January, 1824, and of two and a half per cent., January, 1826. These were the only dividends in which they participated, previous to the one which equalized the stock.

In 1826 there were thirty-one thousand two hundred and eighty tons of coal sent down the Lehigh. The business was now becoming so large that it was difficult to keep the turnpike to the mines in good working order without coating it with stone, and it was determined that the best economy would be to convert it into a railroad. The only railroad then in the United States was the Quincy Railroad, about three miles in length, made in the fall of 1826. There had previously been a short wooden railroad, not plated with iron, at Leiper's stone quarry, of about three quarters of a mile in length, but this was worn out, and not in use. The railroad from Mauch Chunk to the summit mines was commenced in January, and completely in operation in May, 1827. It is nine miles in length, and has a descent all the way from the summit mines to the river. The road is continued beyond the summit about three-fourths of a mile, and descends into the mines west of the summit about sixty feet. With this exception, the whole transportation of the coal upon it is done by gravity, the empty wagons being returned to the mines by mules, which ride down with the coal. This, also, was an arrangement made at the suggestion of Josiah White, entirely novel in its character; and enabled the mules to make two and a half trips to the summit and back, thus travelling about forty miles each day.—Numerous branch railroads are now constructed into the different parts of the mines.

In February, 1827, the balance of the stock, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, was subscribed for; and, it having been decided that the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal would be made, it was determined to go on with a canal and slack-water navigation upon the Lehigh, from Mauch Chunk to Easton. Mr. Canvass White, whose character as a canal engineer stood as high as any in the country, was invited to take charge of the work. He recommended a canal to be constructed of the then ordinary size, to accommodate boats of twenty-five tons. But the acting managers argued that the same hands could manage a much larger boat, and the only additional expense for a boat of one hundred, to one hundred and fifty tons would be for a larger boat, and for an additional horse or two to tow it. The whole lading being coal, which could always be furnished in any quantity, there need be no detention for a cargo for the larger boat, and the expense per ton would be very much lessened. It was at last concluded that the engineer should make two estimates, the one for the canal to be forty feet wide, and the other for a canal of sixty feet wide, each with corresponding locks. The difference in the estimates for the two canals in that location was so small (about \$30,000) that the largest size was unanimously adopted. The wisdom of this decision has been most clearly demonstrated, and other canal companies in the United States have since followed the example. The dimensions of the navigation were fixed at *sixty feet wide on the surface, and five feet deep; and the locks one hundred feet long and twenty-two feet wide, adapted to boats of one hundred and twenty tons.* The work was at once laid out and let to contractors, who commenced their operations about midsummer.

The canal commissioners met soon after at Bristol, for the purpose of deciding upon letting the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal. They were applied to, to construct it so as to correspond with the work going on upon the Lehigh; it was however insisted that the experience of Eu-

rope had proved that a twenty-five ton boat was the size most cheaply managed; and that even upon the New York Canal, which would admit of boats of forty tons, it rarely happened that the packets carried more than twenty-five tons. The commissioners at length concluded to make the locks of half the width and of the same length as those on the Lehigh, so that two of the Delaware boats could pass at once through the Lehigh locks, and thus save half the time in lockage. Had not the "experience of Europe" thus thwarted a noble work, sloops and schooners would, at this day, have taken in their cargoes at White Haven, *seventy-one miles up the Lehigh*, and have delivered them, without transshipment, at any of our Atlantic ports. The Canal Commissioners of the present day have already officially expressed to the Legislature their anticipations that it will soon be necessary to enlarge the whole of the Delaware division, to enable it to pass the immense trade that will undoubtedly be poured into it from the Lehigh.

This enlargement of the Delaware canal must unquestionably take place soon, or the enlargement of the Morris Canal, by our spirited neighbors of New York, will take off a very large proportion of its trade. The enlargement of twenty-six miles of the Delaware Canal, and of thirteen of its locks below Easton, with an outlet to the river Delaware at Black's Eddy, opposite the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, would yet admit sea vessels to load or discharge at White Haven. The Delaware division is now only calculated to pass boats of sixty tons through the locks.

As so large a portion of the Delaware division was made by embankments along the river, the probability is, that the full-sized canal would not have cost more than the one now constructed, and the transportation upon it would not have cost so much by one-fourth.

The Lehigh slack-water navigation, from Mauch Chunk to Easton, was opened for use at the close of June, 1829, while the Delaware division was not regularly navigable until nearly three years afterwards, although it was commenced but about four months after the Lehigh. The contractors upon the Delaware division were suffered to use improper materials, and when finished by them the canal would not hold water. It was, at length, left to the care of Mr. Josiah White to make it a good and permanently useful navigation.

The want of the Delaware division, after the Lehigh was completed, caused the failure of eight dividends, to the Lehigh Company, as they were obliged to continue the use of the temporary boats, which were very expensively moved on the Lehigh navigation, but were the only kind that could be used upon the channels of the Delaware river, which were still necessarily used to get to market. This not only prevented the increase of the company's coal business on the Lehigh, but also turned the attention of persons desirous of entering into the coal business to the Schuylkill coal region, which caused Pottsville to spring up with great rapidity, and furnish numerous dealers to spread the Schuylkill coal through the market, while the company was the only dealer in Lehigh coal. In this manner the Schuylkill coal trade got in advance of that of the Lehigh.

The capital of the company being limited, by the act of incorporation, to one million of dollars, which amount had been expended in the operations of the company prior to the completion of the slack-water navigation, it became necessary, in 1828, to consider the means to raise the necessary funds to carry on the work. By this time a total change had taken place in the views of the community respecting the undertaking of the Lehigh Company. The improvement of the Lehigh had been demonstrated to be perfectly practicable, and the extensive coal field owned by them was no longer considered to be of problematical value. The Legislature of 1818 was now censured for having granted such valuable privileges, and all the "craziness" of the original enterprise was lost sight of. Hence applications to the Legislature for a change in their charter were thwarted by the influence of adverse interests. With such opposition, it was in vain to apply to the Legislature for an increase of

capital, as it was evident that such a change could not be effected without a sacrifice of some of the valuable privileges secured by the charter of the company. Resort was therefore necessarily had to loans, to enable the company to complete the work required of them by law, and these were readily procured, in consequence of the good faith always evinced in the business of the company, and their evidently prosperous circumstances. The first loan was taken in 1828.

The claim upon the company arising from their assumption of the agreement of J. White and E. Hazard with G. F. A. Hauto for the purchase of his interest, before mentioned, was finally settled in 1830, by the purchase by the company of the remaining shares of the stock into which Hauto had converted his claim.

Upon the completion of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, the operations of the coal business were very much simplified by the change from temporary to permanent boats, and the consequent discharge of the host of hands required in chopping, hauling, sawing, rafting, piling, and otherwise preparing the large amount of lumber necessary for building, on the average of some years, of eleven to thirteen miles in length of boats, sixteen to eighteen feet wide.

In 1831 the company constructed a railroad, about five miles long, from the landing to the mines which had been opened along Room Run, which, like the one from the summit mines, operates by gravity, but has a more gradual descent toward the river.

As the time at which the original act granted to White, Hauto, and Hazard required the navigation to be completed to Stoddartsville was now approaching, and the attention of the public was awakened to the second, or Beaver Meadow coal region, it became necessary to look to the commencement of that part of the company's work. It was evident that the descending navigation by artificial freshets would not be satisfactory to the Legislature, who had reserved the right of compelling the construction of a complete slack-water navigation. The extraordinary fall in the upper section of the Lehigh rendered its improvement by locks of the ordinary lift impracticable, as the locks would have been so close together, and would have caused so much detention in their use, as to render the navigation too expensive to be available to the public. The plan of high lifts was proposed by the managers as one that would overcome this difficulty, and, in 1835, Edwin A. Douglas, Esq., was appointed as engineer to carry it into execution. The work, as high as the mouth of the Quakake, was put under contract in June, 1835, and from thence to White Haven in October of the same year. The descending navigation above Wright's Creek was also put under contract in the same year.

On the 13th of March, 1837, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to construct a railroad to connect the north Branch division of the Pennsylvania Canal with the slack-water navigation of the Lehigh, and increasing their capital stock to one million six hundred thousand dollars; at the same time repealing so much of the former act as required or provided for the completion of a slack-water navigation between Wright's Creek (near White Haven) and Stoddartsville. This act was accepted by the stockholders of the company on the 10th of May, 1837.

The whole work of the navigation required by the acts of the Legislature was completed, and the Governor's commission given to the inspectors to examine the last of it, on the 19th of March, 1838.

[Then follows the very satisfactory report of the Commissioners, viz: Samuel Breck, N. Beach and Owen Rice, Esqs., and also the authority of the Governor to demand tolls, dated June 1838, which we omit.]

Next week we shall make some further extracts from this interesting document. In the meantime, we present, as of more immediate interest, the following:

Statement of the Capital Stock and Permanent Loans, and of the Cost of the Permanent Works and Real Estate of the Company. Jan. 1, 1840.

Capital Stock, 30,071 shares, \$50 each, . . . \$1,503,550 00
Permanent loans, namely—

At five per cent. \$1,253,086 35, }
“ six “ “ 2,758,416 97, } 4,011,503 32

Making the whole amount of stock and loans
January 1, 1840, \$5,515,053 32

Expenditures to the same period.—Total cost of the Lehigh Navigation from the river Delaware at Easton to Wright's Creek, above White Haven, being 72 miles of canal and slack-water for boats of 120 tons burden, and 12 miles of descending navigation for rafts from Stoddartville to Wright's Creek,—the whole being divided by law into two grand sections: namely—
Lower Section opened in 1829, 2,012,756 37
Upper Section opened in 1838, 1,695,606 40

\$3,708,262 77

A committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, (Mr. Packer, Chairman,) in a Report read in Senate March 4, 1834, speaking of the Lower Section of the work from Easton to Mauch Chunk, stated as follows:—“*The Lehigh Navigation is admitted to be superior in all respects to any other work of a similar nature in the United States*”

and, referring to the cost, that “The same work would, perhaps, have cost the State double this sum.”

Expenditures to January 1, 1840, on the railroad connecting the slack-water navigation of the Lehigh at White Haven, with the north branch of the Susquehanna Canal at Wilkesbarre, 20 miles long, including cost of the rails and engines, 762,735 86

This road is now (July 1840), so nearly finished, that three-fourths of it are now in use. The entire road is estimated (from the contracts actually made to finish it) to cost, when completed, not over \$1,000,000. When it is recollected that this road is the connecting link between the upper Susquehanna and the important markets of New York and Philadelphia, and that almost every article transported upon it, will also be conveyed and pay tolls on *seventy-one* miles of the Lehigh Navigation, its cost must be considered moderate in comparison with the advantages to be derived from it as a feeder to the navigation.

Expenditures for improvements made upon the coal and other lands of the Company, including cost of railroads and branches amounting to about twenty-five miles to and in the old mines and Room Run Mines; also mills, store-houses, and numerous other buildings at Mauch Chunk, &c.; and extensive wharves, landings, &c., constructed at Philadelphia and elsewhere; and including also the amount of the purchase money paid for all the coal and other lands and real estate owned by the Company, . . 710,989 24
Amount of cash on hand, January 1, 1840, . 298,712 96

\$5,480,700 83

Balance, being a portion of the capital employed in the coal business, } 34,352 49

\$5,515,053 82

After deducting the dividend declared January 6, 1840, which amounted to \$57,553 25, there remained a surplus of

\$200,364 06, being the aggregate accumulation of reserved profits of several preceding years, including a contingent fund of \$50,000, which is set apart under a provision of the By-Laws.

It will be recollected that the above statement includes only the *actual cost* of the various properties, without any consideration of their *enhanced value*. Almost the whole of the real estate on the Lehigh, the six thousand acres of coal lands included, was purchased before the construction of the navigation, at a very low rate, and the company, of course, will enjoy all the increase in value resulting from the improvements.

The navigation of the Lehigh, and the railroad connecting it with the Susquehanna, have been constructed on terms as low as equally permanent works could now be made for; and by being made at first of the proper dimensions, the necessity of reconstructing them for the purpose of enlargement, is entirely avoided. To enlarge the Erie Canal to about the same capacity as the Lehigh, New York has decided upon expending upwards of *twenty millions* of dollars, and then the Lehigh route will still have the advantage of the Erie Canal in the *choice of markets*, and in being longer navigable from its more southern location.

Iron Ore.

In addition to the veins of iron ore usually met with in the coal fields, a large proportion of the limestone region, extending twenty-four miles along the Lehigh canal, is found to abound with hæmatite ore, of an excellent quality and near to the navigation. The Morris Canal, which connects with the Lehigh at Easton, also passes through beds of stone ore similar in character to that of the famous iron mountain in Missouri, and probably as abundant. It is already ascertained that there are nine veins, and a total thickness of fifty feet; their longitudinal direction is N. E. and S. W., and pitch on an angle 45° to 60° S. E. Thus every variety of ore seems to be presented, by which the most advantageous mixtures for smelting can be obtained; the interchange of which, and of coal for the operation, cannot fail of producing a large amount of tolls for the navigation, and, by making a freight both ways, materially reduce the cost of freight.—The limestone, also, which abounds along the Lehigh, and is necessarily used in large quantities in the smelting of ore, as well as for manuring land, &c., will produce a large tonnage.

As the application of anthracite to the smelting of iron ore has now been successfully made in this country, as well as in Wales, and the coal, the ores, limestone, and water powers are so abundant on the Lehigh navigation, its favorable connexion with markets must induce capitalists to locate themselves there for carrying on the iron business extensively. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this business, by referring to the accounts which have lately been published of the iron manufacture of Wales. The quantity of pig iron manufactured in 1838 was 531,000 tons. Of this quantity 291,200 tons were made into bars. The quantity of anthracite required for this, allowing three tons of anthracite to be equal to five tons of the bituminous coal, would be 1,306,960 tons; the limestone required would be 185,850 tons, and the ore 1,593,000 tons.

A single establishment in Wales, and that not the largest, consumes 200,000 tons of coal annually.

As the Lehigh company's improvements connect with the three great coal ranges, the nearest of which is owned by them, it will be but fair to calculate upon *their* lands producing one-third of the coal to be used in the iron business.

It must be recollected that the use of anthracite coal in the manufacture of iron, is nearly as new a subject in Wales, as in this country, and that it has been found much cheaper than the bituminous coal used through all other parts of Great Britain. We may, therefore, hope for a fair rivalry with Great Britain in this article, as we are commencing the manufacture at the *same time* with her, and can have the materials equally cheap. The only advantage they have over us is in cheap labor, which, on the Lehigh, will be compensated by the use of water instead of steam. From the

best information which can be had, it appears that the difference of expense in favor of water power will pay about two-thirds the wages of labor at a furnace, where the steam would be raised by coal costing two dollars per ton.

The Lehigh Crane Iron Company has already erected a large furnace on the Lehigh, about three miles above Allentown, which is *now in successful operation*, and making the best quality of iron. The works are all upon the Welsh plan, and the company have engaged the services of a person highly recommended by Mr. Crane to superintend them.—These works are open to the inspection of all who may choose to visit them. Four furnaces are also about being erected at or near Stanhope, on the Morris Canal; and we learn that fifteen thousand tons of coal have already been contracted for on the Lehigh for their supply. It is said two more furnaces will soon be commenced, at South Easton, which, like those on the Morris Canal, will draw all their coal from the Lehigh.

A vein of ore, twelve feet thick, has lately been discovered on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, at Solomon's Gap.

Town Plots.

In the arrangements for the descending navigation a large body of lands was purchased, at very low prices, along the Lehigh, for the supply of lumber for the boats; and in the settlement for damages by the ascending navigation, many narrow strips of land were taken by the company. In many places these have become very valuable, as sites to use the water power upon, and furnish the locations of several flourishing towns. South Easton was thus located on the company's property, near the mouth of the Lehigh, where about two thousand inches of water power are already employed in manufactures, and a flourishing village has sprung up. Mauch Chunk, the shipping port of the first coal region, has also been built up on the company's property, and must continue to thrive and extend itself with the extension of the coal business. So with White Haven, at the junction of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad with the slack-water navigation. A number of buildings are already erected there, and occupied as dwellings, saw-mills, stores, taverns, &c. It will, of course, be the shipping port of all the trade brought by the railroad from the Susquehanna, for which it offers every convenience, and must necessarily become a large and important town.

Several items contained in the pamphlet have already appeared in vol. ii. pages 154 and 155, &c., which see, for information respecting the railroad between Lehigh and Susquehanna and its prospective business, the lumber business, water power, Crane Iron Company, coal lands, &c.

Bank of England.—The quarterly average of weekly liabilities of the Bank of England, from March 31, to June 23, was published June 25, as follows:

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Circulation,.....	£16,871,000
Deposits,.....	7,122,000
	£23,993,000
<i>Assets.</i>	
Securities,.....	£22,402,000
Bullion,.....	4,434,000
	£26,836,000

Lithotomy.—Dr. Dudley, of Cincinnati, performed an operation at Lexington, Ky., on the person of a gentleman 60 years of age. It was the one hundred and sixty-first operation performed by this gentleman alone, all of which proved successful. The Observer remarks that as a Lithotomist he stands without a rival in this or any foreign country.

Log of the Britannia.—July 5, distance 174 miles, wind W. to W. N. W., at noon Satties Islands N. E. by E. 10 miles.

6th, dist. 118 miles, lat. 51.9, lon. 10.30, W. N. W. to N. W., Cape Clear N. 75 E. 40 miles, strong breezes with heavy sea, clear.

7th, course S. 77 W. 107 miles, lat. 50.32, lon. 15, N. W. to W., strong gales and cloudy, with showers, cross sea.

8th, course S. 70 W. 144 miles, lat. 49.33, lon. 16.41, wind N. N. W. to N. W., fresh breezes with rain, cross sea.

9th, west, 212, lat. 49.32, lon. 22.3, wind N. W. to S. W. by W., moderate breezes and cloudy.

10th, course S. 88 W., 227 miles, lat. 49.8, lon. 27.49, wind S. S. W. to N. W. by W., strong breezes with rain.

11th, course S. 87 W., 214 miles, lat. 48.56, lon. 33.20, wind S. W. to W. by S. fresh breezes.

12th, course S. 76 W. 218 miles, lat. 47.36, lon. 38.38, wind W. by S. N. W. by W., strong breezes, and thick hazy weather.

13th, course S. 73 W., 103 miles, lat. 46.37, lon. 43.1, wind W. by S. to W. N. W. do. do. with rain.

14th, course S. 76 W., 220 miles, lat. 45.40, lon. 48.32, wind W. by S. S. W., fresh breezes and cloudy, at 6 A. M. saw an iceberg.

15th, course S. 87 W., 261 miles, lat. 45.27, lon. 54.35, wind S. W. to S. S. W., moderate breezes.

16th, 271 miles, at 6 A. M. saw the Island of Cape Breton, N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 10 miles.

17th, at 2 A. M. arrived at Halifax, and moored at Cunard's wharf.

Left Halifax at 9 A. M., and arrived at Boston on the 18th, P. M.

The course of the Britannia between Liverpool and Halifax, as laid down in the log, varies very little from that of the Unicorn. The greatest distance between the courses of the two vessels is about forty miles, and the average is less than five. If the vessels had been making their passages on these courses at the same time, they would not have been more than eight hours out of sight of each other during the whole voyage.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Enlistments in the Army.—The New York Sun states that the following enlistments in the U. S. Army had been made within the last three years, viz:

653 laborers, 164 musicians, including boys enlisted to learn music, 94 tailors, 75 shoemakers, 69 blacksmiths, 126 carpenters, 31 cabinet makers, 139 clerks and book-keepers, 26 druggists, 25 painters, 56 bakers, 22 printers, 17 watch-makers and jewellers, 13 school teachers, 18 chair-makers, 28 butchers, 125 farmers, 60 masons and stone cutters, 36 sailors, 119 who had before been soldiers, 16 mill wrights, 7 doctors, 5 lawyers, 36 saddle and harness makers, 84 coachmen and ostlers, 27 gunsmiths, 72 weavers and spinners, 37 iron workers, 13 engineers and surveyors, 42 tanners and leather dressers, 59 tin and coppersmiths, 24 seagr makers, 25 coopers, 18 sawyers, 18 paper makers, 30 hatters, 40 glass workers, 19 book-binders, 23 dyers, 20 carmen. Of the above, there were 906 Americans, 811 Irishmen, 179 Englishmen, 143 Germans, 95 Frenchmen, 53 Poles, 117 Scotchmen.

Large Gooseberries.—Mr. Josiah Bacon of Sandwich, handed us, a few days since, three Gooseberries of about equal size, one of which measured 2 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference, and weighed 4 pennyweights and 1 grain.

This story got wind, some how, and our village horticulturists, in their zeal for the credit of our fair town, set about searching the gardens for a greater specimen of the useful berry. The result was, that Mr. Edward Thacher produced one from the garden of Capt. John Eldridge, measuring 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 1-16 inches, and weighing 5 pennyweights 14 grains!

Yarmouth Register.

Finances of the United States.

Communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress July 15th, 1840.

The communication was laid before the House, and, without being read, was ordered to be printed. To which communication the following statement, showing the condition of the Treasury, was appended, viz :

Statement of receipts and expenditures from January 1, to July 1, 1840, as ascertained and computed.

RECEIPTS.

From customs.....	\$6,940,000
Lands.....	1,680,000
Miscellaneous.....	40,000
	<hr/>
	\$8,660,000

[Those for the last quarter are taken from the running account, and for June mostly estimated.]

From the issue of New Treasury notes.....	\$1,836,009
Made available, and collected from indebted banks.....	585,885
	<hr/>

Aggregate.....	\$11,082,894
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EXPENDITURES.

Excluding trust funds, the funded debt, post-office, and redeeming Treasury notes....	\$10,036,364
Funded debt.....	8,233
Redemption of Treasury notes, including principal and interest, as carried on the books.....	2,964,710
	<hr/>

Apparent aggregate.....	\$13,009,307
Deduct amount of notes computed to be redeemed in 1839, but not carried on the books until 1840.....	460,000
	<hr/>

Real aggregate as computed.....	\$12,549,307
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The difference between the actual receipts and expenditures has been paid out of the available balance on hand at the beginning of the year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Probable deficiency of receipts in duties in 1840, arising from continued suspensions of specie payments and commercial embarrassments.....	\$2,000,000
Probable deficiency of receipts arising from new judicial decisions on the tariff.....	500,000
Probable deficiency in receipts from lands..	750,000
	<hr/>

Whole amount of deficiency.....	3,250,000
Add what is due from banks, being still contingent as to its payments, including principal and interest.....	2,900,000
	<hr/>

Whole sum, in estimated receipts, considered doubtful.....	6,150,000
This may be met by Treasury note bills to the extent of its means.....	5,000,000
	<hr/>

Balance left.....	1,150,000
Add probable excess of expenditure out of old appropriations for Florida war, Indian treaties, &c.....	1,750,000
Probable excess of new appropriations beyond annual estimates.....	1,500,000
	<hr/>

Leaving—to be provided for on all accounts... But if no excess of new appropriations is intended to be made, deduct.....	4,400,000
	<hr/>
	1,500,000

So, if the new appropriations shall be reduced below the estimates to the extent of balance, deduct.....	2,900,000
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Leaving, in that event, no balance to be provided for.

The debts due from the banks being also equal to about the same amount, no new means furnished for that will probably be used. The banks seasonably pay all which is due from them.—*Globe*.

Longevity.—The fourth ult. was celebrated in Salem Massachusetts, with demonstrations of respect more magnificent and extensive than were ever made on any former occasion. The procession was marked by one circumstance interesting to all. Ten barouches carried the following veterans:

Salem—Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Packard, aged 79; Captain Edward Brown, 84; Joseph Eveleth, 85; Captain Jesse Smith, 84; James Fisher, 80; John Howard, 85; Samuel Ropes, 83; Noah Hobart, 84; Nathan Fish, 77; Jonathan Archer, 84. Lynfield—Daniel Needham, 80. Lynn—Amos Blanchard, 75; Israel Wing, 89; James Newhall, 83; Thomas A. Breed, —; Samuel Richardson, —. Manchester—Ebenezer Tappan, 79. Hamilton—James Brown, 87; Joseph Patch, 79; Stephen Brown, 80. Ipswich—Daniel Ross, 85; Thomas Kimball, 77. Beverly—Benjamin Woodbury, 83; James Elliott, 78; Ebenezer Ray, 80; Marblehead—Samuel Bowden, 90; Thomas Cloutman, 79; William Strong, —. Danvers—General Gideon Foster, 92; Jonathan Porter, 77; John Josselyn, 79; William Healey, of Salem, 65; Robert Cary, 56; and Jonathan Herrick, 65, of Beverly.

Earthquake.—On the 29th of October, 1727, a violent shock of an earthquake was experienced along the seaboard, extending from the Kennebec to the Delaware—and which lasted about two minutes. Stone walls and the tops of chimneys were thrown down; in some places the doors were unlatched and burst open—and people were in great danger of falling. The alarm and consternation produced by this event, may be more easily imagined than described—and a general revival of religion took place in many places, immediately afterwards. It is remarkable that on the same day, the island of Martinico, was visited by a violent earthquake, which continued eleven hours. At Port Royal many lives were lost—St. Peter's church was thrown down, and many other buildings—and in the interior, the buildings on upwards of two hundred sugar plantations were nearly all demolished.—*Merc. Journal*.

Expedition in Receiving and Publishing Foreign News. There are several circumstances in regard to the foreign news recently received, which are worth noting. The first and most striking is the fact that the important news from India and China, which appears in our columns to-day, was received here in the short space of *fifty-four days* from Calcutta. Such expedition was never before heard of. The express reached London on the 3d instant, having been but forty-two days on the way, and the *Britannia*, which left Liverpool on the 4th, transmitted it across the Atlantic in twelve days, reaching Boston via Halifax, in fourteen days. Our own express, which we run at a very heavy expense, then took it and brought it to our office, from which it was issued at an early hour yesterday morning, several hours in advance of any other paper.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Galena Gold.—The Galena Democrat of July 4th says: "We were yesterday shown a lump of Virgin Gold, picked up on the surface of the ground in Iowa Territory, a short distance from Galena. This is the first piece of gold that has been found in this section of the country, and we have no doubt, when search is fully made, that it will be found in large quantities." It is possible that gold may be discovered among the other minerals of the north-western region of the United States; but the surest and easiest method of procuring it, there as well as elsewhere, we imagine, will be to plough for it.

Commerce of Cuba.

The following is a table showing the general movement of the whole trade of Cuba:

General Summary of the Commerce of Cuba.

	Imports.	Exports.
National commerce,.....	\$5,320,516	\$2,719,793
Foreign commerce in Spanish ships	7,108,704	1,951,785
Commerce in foreign ships,.....	12,886,581	16,810,283
Total,.....	\$25,315,803	\$21,481,862
Excess of Importation,.....		3,883,960
Total imports and exports in 1839,.....	\$46,797,665	
“ “ “ 1838,.....	45,200,980	
Excess in 1839,.....		\$1,596,685
The total trade in foreign vessels that frequent the port of Cuba, was in 1839,.....	\$29,706,266	
In national vessels,.....	17,091,399	
In immediate connexion with the peninsula,.....	8,049,710	

This shows an increase of trade with the mother country of \$896,562, notwithstanding her deplorable situation and the disastrous civil war, which has ruined her industry and agricultural resources.—The whole trade under the national flag shows an increase of \$2,242,299.

The trade in the precious metals, which was formerly prohibited, is now free, or subjected only to a very small duty. The beneficial results of this change has been immense, as the following tables will evince:

Imports and Exports of the precious metals for the year 1839.

	Imports.	Exports.
Spain,.....	\$ 31,497	\$475,178
Spanish America,.....	617,925	9,100
United States,.....	892,243	599,541
England,.....	428,297	11,000
Denmark,.....	101,589	
Hanse Towns,.....	—	3,800
France,.....	—	27,067
Portugal,.....	—	202,578
Other countries,.....	135,627	397,540
Total,.....	\$2,297,178	\$1,725,804

These imports and exports have been in the following shape—

Coined gold,.....	\$1,497,408	\$850,858
silver,.....	709,770	874,945
Total,.....	\$2,207,178	\$1,725,804
Total import and export,.....		\$3,932,983
Excess of import over export,.....		481,374

During the seven years transpired from 1833 to the close of 1839, the imports and exports of the precious metals were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
In gold,....	\$7,247,874	\$2,261,968	\$4,985,806
silver,....	6,101,145	5,148,387	952,757
Total,....	\$13,349,019	\$7,410,355	\$5,938,663

This return keeping in view the quantity that was in the Island anterior to this period, and the silver which has arrived clandestinely, proves that there is an excess of precious metals in the island; and also that a scarcity of the precious metals under the present judicious system of finance and collection of the customs is impossible. Both gold and silver is imported and exported with perfect freedom. There is abundance for the external trade of the island, and also for a circulating medium. The system also affords a choice

of metals, which is evidenced in the fact that when one description disappears it is immediately supplied by the other.

N. Y. Herald.

Presentment of Treasury Drafts.

Among the circulars recently issued to carry into effect the act of Congress “to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, &c. of the public revenue,” is a regulation as to the presentment of Treasury drafts, which was addressed to the different depositaries under the act, and is herewith published for information to the holders of such drafts:—*Globe*.

“By the 23d section of the act, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury ‘to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment at the place where payable,’ ” &c.

All of you, except the Treasurer of the United States, will, therefore, at the end of each quarter, make out a list of the drafts that have been drawn on you by the said Treasurer previous to the beginning of the preceding quarter, and which, by the notices you have received from him, appear to have been outstanding, and not presented. That list you will forward to the Treasurer aforesaid, and afterward refrain from paying the said drafts when presented until he shall first be consulted, or shall first issue a new instruction for the payment thereof; and, to promote the seasonable presentment and settlement of said drafts, they shall be carried, by the Treasurer of the United States, to a separate suspense account, and, until a new order, be regarded as no longer chargeable on the depositary on which they were originally drawn, but be subject to payment, and be made payable there or elsewhere, as found convenient to the Treasurer, on subsequent application to him for that purpose by the holders of said drafts.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Barque California, and Pacific Trade.—Under our marine head, will be noticed the clearance of the Barque California, Captain Fairfowl, bound to California. This vessel was launched here a few weeks since, and now proceeds on her first voyage. She is owned in St. Louis, Missouri, at which place we believe her register is dated, having been built for Messrs. Glasgow & Harrison, of that city.—Her burthen is 2,200 barrels. She carries out about 1,500 packages of dry goods, fully three-fourths of which are American fabrics. The enterprising owners are connected with an established Mexican house, which, with their own great means, enables them to commence this trade on a magnificent scale, and under the most favorable auspices.—The cargo is valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The large Santa Fe trade, carried on by land from St. Louis, is by some blended with the California trade, but the two are entirely distinct, extending to different points, and not at all connected with each other. The eventual supply of our domestic fabrics (to the exclusion of European) to the whole of South America, Mexico, etc., appears within the scope of American enterprise. It seems decreed that the mighty tide of emigration and civilization shall gradually cause the shores of the Pacific, in their whole immense extent, to rival in population, refinement, and enterprise, those of the Atlantic. How the imagination kindles at the spectacle! We hail the departure of this vessel as the commencement of a regular and beneficial trade, the reward of liberal enterprise, and a permanent and increasing aid to our manufactures. Success attend her.—*U. S. Gazette*.

Surgical.—The last number of the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery makes mention of a singular case of concussion of the brain, on the authority of Dr. Burt, of Cincinnati. A child three years of age is stated to have fallen from a window in the second story of a house upon a brick pavement, mashing its head “as flat as a table;” yet, owing to the elasticity of the bones, it was not broken, and the child very speedily recovered.

In another article, Dr. Dickinson, of Nashville gives the history of some remarkable cases of fracture of the skull; in which a blow applied to one side of the head drove out a portion of the bone on the opposite side.—*Balt. Am.*

Reward of Industry and Talent.

Mr. Rantoul, in his Discourse before the Institute of Instruction, which we noticed some days since, after giving a description of the various interests of wealth existing among us, goes on to inquire into the proportionate importance, measured by a pecuniary standard, of these several interests—and he selects Massachusetts as the subject of inquiry:

"If by wealth we understand the power of commanding articles of comfort and luxury, and the various accommodations which money will purchase, it is plain, that for the purpose of our comparison, we must regard those as equally wealthy who possess an equal fund of this power; no matter whether they hold it in the shape of muscular strength, practical talent, productive acres, or hoarded gold.

"In Massachusetts there are seven hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, among whom are one hundred and eighty thousand able bodied men capable of earning by their labor, upon an average, three hundred dollars a year. This is not too high an estimate, when we throw into the account all the labor done by women and children, which we shall not reckon separately, and all that degree of skill involved in various kinds of labor, so that it cannot be distinguished, as where the labor, and not the skill, is what is principally paid for. Each pair of working arms, therefore, if we reckon but a hundred and eighty thousand pairs in the State, represents an active capital of five thousand dollars, and the productive fund of labor in the aggregate is equal to *nine hundred millions of dollars*. This class, therefore, holds in its possession more wealth than any other, and this is true not only in Massachusetts, but in every State in the Union.

"The interest of skill is not so easily measured. We have, however, facts from which we may fairly infer, that though of much less magnitude than that of labor, it is very far beyond that of capital.

A return of the products of industry in Massachusetts, made last year to the Secretary of State, exhibited a total of more than eighty-two millions of dollars. It is true, that in this return, no allowance is made for the cost of the raw material of the manufactured articles; but neither did it include the products of agriculture generally, nor the earnings of commerce. Making the proper allowance for these particulars, it cannot be doubted that the value created by the productive industry of the State, in one year, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. Of this sum, fifty-four millions are the wages of labor; about eighteen millions are the wages of capital; and there will remain therefore about twenty-eight millions to be the reward of talent, skill, and ingenuity. So that this is, if measured by a pecuniary standard; clearly the second great interest in the community.

"Of the accumulated property in the State, amounting to three hundred millions, considerably more than half consists of real estate, a smaller proportion constitutes the wealth embarked in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, and the least share of all exists in the shape of moneyed capital. If this is the case in Massachusetts, richer in moneyed capital, in proportion to her numbers than any other State in the Union, it is still more so in every other State.

"If these premises are correct, and they are as nearly so as they can at present be made, the productive fund which yields the annual income of Massachusetts may be thus estimated:

Labor worth.....	\$900,000,000
Skill and talent worth.....	466,666,666
Accumulated property worth.....	300,000,000

Making in all..... \$1,666,666,666

"In what country under heaven is talent and industry so regarded? Assuredly, nowhere can they boast of such rewards as in New England; for these advantages are common though in different degrees to all the New England States. And to what cause does New England owe this enviable superiority? The superiority of education, diffused by her common schools through her whole population, has enabled her to overcome the resistance of her inclement climate and her barren soil, and thus nobly to distance all her rivals in the career of improvement."—*Merc. Jour.*

Centre Market.—This market was well supplied last Saturday with all kinds of seasonable produce, which sold at the undermentioned prices. The butchers' meat was generally of very excellent quality; so were the vegetables brought to market. There was a full supply of rock, cat fish, and sturgeon, which sold at reasonable prices. Fruit was scarce. The season of raspberries and strawberries—for the production and fine quality of which our market gardeners are becoming justly celebrated—has gone by. A few ripe plums were brought to market, and sold high. Apples were plentiful. Pears, of which we saw one or two large parcels, but not of superior quality, sold pretty well. On the whole, last Saturday's market was a very good one. We quote as under:

Beef, 6 to 10 cents per pound	Shorts, 16 per bushel
Corned do. 8 do.	Ship stuff, 31½ do.
Dried do. 12 do.	Oats, 37 do.
Veal, 8 to 12 do.	Hay, 75 per 100 lbs.
Mutton, 8 to 10 do.	Straw, 62½ do.
Pork, 10 do.	Cabbages, 6 to 25 each
Lamb, 50 to 75 per quarter	Cucumbers, 8 to 10 cts. per doz.
Jowls, 8 to 10 per lb.	Cimlins, 12 do.
Calf's-head, 25 cents each	Potatoes, 75 pr. bus.
Hams, 15 per lb.	Beets, 6 cts. per bunch
Shoulders, 12 do.	Carrots, 6 do.
Middlings, 12 do.	Onions, 3 do.
Beef tongues, 50 to 62 cts. each	Radishes, 3 do.
Chickens, \$2 to \$3 per dozen	Beans, 18 cts. per peck
Ducks, \$2 to \$2 50 do.	Apples, 25 to 37 do.
Print Butter, 31 to 44 per pound	Pears, 25 to 50 do.
Roll do. 20 to 25 do.	New corn, 18 to 25 per doz.
Lard, 12 do.	Rock fish, 12 to 25 per bunch
Sausages, 12 do.	Sturgeon and cat fish abundant
Corn meal, 65 cts. per bush.	and cheap
Rye meal, 60 do.	Crabs scarce and dear
Shelled corn, 55 do.	

Washington, July 13, 1840.

Muscat.—We have seen it stated in some paper, that the Navy of the Imaum of Muscat is larger than that of the United States. The fact is quite otherwise, as appears from the annexed paragraph copied from a late English paper:

"The Imaum of Muscat nowhere lays claim to a territory beyond a league distant from the sea shore. His empire is essentially maritime, and he measures its importance by the trade and revenue it yields him. To collect his revenues on the widely spread coasts acknowledging his sway, he maintains a fleet consisting in all, according to Dr. Ruchemberger, of 75 vessels. This number has been doubted by the Edinburgh Reviewer, who, however, on his own knowledge, states the Muscat navy to have consisted, in 1835, of one 84 gun ship, one 64, and half a dozen frigates, all built of teak, after English models, and kept in excellent order. His naval force, however, according to an excellent authority, now consists only of one 64, four frigates, and about ten smaller square-rigged vessels. The hulls and armaments are good, but otherwise they are inefficient."

Ground Rents in Baltimore.—The following ground rents were lately sold at the Exchange by John Glenn and J. Mason Campbell Esqs., Trustees:

An annuity of \$37,50 for \$525.
One do. of 30,00 for 410.
One do. of 32,00 for 420.
One do. of 21,50 for 270.
One do. of 21,50 for 265.
One do. of 26,00 for 350.
One do. of 30,00 for 420.
One do. of 23,00 for 320.
One do. of 26,00 for 370.

Balt. Lmer.

There are fewer merchant vessels in this port at the present time, than for a number of years: only six ships, two of which will probably sail this morning, three barques, and a small number of brigs. The high rates of southern freights, and the very long passages from Europe have had a tendency to promote this scarcity.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Riot in Kensington.

On Monday morning the 27th ult., the workmen upon the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad in the district of Kensington, on Front street, near Master, gave up their labors in consequence of some intimidations from the citizens. About one o'clock they resumed their work at the suggestion of the police, who were on the ground, numbering between one and two hundred, at which time a serious affray took place, in which the police were completely routed, and many of them seriously injured. From what we can learn, the origin of the difficulties was as follows: A woman, whose name we could not learn, was teasing one of the sheriff's posse, who was somewhat intoxicated, and succeeded in getting his badge from his hat, and placed it round her body. This circumstance created a general excitement, when a universal row commenced, in which the maces were used by the police, and paving stones by the populace, and many individuals were seriously hurt, among whom were Messrs. Thornton, Hazlett, Wallington and Walters of the police; Thomas Jackson, John Roy, and a man by the name of Beck, among the citizens. An attack was made upon Mr. Paynter, one of the commissioners of the District, but he was not hurt. Several persons were arrested, and one of the police bound over for an assault and battery. At 6 o'clock a great concourse of people were on the ground, but all was quiet—The military were expected to be on the ground.

Pennsylvanian.

Several Persons Injured.—The upper part of Philadelphia was yesterday disgraced by another riot. The Sheriff having issued his Proclamation, commanding peace and good order, the workmen attempted again to lay the rails on Front street just above the depot, and about three squares above the point where the Northern Liberties and Kensington unite. They were, however, speedily compelled to desist by the citizens who reside in the immediate vicinity.

The Police to the extent of about a hundred men, proceeded with their badges and maces to the point in dispute. The excitement instantly grew into a flame, when a scuffle ensued, paving-stones were thrown at the Police, and eight men and one woman were arrested and taken to Moyamensing. This, however, was not accomplished without much difficulty. Stones flew in every direction, and a number of persons were more or less injured. Amongst them, we understand, were Jacob S. Beck, Charles Sevint, Henry Walters, George Hoffner, Samuel Hazlett, and John Roy, all Police officers. The latter was severely bruised.

On the other side, we learn that Mr. Jackson, who keeps a store on Master and Front streets, was dangerously wounded. He was one of the arrested, and is in Moyamensing prison. A number of other persons in the crowd were cut and bruised. The police officers were finally driven from the ground, and compelled to run for their lives. At one time, the crowd numbered several thousand persons. We saw Sheriff Fidler there in the afternoon, exerting himself to the utmost.—High Constable Blayne was also on duty, together with a considerable number of adjuncts. We mingled with the crowd, and found the sentiment against the Railroad nearly unanimous.

The complaint urged is, that the law was smuggled through the Legislature, and that it deprives people of their property, against their will, and without any equivalent.—But still it is the law, and it has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth.—*Inquirer.*

We stop the press to announce that the mob assembled last evening at dark and made an attack upon the public house of Mr. Emery, owned by Mr. Naglee, the President of the Railroad Company. The house stands upon the line of Kensington and the Northern Liberties, and the road from it upwards had been torn up, a number of boys, from about fifteen to eighteen, stood opposite the house and with the stones taken from the street battered in the doors and windows.—Both sides of the street were lined with men who approved of the proceedings by occasional shouts.

Having broken in the doors and windows, they entered

and the building soon gave evidence that the place was on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and a number of companies hastened to the spot. Attempts were made to impede their progress, but four or five of the engines forced their way up to the building. The water was put on and the companies commenced playing. At this moment they were assaulted with a shower of stones from the mob on the Kensington side, and several of the firemen were injured.

They were compelled to cease their efforts, or confine them to the preservation of the houses on the opposite side of the street. The doomed building, which fortunately stood alone was left to itself. It was a large three story building, with brick front and frame sides, and was soon wrapped in flames. Thousands of persons were drawn to the spot, and stood gazing upon the scene. We observed interspersed among them several of the Sheriff's officers, one of whom informed us that at the assault on the house, there were a number of the police in the back part of the building, who were compelled to leave it, as the assault grew more furious, not, however, until they had arrested and secured two of those engaged in burning the building. A number of other arrests were made, and the busiest among them marked.—A person named John Pedrick, who was in the building, had his head badly cut. 11½ P. M., the building we understand, has been burned to the ground, and the firemen are returning to their homes. We have no time for comments.

Public Ledger.

General Session.

First Branch—Before Judge Conrad.

Yesterday morning, before the organization of the Court, it became evident that some action was to be had upon the prisoners who had been taken the day and the night before at the riots in Kensington. They were all brought up in the prison van, and ushered by the officers into the prisoners' boxes. As soon as the Court organized, with two of the Judges on the bench, though each had held separate Courts the day previous, the prisoners were brought forward, one by one, the several charges preferred against them, and the bail laid as follows:

Thomas Harvey,	\$2500
Westly Flavell,	2500
Joseph Jennings,	2500
David Oatman,	2500
Sarah Fraley,	1500
James McMichael,	1500
James Sloan,	1500
Calvin Higgins,	1500
Thomas Jackson,	1500
Alexander Jackson,	1000

Upon the evidence given in this preliminary examination, bills were immediately prepared by the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Brooke, and sent up to the Grand Jury, by whom true bills were found, and the first case then came on.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Jennings, an Irishman, indicted for riot, committed on the evening and night before, on the line of the proposed branch railroad in Front street Kensington.

It was in evidence that Jennings was one of the men who attacked the public house called "Head Quarters." Mr. Donegan, one of the Deputy Sheriff's, was in the house at the time of the attack, and went out by the back way; went round to the back way, and came back and entered the house again by the front door; defendant was in the bar room with a paving stone in his hand, knocking off the lid of the desk, and taking the contents therefrom; he ceased this, and struck at a young man, one of the Sheriff's posse; Mr. Donogan then arrested him; defendant made at him; but he knocked him down, and took him out of the back way; secured him and had him taken to prison.

The case was referred to the jury, who, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty.

He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The next case brought up was that of the Common-

wealth v. David Oatman, a German, indicted for conspiracy, riot, and arson on the night before in the proceedings in Kensington, of which he was said to be one of the ringleaders.

According to the testimony, Oatman was one of those who fired the house, having previously pelted stones at it; was pointed out at the fire to witnesses as the "man who set fire to the house," when Emery, the Landlord of the house burnt, and another man, had attempted to quench the flames, this man with others had been busy in throwing stones at them, to such a degree that they were compelled to desist, and leave the fire to its fury; he had also pelted the firemen who had attempted to work the engines; Mr. Albright, one of the constables of the Northern Liberties, secured him with the assistance of some of the firemen, who identified him as one of those who had been engaged in preventing them from conducting water by cutting their hose.

The jury in this case, also, did not leave the box but immediately after the close of the argument, found the defendant guilty.

He was then sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Census of Portsmouth, N. H.—Col. J. G. Hadley has just completed the census of Portsmouth, Newcastle, and Gosport, and gives us the following results:

Portsmouth—White males 3,647, female 4,164; black, males 30, females 43—total 7,884.

Newcastle—Males 370, females 372—total 742.

Gosport—Males 61, females 54—total 115.

By the above representation, Portsmouth, which in 1830 was reported to contain 8,082 inhabitants, has apparently diminished. Such however we are confident is not the fact. A census of the town taken under the direction of the Selectmen three years ago, showed very conclusively that Portsmouth was overrated in 1830. Our town probably contains at least 300 inhabitants more than it did ten years ago. While we have full confidence in the correctness of the recent enumeration,—the number of names enrolled on our check list, the ingress of foreigners, the scarcity of tenements, and several concurrent circumstances, lead us to the conclusion that the return of 1830 was erroneous.

The population of Portsmouth, as reported in the official returns—

In 1790, was	4720	In 1820, was	7327
1800,	5339	1830,	8082
1810,	6964	1840,	7884

Journal.

Business.—We learn from the Custom house stores, that from a thousand to twelve hundred bales of coarse woollens have been taken out of bond within a few days, most of which, it is understood, have been sold at prices fifteen to twenty per cent. higher than they would have obtained when imported.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Result of Speculation.—A lot of fourteen acres of land lying just north of this village, changed hands during the speculation bubble of 1836, and in the course of the estimates put upon it, became plastered with mortgages to the tune of one hundred and ten thousand dollars! The ownership of it finally devolved upon the State of Indiana, at whose direction it was offered at auction on the 6th inst., when it was bid off for six thousand dollars!!—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

A Judgment Obtained.—In the United States district court sitting at Columbus, Ohio, a judgment has been obtained against the steamboat Warrenton, Captain John Moore, for carrying freight and passengers on the Ohio river without a license. The verdict was for \$500, the penalty incurred by law.

N. Y. Sun.

Ocean Soundings.—Capt. James Ross, R. N. found bottom, 3d of March last, in lat. 33 21 South, lon. 94 East, at the depth of 2677 fathoms. He had over 5000 fathoms of line on the reel, and the weight employed was 540 lbs. Capt. Ross says,—“Nothing could be more satisfactory than this sounding, and it is the more so from showing that we have the means of getting soundings however deep the sea may be, and I trust our next trial will be in deeper water. I have ordered the line to be completed again to 5000 fathoms; but it would be useless to attempt it any more on this side of the Cape.” The mean velocity of the weight in descending 2677 fathoms, was at the rate of three miles and one-fifth per hour. The first 50 fathoms descended at the rate of 7.1 miles per hour, and the last 100 at 2.4. On a previous occasion Capt. Ross found bottom at the depth of about 3700 fathoms or about four miles!—*Jour. of Com.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following table was recently introduced, in the course of a speech, on the floor of Congress. It shows the aggregate exports and imports of the country under each Tariff—also, the aggregate excess of imports consumed over the aggregate exports of domestic products for each period—from 1816 to 1838, inclusive, and of gold and silver, from 1828 to 1838 also.

Under what Tariff.	Time inclusive.	Aggregate im- ports.	Aggregate ex- ports.	Excess of im- ports over exports.	GOLD AND SILVER.		Excess of im- ports.
					Agg. imports.	Agg. exports.	
Tariff of 1816.....	1817 to 1824	514,102,563	436,197,398	77,905,165	28,672,602	28,110,515	562,087
“ 1824.....	1825 to 1828	247,184,036	229,591,945	17,592,191	28,773,025	20,837,113	7,935,912
“ 1828.....	1829 to 1832	274,470,881	239,576,749	34,894,132	51,514,328	14,723,228	36,791,100
“ 1832.....	1833 to 1836	489,129,019	359,457,622	129,671,397	28,263,530	8,200,777	20,062,753
Compromise of 1833.	1837 to 1838	290,399,059	191,498,235	28,900,824	137,223,485	71,871,933	65,351,552
	Total years, 22	1,745,295,558	1,456,421,849	288,863,709			

[*Globe.*

A Remarkable Instance of Despatch.—Messrs. Welles & Co. of Paris, are charged by the Government of the United States with receiving the Neapolitan Indemnity.—The seventh instalment was paid at Naples on the 8th of June. The negotiations were made, the proceeds expedited in gold and the accounts of the transactions received by Mr. Newbold, President of the Bank of America, in New York, on the 18th of July. Thus all this was executed within the short space of forty days.

Duties on Imports.—The following table is contained in a speech of Mr. Pariah, of Ohio, on the Sub Treasury bill.

A table showing the per cent. of duty upon the import value or manufactured cost of certain articles in general use, under each tariff, since the organization of the Government, and extended to 1842.

Kind of Goods.	Cost per square yard.	Years in which different duties were laid from 1789 to 1833.												Years of reduction under act of 1833.			
		1789						1812						1833			
		1789	1790	1794	1804	1812	1816	1824	1828	1832	1833	1835	1837	1839	1841	1842	
Cotton Sheetings	pr. cl. 5	7½	7½	12½	15	27½	114	125	145	125	112½	100	87½	75	47½	20	
" &c.	10	7½	7½	12½	15	27½	62	75	87	75	69½	64	58½	53	36½	20	
" Shirtings	20	5	5	12½	15	27½	31	37	43	37½	35½	34	32½	30½	25½	20	
" &c.	35	5	5	12½	15	27½	31	37	25	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½	20	
" Checks	8	5	5	12½	12	27½	78	92	109	109	100	92	83	74	47	20	
" Calicoes	12	5	5	12½	15	27½	50	60	72	72	66	61	56	51	35½	20	
" Chintzes	20	5	5	12½	15	27½	31	37	43	43	40½	38	36	34	27	20	
" Prints, &c.	35	5	5	12½	15	27½	31	37	25	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½	20	
Woollen Flannels	15	5	5	10	15	27½	25	33½	150	106	97½	89	80½	72	46	20	
" Baizes	25	5	5	10	15	27½	25	33½	90	64	60	56	52	48	34	20	
" Cloths	45	5	5	10	15	27½	25	33½	50	35½	33½	32	32	29	24½	20	
" Kersey mers	\$1 25	5	5	10	15	27½	25	33½	90	50	47	44	41	38	27	20	
" &c.	3 00	5	5	10	15	27½	25	33½	60	50	47	44	41	38	27	20	
" &c.	4 00	5	5	10	15	27½	25	33½	60	50	47	44	41	38	27	20	
" &c.		5	5	10	15	27½	25	33½	45	50	47	44	41	38	27	20	

Appropriations by Congress connected with objects in the District of Columbia.

1800 Flag footways from Georgetown to the Capitol	\$10,000 00
1802 Jail in Washington	8,000 00
1803 Jail in Washington	3,702 66
1807 Roads in the city of Washington	3,000 00
1823 Roads in Washington .. \$5,000 00	
Apartments in the City	
Hall for Circuit Court. 10,000 00	
	15,000 00
1824 Roads in Washington	5,000 00
1825 Roads in Washington .. 6,191 97	
Roads in Washington .. 3,018 55	
Roads in Washington .. 1,081 60	
Jail in Alexandria	10,000 00
	20,292 12
1826 Jail in Washington (repairs)	5,000 00
1827 Jail in Alexandria	1,699 16
Relief of sufferers by fire, in Alexandria	20,000 00
	21,699 16
1832 Pennsylvania avenue ... 62,000 00	
Pennsylvania avenue ... 5,050 00	
Benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company	100,000 00
Benefit of Columbian College (in lots)	25,000 00
Benefit of orphan asylums (in lots)	20,000 00
	212,050 00
1833 Pennsylvania avenue ... 196,630 00	
Improving the navigation of Potomac river, between Georgetown and Alexandria	50,000 00
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Canal Company	150,000 00
Benefit of the Georgetown College	25,000 00
	394,630 00
1834 Roads in Washington .. 3,000 00	
Pennsylvania avenue ... 9,233 70	
Benefit of the City of Washington	70,000 00
	82,233 70
1836 Roads in Washington .. 3,200 00	
Relief of City of Washington, principal and interest of canal loan ..	1,254,720 96
Relief of City of Georgetown, principal and interest of canal loan ...	308,610 48
Relief of City of Alexandria, principal and interest of canal loan ..	305,172 98
	1,871,704 42
1837 Benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company	300,000 00
1838 Roads in Washington .. 2,280 00	
Court-house in Alexandria	15,000 00
	17,280 00
1839 Jail in the City of Washington	31,000 00
1832-40 Bridge across the Potomac river, at Washington	202,469 33
	\$3,203,061 39

The principal of the canal loans is included in the above, amounting to \$1,500,000, which has not yet been paid.

Upwards of three millions of dollars, exclusive of the cost of their judges, jurors, &c. and of moneys appropriated from time to time, for fire engines, &c.—*Globe*.

Bank of Missouri.	
State of the Bank of the State of Missouri and its Branches, on the 30th June, 1840.	
RESOURCES.	
Bills discounted at parent bank,.....	\$1,278,417 36
at br. Fayette,....	168,749 09
at br. Palmyra,....	87,539 85
	\$1,534,706 30
Loan on State bonds at parent bank,.....	30,000 00
Domestic Bills of Exchange:	
at parent bank,....	168,755 12
at br. Fayette,....	17,760 00
	186,515 12
Suspended debt at parent bank,.....	65,191 59
at br. Palmyra,....	9,490 77
	74,682 36
Real estate, at parent bank at br. Fayette,....	54,009 15
at br. Palmyra,....	7,045 62
	4,310 18
	65,364 95
Personal property at parent bank,.....	29 50
at br. Palmyra,....	5 00
	34 50
Expense account at parent bank,.....	16,746 44
at br. Fayette,....	2,098 78
at br. Palmyra,....	2,038 63
	20,883 85
Due from banks at parent bank,.....	206,482 83
at br. Palmyra,....	50,447 37
	256,930 20
Protest account at parent bank,.....	238 97
at br. Fayette,....	48 00
at br. Palmyra,....	80 73
	367 70
State of Missouri at parent bank,.....	13,482 33
Bank notes on hand of other banks:	
at parent bank,....	269,025 00
at br. Fayette,....	2,350 00
at br. Palmyra,....	3,660 00
	275,035 00
Specie,	805,763 77
	\$3,263,766 08
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock owned by state,.....	913,063 61
Do. by individuals,.....	239,420 00
	\$1,152,483 61
Treasurer United States,...	1,162,129 71
Bills payable,.....	9,871 87
Individual deposits:	
at parent bank,....	202,251 79
at br. Fayette,....	3,807 20
at br. Palmyra,....	5,141 83
	211,200 82
Unclaimed dividends,....	1,069 22
Interest and exchange:	
at parent bank,....	58,014 78
at br. Fayette,....	6,917 06
at br. Palmyra,....	3,230 05
	68,161 89
Contingent fund,.....	5,000 00
Circulation of parent bank, of br. Fayette,....	170,850 00
of br. Palmyra,....	121,200 00
	124,640 00
	416,690 00

Due to banks by parent bk.,	197,511 30
by br. Fayette,....	31,489 51
by br. Palmyra,....	8,158 15
	237,158 76

\$3,263,766 08

H. SHIELDS, Cashier.

Bills of Exchange.

By a revised law of the State of New York, the following damages on Bills drawn or negotiated in this State, and protested for non-payment, are allowed, viz:—

Bills drawn on the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, or District of Columbia, *three per cent.*

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, or Tennessee, *five per cent.*

Any other State or Territory of the United States, or any other place on or adjacent to this Continent, and north of the Equator, or any British or other foreign possessions in the West Indies, or elsewhere on the Western Atlantic Ocean, or any port or place in Europe, *ten per cent.*

§ 19. Such damages shall be in lieu of interest, charges of protest, and all other charges incurred previous to, and at the time of giving notice of non-payment, but the holder of such bill shall be entitled to demand and recover lawful interest upon the aggregate amount of the principal sum specified in such bill, and of the damages thereon, from the time at which notice of protest for non-payment shall have been given, and payment of such principal sum shall have been demanded.

§ 20. If the contents of such bill be expressed in the money of accounts of the United States, the amount due thereon and of the damages herein allowed for the non-payment thereof, shall be ascertained and determined without any reference to the rate of exchange existing between this State and the place on which such bill shall have been drawn at the time of the demand of payment or of notice of non-payment.

§ 21. If the contents of such bill be expressed in the money of account or currency of any foreign country, then the amount due, exclusive of the damages payable thereof, shall be ascertained and determined by the rate of exchange or the value of such foreign currency, at the time of the demand of payment.

N. Y. Price Current.

Reminiscences.—At a Sunday School celebration of the 4th of July, held in a grove near New Haven, the venerable Dr. Webster briefly addressed the children. "In the year 1775," said he "I was a freshman in Yale College. In June of that year, Gen. Washington passed through New Haven, on his way to take command of the Army at Charlestown, and lodged at the house of Deacon Beers, now occupied in part as a store by Mr. Bryan. In the morning he reviewed the military company of the College. Gen. Lee, who accompanied him and who had been a British officer, cried out with astonishment at their skill and promptness. That company of Yale College students had the honor of first escorting Gen. Washington after his appointment to the American army. They accompanied him out of town as far as Neck Bridge; and he who now addresses you went with them as one of the musicians.

"Sixty-nine years ago, I shouldered my musket to go to Albany to meet Burgoyne. My father and two brothers were already in the army; and thus my mother and sisters were left entirely alone. Provisions at that time were very scarce. The steward of the College, I well remember, could not procure enough for the students to eat, and many on this occasion were obliged to return to their parents. It was a common thing to cut up corn-stalks, and by boiling, to make a kind of syrup, for sweetening.

"After the Revolution, I turned my attention to compiling books. They have been extensively used in this country, and thus, in one sense I must call you my pupils. Permit me, in conclusion, my young friends, to wish you much happiness and usefulness."

CONVENTION

Between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

On page 281 Vol. II. will be found "the Convention with Mexico," to carry which into effect, the following act has been passed by Congress.

An Act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two commissioners, who together with two commissioners to be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims, which are provided for by the convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, concluded at Washington on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and which may be presented to said commissioners under the same, and to decide thereon according to the provisions of said convention, and the principles of justice, equality and the law of nations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioners, in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioners on the part of the Mexican Republic, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission, such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of said convention.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely: To said commissioners, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum for each; to the secretary at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States, as shall to him appear to be reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses, and likewise all that part of the salary and expenses of the arbiter under said convention which is required thereby to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all communications to and from the secretary of said commissioners appointed under this act, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so soon as said commission shall be executed and completed according to the provisions of said convention, the commissioners aforesaid shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by them; and the records, documents, and all other papers, in the possession of the commission or its officers, or certified copies or duplicates thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of the report of said commissioners, or of the award of the arbiter or umpire, as provided by said convention to be made in case of the disagreement of said commissioners; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the amount or proportion of compensation to which each person, in whose favor award shall have been made by said commissioners or umpire, may be entitled as against the Mexican Government on account of the claims provided for by said convention.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause any moneys which may be paid by the Mexican Government in satisfaction of said awards to be remitted on the most advantageous terms to the United States; and all moneys received under said convention, or by virtue of this act, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same are hereby appropriated to be distributed and paid to those entitled thereto, according to the provisions of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the same, in rateable proportions, among the persons aforesaid according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, and at such time or times as the same shall be received into the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the Mexican Government, in place of at once paying the amount of said awards, shall see fit to issue Treasury notes therefor as provided by said convention then it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required to receive the said Treasury notes, and to deliver the same to the persons who shall be respectively entitled thereto, in virtue of the awards made under said convention, and of certificates issued as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in the payment of money or the issue of certificates in virtue of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall first deduct and retain, or make reservation of such sums of money, if any, as may be due the United States from persons in whose favor awards shall have been made under said convention.

Ohio State Loans.—Much uncertainty prevails as to the sums loaned on the credit of the State since the adjournment of the Legislature. We state below, from the Treasurer's books, the amounts which appear there, with the public works to which applied, which is all that these books show of the loans for the public.

1840, May 23. The sum of \$500,000 00

Appropriated as follows:

To the Ohio Canal	\$37,000
Walhonding do.	42,000
Hocking Valley do.	32,000
Muskingum Improv't.	81,500
Miami Canal Exten.	132,000
Miami Canal	10,000
Wabash & Erie Canal	152,000
W. Reserve & Maumee Road	13,500
	<hr/> 500,000 00

June 13.

To the Wabash and Erie Canal	25,950 00
July 2.	
To the Miami Canal	5,000 00
Do. Extension	19,000 00
Warren co. Canal	20,000 00
Wabash and Erie do.	32,778 08
Hocking Valley do.	57,988 70

Making the sum of \$660,738 78
Cincinnati Gaz.

The Springs.—The arrivals by railroad for the week ending on Sunday evening, were as follows:

Monday, July 13	86
Tuesday, July 14	149
Wednesday, July 15	106
Thursday, July 16	270
Friday, July 17	192
Saturday, July 18	229
Sunday, July 19	111

1143

The arrivals from the North by stage during the same period were between 300 and 400—in all not far from 1500.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*

Sandwich Islands.

Communicated by the commander of the United States exploring expedition to the Navy Department of the United States.

U. S. ship Vincennes, Harbor of Paperte, Otaheite, September 24, 1839.

Sir.—Previous to sailing from the island, I take leave to communicate the following information relative to it:

The harbor of Paperte, situated on the N. W. side of the island, is in lat. 17 deg. 31 min. 30 sec. S. and long. 149 deg. 35 min. 02 sec. W.; and is the only harbor of the island visited by vessels engaged in the whale fishery for supplies, and one of the principal resorts for the commerce engaged in the Pacific Ocean. There is some difficulty in getting in and out of the harbor, and some delay occasionally, owing to head winds; but the anchorage is perfectly safe from all gales. A pilot appointed by the Queen, attends vessels visiting the harbor, and it is the only island in the Pacific, except the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, and New-Holland, which now affords an abundant supply of fresh beef. Ample supplies of hogs, sweet potatoes, yams, taro, Bread-fruit, cocoa nuts, etc. can be obtained.

About one hundred foreigners reside here, several of whom are engaged in trades, and supply vessels with such articles as they require.

The vessels which annually visit the islands of Otaheite and Emio consist of whale ships, (principally American,) transient merchant vessels, and traders from New South Wales, bringing cotton fabrics, coal, naval stores, &c. in return for sugar, molasses, arrowroot, and cocoa-nut oil. The value of these exports, all of which are produced in the island, is estimated at \$35,000. The average amount of American manufactures and productions, brought in whale ships, is estimated by the consul at \$800 each; the quantity is annually increasing.

I annex a statement of the number and tonnage of American vessels which have visited this port during the years 1836, 1837, 1838, and to 30th June, 1839.

	Tons.	Value of cargo.
1836, 52 whaling vessels,	18,090	\$1,307,500
1837, 52 " "	20,500	1,817,000
1838, 42 " "	15,000	1,268,250
9 merchant ships,	1,700	75,000
1839, 34 whaling vessels,	11,574	1,027,650
1 merchant do.	317	35,000
190	67,181	\$5,530,400
Shipping valued at \$ 40 per ton,		2,687,240
Total,		\$8,217,640
N. Y. Price Current.		

Pennsylvania Silk.—The Westmoreland (Pa.) Register of the 8th instant notices a skein of sewing silk, manufactured from cocoons of the present season, by the household of Mr. Christian Stoner, of that county, which, "although reeled and spun upon the common-wheel and reel, is pronounced by good judges to be equal to Italian silk!" The worms are stated to have been fed upon the leaves of the natural mulberry. The success of this experiment in the silk culture is, according to the Register, expected to induce many others to engage in the laudable enterprise of making silk at home.

Shad.—The vessels engaged in Shad Fishery off Chatham, have generally been very successful the present season. We understand, says the Yarmouth Register, that a vessel's crew belonging to Barnstable, last week enclosed five hundred barrels in their seine at one time. On account of the multitude of the fish taken, they were unable to dress and salt the whole. These fish, had they all been seasonably salted, would have brought in the market forty-five hundred dollars—a good haul for fishermen in these hard times!—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

Collision of Steamboats.

Loss of Steamboat North Carolina.

From J. Chapman Huger, Esq., of South Carolina, who reached this city yesterday evening in the Norfolk steamboat, we learn the particulars of a fearful collision which occurred at sea on Saturday night last, between the steamboats Governor Dudley and North Carolina, and which resulted in the loss of the latter boat, together with the passengers' baggage, and the United States Mails for the South. Providentially, no lives were lost. These boats both belong to the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad Company, and at the time of the collision, which took place at sea, about 60 miles south of Wilmington, the North Carolina was running towards Charleston, with the northern passengers and mails, while the Governor Dudley was on her way towards Wilmington.

The collision took place about one o'clock, A. M., on Saturday night last, on a beautiful starlight night, with a perfectly calm sea. The boats were going at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour, and were seen by each other for a mile or two before they came together. How they managed to run into each other is not known; the captain of each boat was in his berth at the time—having stood his regular watch—and the mate of each had charge of his respective boat. In the collision which took place, the Governor Dudley's bow struck the North Carolina between the ladies' and gentlemen's cabin. The shock was terrible, and its violence may be inferred from the fact that in ten minutes after it took place, the North Carolina had sunk to the water's edge.

The passengers of both boats were all in their berths at the time, and had barely time to escape with their lives. The great coolness and self-possession manifested on the trying occasion by the captain of each boat, were doubtless the means of preventing any loss of life. The small boats were immediately manned, and the passengers of the North Carolina all conveyed in safety to the Governor Dudley. In about ten minutes after every one was transferred to the latter; the North Carolina, then down to the water's edge, keeled over.

Among the passengers in the North Carolina were several members of Congress—one of whom, Gen. Dawson of Georgia, lost fifteen thousand dollars in his trunk. Other passengers also lost considerable sums of money, and some were losers of their little all. The aggregate loss in money was large.

The Governor Dudley had a hole of about four feet square knocked in her bow, and at first leaked badly, but the aperture was in a measure closed with blankets, tarpaulins, &c. She laid by all night, and the next morning picked up two or three floating trunks, which were all that was saved from the North Carolina—every thing else having gone to the bottom in her.

The passengers of the North Carolina were all taken back in the Dudley to Wilmington, and while on the way thither, some passengers of the latter generously raised a subscription to aid those who had lost their all in the sunk boat.

The conduct of the captains of the boats is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the passengers.

Baltimore American.

There are eight first rate ships now being built in the little town of Medford, and one more contracted for.—*Bos. Post.*

✂ The UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER, is published every Wednesday, at No. 79 Dock street. The price to subscribers is Five Dollars per annum, payable on the 1st of January of each year. No subscription received for less than a year.—Subscribers out of the principal cities to pay in advance.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1840. No 7.

A comparative statement of the exports of Woollen Cotton and Worsted stuffs, from Liverpool to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, from 1st January to the 19th May, in the years 1839 and 1840.

PACKAGES OF COTTONS.

1839.	N. Y.	Phila.	Bost.	1840.	N. Y.	Phila.	Bost.
January .	4,207	830	662	January .	2,171	405	92
February .	2,277	279	151	February .	908	273	90
March . . .	983	181	51	March . . .	448	92	28
April	502	261	15	April	91	32	3
May	448	398	25	May	77	174	2
Total	8,417	1,949	904	Total	3,695	976	215
1840	3,695	976	215				
Decrease in 1840,	4,722	973	689				

PACKAGES OF WOOLLENS.

1839.				1840.			
January .	1,439	124	228	January .	573	103	22
February .	1,581	86	69	February .	386	19	17
March . . .	991	90	10	March . . .	232	42	2
April	809	98	59	April	192	19	18
May	1,464	550	12	May	142	16	7
Total	6,284	948	378	Total	1,525	199	66
1840	1,525	199	66				
Decrease in 1840,	4,759	749	312				

PACKAGES OF WORSTED STUFFS.

1839.				1840.			
January .	538	128	84	January .	88	8	4
February .	235	33	7	February .	36	9	16
March . . .	447	51	2	March . . .	58	1	5
April	506	43	44	April	10	5	3
May	503	159	9	May	124	14	3
Total	2,279	414	146	Total	316	37	31
1840	316	37	31				
Decrease in 1840,	1,963	377	115				

We have been favored, by a commercial friend, with the above highly interesting document. An astonishing decrease will be observed in the amount of Cotton, Woollen and Worsted stuffs imported from England into this country. This, we hope, will give a better market to our own manu-

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factures, and afford encouragement of some remunerating sales during the fall trade.

By this it will be seen that the exportation, as above, for the year 1839, up to May 19th, was

Cotton,	11,270 packages.
Woollen,	7,610 do.
Worsted,	2,839 do.
Total,	21,719 do.

The exportations for the present year, up to the same date, were

Cotton,	4,886 packages.
Woollen,	1,796 do.
Worsted,	384 do.
Total,	7,060 do.

Census and Statistics of Dover, N. H.

White males 2,728, females 3,719—Coloured males 4, females 7.—Gain in ten years, 909.

MANUFACTURES IN 1839.

4 Cotton Manufactories.

28,666 Spindles.

1 Calico Printing Establishment.

Value of Goods manufactured, \$590,000 00

Number of persons employed, 1,160

Capital invested, \$1,056,000 00

1 Woollen Manufactory.

Value of Goods manufactured, \$26,000 00

Number of persons employed, 8

Capital invested, \$20,000 00

Value of various other manufactures, 122,720 00

Capital invested in various do. 90,644 00

Total value of manufactures, 738,720 00

Capital invested in manufactures, \$1,166,644 00

CROPS, 1839.

Wheat 113 bushels.

Barley 4,366 "

Oats 758 "

Rye 719 "

Buckwheat 74 "

Corn 12,636 "

Wool 1,790 pounds.

Number of Horses 334

" Neat Cattle 1,413

" Swine 1,042

Hops 560 pounds.

Potatoes 62,360 bushels.

Hay 4,446 tons.

Wood sold 526 cords.

Products of Dairy \$9,865

Products of Orchard 2,585

Family Goods man'd 782

Number of sheep 893

Value of Poultry \$806

[*Ports. Jour.*]

Shark caught in the Delaware—A shark was caught in the Delaware last night, by a party who were fishing for amusement, with a net. It is now at the tavern of S. Crossley, in Bloomsbury. It is about five feet long, and has a double row of teeth all round. The skin is thick and dark, resembling wet sole leather.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Steam Navigation.—The Belgian Legislature has passed a bill to grant annually to a company, during fourteen years, a subvention of four hundred thousand francs, (about eighty thousand dollars) for the establishment of a line of steamers between Belgium and the United States.—*Globe.*

Public Libraries.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.
Boston, June 29th, 1840. }

Messrs. Editors,—If I could give you a complete account of the facilities of which any literary man may avail himself in this city, it would make a very valuable letter; but you would not have room for it, capacious as your columns are. Perhaps a few specimens may be acceptable to your readers. I will begin with

The Athenæum.

The library and reading-room occupy a large three story building in Pearl street. The reading room is furnished with a great number of the best newspapers, reviews, and magazines published in the United States, in Great Britain and the most important British colonies, and some from continental Europe. These are carefully preserved, and after a suitable time well bound in volumes; so that the amount of matter in this department is rapidly accumulating. Their files of newspapers, from about the time of the American revolution, are very complete. Almon's Remembrancer, published in London during the revolutionary war, and the disputes which preceded it, giving all accounts, official and unofficial, of every incident connected with that subject which then appeared worthy of notice, attracts the special attention of patriotic visitors. The file of the *Paris Monitor*, a daily paper, is complete from its first commencement, in 1789, I think, to the date of the latest copy by the last British steam-ship.

The Library contains about 32,000 volumes, the greater part of which are standard works. For example, here are the Byzantine Historians, (Greek) in full; the *Magdebourg Centuriators*; the ponderous works of Muratori and others, on Italian history; great folio collections of European treaties, and other diplomatic documents; all together furnishing the most important means that one would need, in writing a history of any nation in Europe, ancient or modern. Then there are the "Transactions" of the most important literary and philosophical societies in various countries; standard works on arts and sciences; the best editions of the most valuable works in English, French and other modern literature. In short, though well furnished with the "entertaining and instructive" literature of the day, it is mainly a library for reference, designed to contain works which every reading man needs to have near him, but few can be expected to possess.

About 1500 of these volumes are bound volumes of pamphlets. These are in a room by themselves, systematically arranged and numbered, so that, by the catalogue, any one of the pamphlets may be easily found. The number of pamphlets in this collection is not far from 28,000; so that if each pamphlet be counted as a distinct work, which I believe is the practice of most libraries, both in Europe and America, the whole number is 59,500. This collection of pamphlets goes back to the earliest days of New England. It contains some private collections, which appear to have been made many years ago, with great care and judgment. I have before me a list of thirty-nine pamphlets in this collection, illustrating a single topic in the history of a few years near the middle of the last century. Some of them furnish information indispensable to a full understanding of that subject, and not to be found in the latter publications. From these specimens, the reader may guess what the Athenæum is.

The treasures are accessible, on as easy terms as is consistent with their safe-keeping, to any one who needs to use them. If, for any reason, you ought not to pay ten dollars for the use of them for one year, some one of the proprietors will gladly give you a certificate of admission for three or six months; or if you are a stranger,—that is, if you reside more than twenty miles from Boston,—an introduction by a proprietor makes you welcome for a month.

The Massachusetts Historical Society.

The library is in Tremont street, over the Savings Bank. It is not large; as the society seeks only to collect and pre-

serve works of value in historical researches, and especially, such as are in danger of being lost. The room is open "to members of the society and gentlemen engaged in historical researches," every day except the Sabbath, from nine to one o'clock. None of the books or papers can be taken from the library, except by a vote of the society. Here many documents, printed and manuscript, are carefully preserved. The collection of newspapers, from 1704, is very valuable. I have been especially interested in one file, with chronological annotations on the margin in the hand-writing of the Rev. Thomas Prince,—of whom more hereafter. This society has published twenty or thirty volumes, of its "Transactions," containing valuable historical works and papers either out of print or never before published.

American Antiquarian Society.

The library is at Worcester, 45 miles from Boston, by the railroad. You may leave Boston, after an early breakfast, do a good day's work at Worcester, and return to tea. I am unable to state exactly the terms on which the books may be used. They cannot, on ordinary occasions be taken from the building. Having occasion to consult some of them, a gentleman introduced me to the librarian, who showed me whatever I wished to see, and left me to examine and copy at my leisure.

This society was founded by the well known printer, Isaiah Thomas, whose donations make about two-thirds of the printed contents of its library. As Mr. Thomas published a newspaper for a great number of years, he was able by means of exchanges, to make the collection in that department peculiarly valuable. In 1837, when the catalogue was published, the library contained more than 700 bound and 1000 unbound volumes of newspapers. Among the number, I notice Boston papers from 1704, Philadelphia from 1736, and New York from 1761. I believe the file of papers published by "B. Franklin" is nearly complete.

The bound volumes of pamphlets are more than 1200, and some hundreds are yet unbound, exclusive of duplicates. The manuscripts deposited here are very valuable, especially to the student of the early ecclesiastical history of New England. "They embrace many of the papers of the Mathers, Richard, Increase, Cotton and Samuel; those of John Cotton, minister of the first church in Boston, and John Cotton the second minister of Plymouth." It has also valuable manuscripts, diaries and other writings of several other clergymen of former times. Here, too, is a collection of oriental manuscripts, bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Bently, of Salem. The building was erected by the venerable founder of the society.

Library of the Old South Church.

This is a library, to the use of which the public has no claim. Those who need to use it must rely on the urbanity of the pastor, the Rev. G. W. Blagden; who from the nature of the case, must be more careful of these books than of his own.

This library was bequeathed to the church by the Rev. Thomas Prince, who was one of its pastors from 1718 to 1758. He began to collect it in 1703, while at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1707. His design then was, that it should become "a New England Library;" and some of the books bear labels to that effect, apparently affixed by his own hand. After studying theology for some time at Cambridge, he travelled over several countries of Europe, and resided several years in England, where he preached with great acceptance, and received two urgent visitations to settle in the ministry. He chose to return to his native land; and within forty-eight hours after he landed at Boston, received an invitation to settle at Hingham. Other applications were soon made for his services. He chose to become the colleague of his friend and classmate, the Rev. Dr. Sewall, at the Old South, over which they unitedly presided for forty years. Dr. Chauncey a theological opponent, pronounced him the most learned of the New England ministers except Cotton Mather, who was no longer living. As a collector of facts and authorities he was unrivalled.—His personal acquaintance in Europe had enabled him to estab-

lish an extensive and valuable correspondence there, which was advantageously continued. His collection of books and manuscripts, therefore, could not but be valuable. I doubt whether there was anywhere a more complete apparatus for illustrating the history of religion in America, or even in Great Britain, than this library contained at his death. The library was kept in a room under the belfry of the Old South meeting house, which is said to have been his study. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, while the British army held possession of Boston, this building suffered severely,—perhaps partly in revenge for Warren's fifth of March orations, and for the consultations held there by the citizens, which led to the destruction of the *tea*. However that may be, this old "Sanctuary of Freedom," as it was called, was seized for the use of the army. The pews and the greater part of the gallery were taken down, the floor covered with tanner's bark, and the building used for a riding school. When winter came, a stove was set up, and the timber from the demolished parts used for fuel, and Prince's library furnished paper to kindle it! The principal devastation seems to have been among the pamphlets then unbound, and the manuscripts.

However, a very valuable library was left. In 1814, at the suggestion of the Massachusetts Historical Society, its remains were thoroughly examined and put in order. Most of the manuscripts that had escaped destruction, and about 200 volumes, that seemed most suitable for such a destination, were deposited in the library of the Historical Society. The remainder fill three sides of a large room in the parsonage. There are many learned works of great value, and many publications of Prince's own times, of great historical value, both religious and political.

Harvard College Library.

Perhaps this deserved to be mentioned first; but I place it last, because I have not yet visited it. I have only looked into its excellent and scientifically arranged catalogue in three volumes 8vo. It is said to contain the most complete collection in existence, of materials for the study of American history, civil and ecclesiastical. It is open to all ministers residing within a certain distance, and by courtesy, to all who wish to avail themselves of its treasures.

There are several other libraries which deserve especial attention; but my object is not to give a catalogue, or a full description, but only to give specimens. And I wish mainly, to call attention to the noble spirit of truly scholar-like liberality, which pervades these public institutions, and which throws open their doors to all who have any good reason for entering them.

Some of your readers may smile, to see so much notice taken of *pamphlets*. A fact or two may explain the matter.

Prof. Hodge, of Princeton, in writing his "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian church," needed to examine Gilbert Tennent's Reply to the Protest, by which he and others were excluded from the synod of Philadelphia in 1741, when the "Great Schism" took place. For a sight of that Reply, he was dependent on the library of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester. There is another copy in the Athenæum; but in any place south of Massachusetts, it seems, the best informed men know not that one can be found.—The Old South Library contains another reply to that Protest, by the Rev. Samuel Blair, of which Prof. Hodge makes no mention. It is much more elegantly written than Tennent's. Of the "Adopting Act in 1729," Prof. Hodge states that Rev. Jonathan Dickenson wrote against it, but he had not been able to find a copy, either of his Remarks, or of Mr. Thompson's answer. A copy of Dickenson's Remarks, from the Old South Library, is now on my table.

When the son of Alexander Hamilton was engaged in preparing a biography of his father, he found it necessary to visit the Athenæum at Boston, to obtain a sight of some of his father's political writings, of which he could find no copy nearer home. While here, he discovered other articles from the same pen, of the existence of which he was previously uninformed. But enough for once, from

Yours, truly.

The Late Freshet at Washington.

The National Intelligencer says:

From all that we are able to learn from persons residing in the surrounding country, it does not appear that the late freshet has caused the loss of human life in any one instance. The damage done to buildings, fences, gardens, cornfields, &c. in and around this city has been, as we stated, very considerable, and, if not to the full amount of what we hinted in our former notice, it will not, as we think fall far short of it.

We observe that, besides the flood at Tiber creek, there was a complete overflow of the sewer which runs from the north of E street, and is conducted by arched culverts underneath E and D streets and Pennsylvania avenue, into the Washington canal.

All the houses and buildings situated in the low ground between D and E streets were deluged with water to a great depth; so were the cellars under the stores on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue. Indeed, in various parts of the city, much damage has been done by the caving in of brick pavements and other foot-walks.

We believe that we do not exaggerate when we say that a more extensive and destructive freshet has never before occurred in this city. Such at least is the opinion we have heard expressed by some of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants.

British Colonies.

From Bermuda.—By the schr. Mary Evans, Capt. Vesey, we have Bermuda papers to the 7th ult. The following tariff of duties on imports, went into operation the day previous:

- 1s. per gallon on rum.
- 1s. 6d. per gallon on brandy.
- 1s. 9d. per gallon on gin, whiskey and shrub.
- 8s. per gallon on cordials.
- 10 per cent. ad valorem on French wines, and 5 per cent. on all other wines.
- 1s. 4d. per lb. on arrowroot and other starch, except when imported direct from Great Britain or Ireland.
- On horses, £5.
- 33½ per cent. on hats, bonnets, &c. of straw, chip, &c. except when imported direct from Great Britain or Ireland.
- 26s. 8d. per thousand, on segars, except when imported direct from Great Britain or Ireland.
- 6d. per gallon on whale, seal, and fish oil.

Journal of Commerce.

Nine Persons killed by Lightning.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury furnishes that paper with the particulars of a dreadful thunder-storm which passed over the Combahee section of S. Carolina, on the 17th ult. attended with an awful destruction of human life.

Just previous to its bursting upon them, twenty of the negroes, belonging to the Hon. Henry Middleton, being crowded into a house, whither they had repaired as a place of refuge, were struck down by a vivid flash of lightning, and the following is the result of the stroke. Four of them escaped entirely—two were severely shocked—five were stunned, and horrible to relate, nine were killed upon the spot. The nine who were killed never moved or manifested any signs of animation, but presented a heap of mangled corpses. The five who were stunned, recovered their senses only after the expiration of an hour, and two who were only severely shocked did not lose their recollection. The visible and external marks were different according to the intensity of the stroke upon each. Those who were stunned, were and continued to be very much swollen and puffed up, especially in the extremities. The features and bodies of the killed, bloated and swollen to the full extent of the skin, were so disfigured, as nearly to obliterate the identity of the individual, and the blood uncoagulated poured from their noses and ears, and the muscles, as is usual, so entirely relaxed, as to permit the body to be fixed in any direction.—In two only of these was there any abrasion of the skin, and that slight, extending merely to the cuticle.

Extracts from the History of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—Concluded.

A CONDENSED VIEW

OF THE

LEHIGH NAVIGATION.

Kind of Navigation.	Size of the Canals.	Length in Pools.	Length in Canals.	Whole Length.	Feet of Lockage.	No. of Locks.	No. of Dams.	No. of Size of Locks.	Height of Dams.
Lower Grand Section. Slack water navigation from the river Delaware to Mauch Chunk.	60 feet at top, 45 at bottom, 5 feet deep.	Miles. 10.	Miles. 36.216 1000	Miles. 46.216 1000	360.87 100	46	8	22 by 100 feet lifts 6 to 13 feet.	6 to 16 feet.
Upper Grand Section from Mauch Chunk to Wright's Creek, slack water.	60 feet at top; 40 at bottom; 5 feet deep.	20.535 1000	5.520 1000	26.055 1000	599.83 100	29	20	20 by 100 feet lift 10 to 30 feet.	16 to 58 feet.
Slack water,	Totals,	30.535 1000	41.736 1000	72.271 1000	960.70 100	75	28	22 feet wide. 3 to 4 feet fall.	6 to 13 feet.
Upper Grand Section, from Wright's Creek to Stoddardsville. Descending navigation for lumber, with channels	18 inches deep.	.....	.....	12.296 1000	336.	3	3		
Total navigation, .....		.....	.....	84.567 1000	1296.70 100	78	31		

General Remarks.

The Locks on the Lower Section of the Lehigh Navigation average 7 2-10ths feet lift to each; at this rate, the Upper Section from Mauch Chunk to Wright's Creek, would have required 83 Locks, but the actual number, in consequence of the high lifts being adopted, is only 29, making a saving of 54 Locks. The total interruption or detention at each Lock may average 6 minutes or 12 minutes going

both ways, which would be 10½ hours for 54 Locks. Supposing one day to be thus gained by each boat making a trip up and down, by using the high lifts of the Upper Section instead of the common lifts, as in the Lower Section, the following would be the result, viz:

The cost of a boat of 100 tons, including the expenses of the crew, would be about 4 dollars per day, amounting in a season of 200 days to 800 dollars for each boat, which on 100 boats per day, a quantity much below the capacity of the Navigation, would make 80,000 dollars saving to the public per annum; there would also be a saving to the Company of 54 Lock tenders, at 200 dollars each, say 10,800 dollars—making a total saving of 90,800 dollars per annum.

The grading of the railroad from White Haven to the Susquehanna was put under contract in December, 1837, after a very thorough examination of the country, (which occupied the engineer, E. A. Douglas, Esq., several months,) to ascertain the most favorable location for it through the very rough country between the two rivers.

The line adopted for the railroad is 19.702 miles (say about nineteen miles and three quarters) from the Lehigh basin at White Haven to the basin on the North Branch Canal. The road generally is very favorable to the heavy trade which will be from the west eastward. The summit is overcome by three inclined planes, with stationary engines. The grade from the North Branch Canal is as follows:—

1.757 mile to foot of plane No. 3—49 to 55 feet per mile ascent.

0.066 " level.
0.908 " plane No. 3, 5 to 5.71-100 feet per 100 feet ascent.

0.291 mile to level.
0.715 " plane No. 2, 8.69-100 feet per 100 feet ascent.

0.545 mile to level.
0.826 " plane No. 1, 9.30-100 feet per 100 feet ascent.

4.644 mile to summit level.
0.502 " descent toward Lehigh, 189-1000 of a foot per mile.

9.448 " descent to White Haven, 47 to 60 feet per mile.

Owing to the cheapness of coal at the inclined planes, it is estimated that the cost of transporting a ton over them will not exceed three cents each plane, which is made up as follows:—

Interest on three engines, value

\$36,000, \$2,160

Wear and tear, 10 per cent.... 3,600

\$5,760

Coal, say 8 lbs. per } 140 } 340 horse
horse power per } 120 } power,
hour, } 80 }

is per day of 10 hours X 200 days.

2,430 tons a year, at \$1,..... \$2,430

3 engineers at 600,..... 1,800

9 hands, (2 at each plane and one fireman,) at \$1 each for

250 days,..... 2,250

Iron bands (for ropes,) cost say \$10,000,

and last four years, per year, 2,500

Interest on bands,..... 600

Business say 1,500 tons per day, or

300,000 tons per annum, \$15,340 equal 5.1-10 cts. per ton for the

3 planes equal to 1.7 cts. for each plane.

Wear of cars,..... .5

" of road,5

Oil,..... .3

Total cost, Cts. 3. per ton up each of the planes.

Allowing the other parts of the road to cost three cents per mile a ton for transportation, and one cent for toll, the whole distance will be travelled for eighty cents a ton, which is believed to be about as low, including toll, as any road in the United States can be used for. The disadvantage of planes and higher grades than some other roads is balanced by the planes being on the edge of the coal basin, where coal, which is the principal item of expense in common cases, can be had at about one-fifth of its value in Philadelphia.—Arrangements have been made at the planes to avoid the danger and delays sometimes attendant on them, on other roads.

The latest accounts from the engineer state that the part of the road from White Haven to Solomon's Gap, at the head of the inclined planes, a distance of fifteen miles, will, he expects, be passable by the 15th of July inst., (1840,) and the remaining five miles in all this year. The grading of these five miles, except two sections, will be finished by the 1st of August next, and the engines and rails are on the ground. The road will have strong iron T rails throughout, and will be completed in the best manner.

It is contemplated, when a large commercial business shall render it expedient, to pass loaded boats over the road, and thus avoid transhipment. At White Haven a basin is already constructed to accommodate the railroad trade; and the site is provided for one at Wilkesbarre, whenever the traffic of the North Branch Canal shall require it. The Nanticoke dam on the Susquehanna forms a fine pool of about four miles in length, admirably adapted to accommodate the trade which will descend the channels of that river, as it can there be arrested as it comes down by the freshets, and securely retained until it passes over the railroad.

Subscriptions were made to ten thousand and seventy-one shares of the new stock by the former stockholders, in proportion to their original shares, in September, 1839. The actual capital of the company was thus raised to \$1,503,550.

The completion of the railroad is all that now remains to be done under the requisitions of the acts of Assembly relative to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Their work will then be finished, and will embrace the slack-water navigation of the Lehigh from Easton to the mouth of Wright's Creek, seventy-two and a quarter miles; the descending navigation from Stoddartsville to Wright's Creek running the whole distance through the pine timber forests, twelve and a half miles, and the railroad of twenty miles connecting seventy-one miles of the Lehigh Navigation with the Pennsylvania Canal, the whole forming a line of improvement which is believed to be located at least as favorably for extended business, if not more favorably than any other line of equal extent in the United States. It is also believed that no line of the same extent presented greater natural obstructions to navigation, and that none can now be navigated at a cheaper rate per mile. Owing to the peculiar construction of the high lift locks in the upper section, they can be filled in as little, or less time than the common locks of ordinary lifts, and although they consume more water in passing the tonnage, it has been ascertained by drawing off the pond above White Haven, and then noting the time it took to fill up at a very dry season, that there is water enough flowing in the Lehigh at all times to fill one of the twenty feet lift locks every three minutes, even at the head of the slack-water navigation.

The navigation, in its present state, below Mauch Chunk, is capable of passing, for two hundred and twenty days annually, two Delaware Canal boats, side by side, loaded with one hundred and twenty tons, in either direction, every five minutes, or two hundred and sixteen boats, containing twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty tons, each way per day of eighteen hours; and for two hundred and twenty days, two million eight hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred tons in each direction. Above Mauch Chunk, the capacity of the navigation may be estimated, at present, at half that amount, in consequence of the width of the locks not admitting two Delaware Canal boats together, although they are capable of passing a boat, adapted to these locks, of one hundred and twenty tons burden. The Delaware Canal locks are only eleven feet wide.

The capacity of the railroad is limited by the planes. The present engines are calculated to be sufficient to pass three hundred thousand tons in two hundred days, working ten hours, or five hundred and fifty thousand tons, working eighteen hours, in two hundred and twenty days.

There would, however, be no difficulty in doubling the capacity of both navigation and railroad, whenever the trade may require it, at a very moderate expense.

The value of canals or railroads, after they are completed, depends upon the products and markets they lead to, the comparative expense of using them, and the comparative distances by them to market. In all these respects, it is believed, the Lehigh Navigation and Railroad are not excelled by any improvements of the kind in the United States. Connected as they are, at the eastern extremity, with the city of Philadelphia by the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal; by that, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal with the city of New York; and with this last city, also by the Morris Canal; and at the western extremity by the North Branch, the Chemung, and the Erie Canals, with Buffalo, and by the great western railroad through the southern counties of N. York, with Portland, both on Lake Erie, the Lehigh improvements form a very important link in one of the main lines to the interminable west. The North Branch Canal also connects the Lehigh improvements with the west branch of the Susquehanna, which at no distant day, will also form a main line of communication between New York and the great west. A boundless field is thus opened, that will furnish all kinds of agricultural productions to go eastward to the best two Atlantic markets; and a new way is prepared for those markets to send manufactures, and other articles of consumption, to this great country in return.

The distances, and a comparison of the expense of using the Lehigh improvements will now be shown.

Distances from Wilkesbarre.

	To Balt.	Phila.	N. York.
The distance from Wilkesbarre, by the Susquehanna, to tide at Havre-de-grace, is 196 miles,	256	276	385
From Wilkesbarre, by the Union Canal, to the east side of Philadelphia,		282	392
From Wilkesbarre, by the Lehigh and Morris Canal.			193
From Wilkesbarre, by the Lehigh and Delaware, to tide at Bristol, is 152 miles,	279	170	
and by Black's Eddy			218
The following shows the comparative cost of getting lumber from Wilkesbarre to Philadelphia by the Lehigh Works, and by the Susquehanna and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which is the route it now takes.			
From Wilkesbarre to Havre-de-grace, freight by the channels of the river,.....	\$1 75		
Risk or insurance, 10 per cent.....	1 00		
Freight from Havre-de-grace, to Philadelphia,.....	2 00		
Loading and unloading,.....	30		
	—\$5 05 per 1000 ft.		
From Wilkesbarre to Havre-de-grace, by canal, 196 miles, at 1½ cts. for toll and freight,.....	3 43		
Loading and unloading,.....	30		
Present freight from Havre-de-grace to Philadelphia,.....	2 00		
	—\$5 73 do. do.		
From Wilkesbarre to White Haven, by railroad, 20 miles, and loading and unloading,.....	1 00		
Freight as now paid, including toll, to Philadelphia, by			

Lehigh and Pennsylvania Canals,.....	3 00
Unloading,.....	15
	—\$4 15 do. do.

It thus appears that the distances are very much in favor of the Lehigh route to both Philadelphia and New York, and that lumber can be taken to either of those markets, by the Lehigh route, at a cost less by about twenty per cent. than by the route, which it now ordinarily pursues; and lumber, it must be recollected, from its bulk and weight, is probably the most unfavorable article on which the comparison can be made. If lumber can take this route with advantage every other article can do so with greater advantage.

General Table of Distances.

From Montezuma, on the Erie Canal, to New York, viz., By the Erie Canal,.....	365 miles,
“ Lehigh and Morris Canal,.....	389 “
“ Lehigh, Black’s Eddy, and Delaware and Raritan,.....	413 “
From Montezuma, on the Erie Canal, to Philadel- phia, by the Lehigh and Delaware Canal,.....	366 “
Elmira, by the railroad through the southern coun- ties in New York, is distant from Portland, on Lake Erie, 200 miles. At Portland the harbor was clear of ice this year one month earlier than the harbor of Buffalo.	
From Elmira, by Erie Canal, to New York,.....	444 “
“ “ Lehigh and Morris Canal, to New York,.....	312 “
From Elmira, by Lehigh and Delaware and Rari- tan, to N. York,.....	337 “
From Elmira, by Lehigh and Delaware division, to Philadelphia,.....	287 “

From the above it appears that it is about equally distant from Montezuma, by the Erie Canal, to New York, as from the same place to Philadelphia by the Lehigh route. Also, that from Elmira it is one hundred and thirty-two miles farther to New York by the Erie Canal than by the Lehigh route, and one hundred and fifty-seven miles farther than to Philadelphia.

From Northumberland, at the junction of the north and west Branches of the Susquehanna, the Lehigh route to New York is one-ninth nearer by the Delaware and Raritan Canal and one-fifth nearer by the Morris Canal than by any other canal routes.

From the mouth of the Juniata, the distance to New York by the Lehigh route and Morris Canal is about the same as by the Union Canal.

It may not be amiss here to mention that the route by the Lehigh, so far from taking tolls away from the Pennsylvania state improvements, as it has generally been supposed it would, will actually bring into use a greater number of miles of those improvements than the Union Canal. By taking Wilkesbarre, Northumberland, and the mouth of the Juniata for starting points, and supposing an equal tonnage to go from each to New York and Philadelphia by the Lehigh route, it will be found that thirty-five per cent. more miles will be travelled on the state canals than by the Union Canal route, and about the same number of miles as by the tide-water canal route.

The route from the western part of New York, by the Susquehanna and Lehigh, possesses the advantage of a more southern location than the Erie Canal, which will make the season of navigation longer by about one fifth, and will enable the western merchants to get their produce into market in the spring, and their return goods at home, by the time the Erie Canal is opened for navigation. The route also possesses the advantage of affording the choice of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York as the market for western produce; and the decision of the choice between the two latter need not be made before reaching Easton, on the Delaware, where the prices of the preceding day in both markets may be ascertained. This is an advantage which the Lehigh route possesses over all others, and will, no doubt be a powerful inducement to give it a preference over the Erie Canal. What portion of the great western trade, and of that of the Erie Canal, will

take this line, will depend upon the *cheapness of transportation* upon it; the distances, and southern location, and choice of markets, all being evidently in its favor. That the business of the west will, in a few years, be greater than both lines can accommodate, seems now scarcely to admit of a doubt. Hitherto the western states have consumed their own grain, and some of them have been importers, in consequence of the emigration westward increasing faster than the agricultural products of those states. The Canal Commissioners of New York stated, only a few years ago, that but one-seventeenth of the trade of the Erie Canal originated beyond the confines of New York. Now, some of these western states are pouring their agricultural products into the Erie Canal, and it is already found necessary to enlarge its dimensions to enable it to accommodate them.

It will be seen, on reference to the map, how large a proportion of the state of New York, which has, thus far, furnished sixteen-sevenths of the trade of the Erie Canal, lies nearer to Philadelphia and N. York by the Susquehanna and Lehigh route than to New York by the Erie Canal and North river. A large amount of tonnage from this section of country, and from the northern counties of Pennsylvania, has for many years, sought a market by the channels of the Susquehanna in arks, and on rafts, in preference to taking the northern route by the Erie Canal. This trade will unquestionably be diverted into the Lehigh channels, if distance, expense, and risk be at all taken into the consideration of its owners. Some idea of the amount of trade thus annually passing down the North Branch may be formed from the following certificate.

“ We the subscribers, from actual observation, are enabled to, and do hereby certify, that in six days, to wit, from the 18th to the 23d of May inst., there floated down the North Branch of the Susquehanna, past the village of Cattawissa, 2688 arks and 3480 rafts, the latter bearing top loading to the amount of at least 5040 tons.

CHRISTIAN BROBST,
ENASTUS GOODRICH,
HORACE GOODRICH,
JACOB DYER,
TENCH C. KINTZING, JR.”

“ *Cattawissa May 24, 1833.*”

The average weight of the arks and rafts was estimated by Mr. Brobst to be forty-five tons each, making the whole with the “top loading,” amount to 282,600 tons, or enough to load 94,200 railroad cars with three tons each.

This was the amount of tonnage which descended in only one freshet, several of which annually occur.

By a recent statement, the quantity of lumber which passes down the Susquehanna is equal to two hundred and fifty thousands of *thousand feet, board measure*, annually.

The eastern boundary of this great bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania approaches within about ten miles of the Susquehanna, both at Towanda, in Bradford County, and at Mahoopenny Creek, about forty miles below Towanda, and will make an important addition to the trade to be expected from the North Branch Canal. This coal is nearer to Philadelphia, and also to New York, than any other coal of that character, and can be got to those markets at a cheaper rate by the Lehigh.

Let us now look at some of the sources of business which are more closely allied to the Lehigh route.

The Coal Trade.

The Lehigh works open to the three anthracite coal fields the cheapest road to market. The trade in this article has already reached nearly eight hundred thousand tons, and must yet be considered only in its infancy. It must necessarily increase with the demands for domestic consumption by a rapidly increasing population, and new applications of it are constantly making to the purposes of manufactures and steamboats, which must extend the consumption of anthracite beyond all former anticipations. The following table will show the history of the trade from its commencement.

Quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to Market from the beginning of the Regular Anthracite Coal Business of Pennsylvania.

	From the Lehigh.	From the Schuylkill.	From the Lackawanna.	Unsold at end of the year.	Total sold.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1820	365	None.	None.	None.	365
1821	1,073	do.	do.	do.	1,073
1822	2,240	do.	do.	do.	2,240
1823	5,823	do.	do.	do.	5,823
1824	9,541	do.	do.	do.	9,541
1825	28,393	7,143	do.	do.	35,536
1826	31,280	16,265	do.	5,000	42,545
1827	32,074	31,241	do.	8,000	60,315
1828	30,232	52,070	do.	12,000	72,302
1829	25,110	78,705	10,000	18,000	107,815
1830	41,750	89,984	43,200	40,000	152,934
1831	40,966	78,005	56,000	None.	214,000
1832	70,000	209,051	85,000	70,000	294,050
1833	123,000	255,000	112,000	135,000	425,000
1834	106,244	226,692	47,000	120,000	394,986
1835	131,250	339,500	90,000	All sold.	680,750
1836	146,522	432,045	110,000	do.	690,567
1837	225,937	523,152	115,387	200,000	664,476
1838	214,211	433,876	64,110	200,000	712,196
1839	221,850	442,607	118,000	200,000	782,458

The depressed state of manufactures, and of business, generally, for several years past, has of course prevented that enlargement of the coal business that would, otherwise, have taken place. The earlier part of this history shows the reason why so small a proportion of the trade has hitherto been done on the Lehigh. The Schuylkill was in full operation with a slack-water navigation for a number of years, while the Lehigh could only be used with temporary boats adapted to the channels of the Delaware river; and these boats required a particular arrangement for getting the lumber and building them, which could not be afforded by individuals working on a small scale. The consequence was, that persons desirous of embarking in the coal business located themselves on the Schuylkill in great numbers, and thus had great advantages over the single office of the company in effecting sales and procuring a market. This disparity of production, however, it is believed, is likely soon to be removed by the operations of the various companies which have established themselves on the Lehigh, who will be able to offer terms for their coal more favorable than those of their competitors.

SUMMARY

Of the Property and Business Prospects of the Company.

They own the following property:—

1. The eastern end of the first coal region, with the improvements thereon, capable of supplying coal of the best quality at the rate of a million of tons annually for a century.
2. The water power of the Lehigh, sufficient to drive two hundred furnaces for smelting ore; which would require, annually, to keep them in operation, 1,000,000 tons of coal, 1,500,000 tons of ore, and 500,000 tons of limestone.
3. The strips of land along the navigation, in most cases, which will be required to use the water power upon.
4. The land in all the leading places along their works necessary for town plots as places of business, as South Easton, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, and Nesquehoning.
5. The slack-water navigation (seventy-two miles) and descending navigation (twelve miles) of the Lehigh. The former calculated for boats of 120 to 150 tons, and capable of passing more than 2,500,000 tons annually, connecting with the railroad to Wilkesbarre. The descending naviga-

tion penetrating into the immense forests of white pine and other lumber.

6. The railroad of 20 miles connecting the slack-water navigation of the Lehigh with the Pennsylvania Canal, along the north branch of the Susquehanna. Fifteen miles of this road are now in use, and the remaining five miles will be passable in a few months, and capable of transporting more than 500,000 tons a year. Its capacity can be readily increased as business may require it. A reference to the map will show the connexions of the railroad and navigation, with the markets to the south-east, and with Lake Erie at Buffalo and at Portland, or Dunkirk, to the north-west, and with the West Branch and Juniata Canals to the south-west. This road will, with a little arrangement, be capable of transporting loaded boats without transhipment.

The following property depends upon the Lehigh improvements for its whole value, as being the only outlet to market.

1. Ninety thousand acres of coal land, in the middle or second coal region.

2. Three hundred thousand acres of pine timber land, estimated to cut more than five millions of thousand feet of lumber.

The following districts can send their produce to New York or Philadelphia by the Lehigh route cheaper than by any other route:—

1. Fifty thousand acres of the third, or Wyoming coal field, and the produce generally of the Upper North Branch. By the Lehigh route the distance from the North Branch Canal at Wilkesbarre to Philadelphia is 100 miles less, and to New York 168 miles less than by any other route.

2. The bituminous coal field, near Towanda and Mahopenny, which is the nearest coal of this description to Philadelphia and New York.

3. Fourteen counties up the Susquehanna, and in the south-western part of New York. These counties now contain about 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

4. The west branch of the Susquehanna. The trade from Northumberland can reach New York, by the Lehigh route, in less distance by from one-eighth to one-fifth than by any other route.

5. From the mouth of Juniata Canal to New York is nearer by the Lehigh and Morris Canals than by any other route.

Additional Sources of Business.

1. The connexion of the works of the company with New York and Philadelphia, and through them with all the Atlantic ports, will afford a most extensive market for coal, lumber, iron, and other products which will take this route. The population within ten miles of tide water, and which will eventually become consumers of coal, is now more than four millions. The population of England, where coal is the only fuel, consumes at the rate of one ton of coal per annum to each individual. This will afford a criterion to judge what will eventually be the consumption of coal in this country.

2. The immense country drained by the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, exceeding 1,500,000 square miles in extent, intersected by 1721 miles of canals, now constructed and being constructed, and by 8400 miles of natural steamboat navigation, and now containing a population of about 6,000,000 souls, has but two natural outlets to market for all its productions; the one by New Orleans, subject to the fevers of a tropical climate, and a temperature which speedily destroys agricultural products and injures many other species of merchandise; the other by the St. Lawrence, 4000 miles from New Orleans, and locked up for more than half the year by ice and dense fogs. Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia have, for many years, endeavored to get a middle communication by canal or railroad with this vast interior country between the two outlets already mentioned. Pennsylvania has effected it by canal, with a short railroad over the dividing summit. New York succeeded in a water conveyance throughout. The Pennsylvania improvements have been extended by the tide-water canal to within the reach of Baltimore, both by water

and railroad, at Port Deposit. The New York Canal is also reached, at Albany, by a railroad from Boston. The *Lehigh* improvements will now be connected with the Erie Canal at Montezuma, leading to Buffalo; and at Elmira, with the great western railroad through New York, leading to Dunkirk or Portland, on Lake Erie; and will form a *cheaper, shorter, and more southern route* to Philadelphia, from these points on Lake Erie, than by the Erie Canal to either New York or Boston, or than by the Susquehanna Canal to tide-water, and about equally short with the Erie Canal route to New York, with the advantage of the choice of Philadelphia or New York as a market. And these cities are considered the best markets for the produce of the west, and have hitherto supplied the principal portion of the merchandise demanded by the west in return.

The five principal points through which the trade of the west will be carried are Cleveland, Pittsburg, Erie, Portland, and Buffalo. The trade of Cleveland and Pittsburg may go by Juniata to Philadelphia and New York, as the nearest, though not the cheapest route. That by Erie, Portland and Buffalo will take one of the routes through New York, and be divided between them and the Pennsylvania improvements through the *Lehigh*, in their passage to Philadelphia and New York. By reference to the table of distances and map, it will be seen that the *Lehigh* works form a link in the chain of improvements for carrying this great trade, of as much importance as any other link in the great whole.

3. The very large quantities of iron ore found on the *Lehigh* and Morris Canals, with the limestone, coal, and water power will inevitably produce an immense amount of tonnage for the *Lehigh*, independent of all other business. No other business can probably be found which produces so much freight for a navigation as the manufacture of iron.—To make a ton of pigs will require about two tons of coal, two to three tons of ore, and a half to one ton of limestone, or about five tons of freight for each ton of pigs. And the conversion of the pigs into bar iron will also create freights equal to three or four tons for each ton of iron. The *Lehigh Company* will not only derive an income from the tolls on the iron manufacture, but also from the profits on the sales of water power, coal, and iron ore, all of which they own in abundance.

Railroad Dividends.—Lowell, July 1, 4 per cent. for 6 months; Nashua and Lowell, July 1, 4, per cent. for 6 months; Taunton Branch, July 1, 3 per cent. for 6 months; Eastern, July 6, \$2 per share for 9 months; Eastern, N. H., July 6, \$2 per share, first dividend; Worcester, July 20, \$3 per share for 6 months; Providence, August 1, \$3 per share for 6 months; Norwich and Worcester, August 1, \$1 25 per share for 3 months; Boston and Portland, August 1, \$1 50 per share for 3 months.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

Dividends.—The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars on each share, payable on the 1st of August at the Phenix Bank in this city, to those whose stock is registered in New York.

The Pine Plains Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, payable on the first of August.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad, three per cent. payable at the office of R. H. Winslow, 54 Wall street, on the 20th inst.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Co. has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. payable the first of August.

Cincinnati Dividends.—The following half yearly dividends have been declared: Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, \$4, per share; Lafayette Bank \$4, per share.

Fire Departments' Insurance Company, 5 per cent.

Cincinnati Insurance Company, 8 per cent; Ohio Trust Company, 3½ per cent.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad

Company declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 10 of August.

Dividends.—The Long Island Insurance Company, six per cent. payable on the 15th inst.

The Planters and Merchants' Bank of Mobile have declared a half yearly dividend of three per cent.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—The Directors of this company on the first Monday of July declared a dividend for the previous three months, being the first three months of their operation, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of August. The net profits during the three months were \$20,775 50.

The Exchange Bank of Hartford has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last 6 months.

Little Rock, (Ark.) June 24.—The first Suicide.—A man named Flussur, a Bohemian by birth, committed suicide at the Western Exchange Hotel, on Monday evening last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The report of a pistol was heard from his chamber, where a person immediately proceeded, who found him lying on the floor perfectly dead, within a minute after the discharge. The cause supposed to have been pecuniary want, although we understand he was generally of a cheerful habit. He has a wife and child living in New Orleans, having been married at Chicago, where he resided for some time. This we believe is the first case of suicide ever committed in this city.—*Gazette*.

Barbarous.—Flogging of Livingston, the Mutineer.—The sentence of the court martial was executed upon Livingston, on board the North Carolina, on Monday. One hundred and twenty lashes on his bare back was the sentence of the Court, and the finding was approved by the President. The punishment was bestowed with great heartiness by the boat-swain's mate, and submitted to by the prisoner, not only without complaining or flinching, but with perfect indifference. He is a man of great muscle, and immense power of endurance, and while on board the Ontario, he proposed receiving two dozen lashes, rather than to have his grog stopped for a couple of days. While on his trial, Com. Perry, at the instance of another member of the Court, directed that he should be furnished with a seat, supposing that standing for several successive hours every day, must be painful to him, but Livingston rejected the proffered kindness, and stood firm and erect through the whole trial. After the sentence of the court was known, some humane individuals suggested the propriety of petitioning the President to mitigate the severity of the punishment; but Livingston spurned the idea, and said he was ready to take it all.

N. Y. Herald.

Okra Cotton.—This species of cotton has now established amongst the planters of that part of Alabama, where it was first discovered and most extensively cultivated, an undisputed superiority over all other varieties of the short staple. The yield to the acre is extraordinary, and the staple finer, while its turn out from the gin head is still more astonishing. On good land the product is 3,000 pounds to the acre.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

Department of State, }
Washington, August 3, 1840. }

The following is a translation of a decree issued by the Government of New Grenada, Bogota, March 18th, 1840.

DECREE.

For the period of ten years, from and after the date of this decree, boards, shingles, bricks, and other materials requisite for the building of houses at the port of Chagres, will be admitted into that port, free from all duties of import or alcabala (duty on sales.)

Census of Massachusetts.

Census of the several towns in the commonwealth, as existing on the 1st day of May, 1840.

[Published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, agreeably to direction of the Governor and Council.]

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Towns.	Population.
Boston,	83,979
Chelsea,	2,182

2 towns. 86,161

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Amesbury,	2,580	Marblehead,	5,539
Andover,	4,951	Methuen,	2,232
Beverly,	4,686	Middleton,	642
Boxford,	908	Newbury,	3,889
Bradford,	2,153	Newburyport,	7,124
Danvers,	5,140	Rockport,	2,738
Essex,	1,432	Rowley,	1,230
Georgetown,	1,553	Salem,	15,162
Gloucester,	6,394	Salisbury,	2,696
Hamilton,	823	Saugus,	1,202
Haverhill,	4,373	Topsfield,	1,067
Ipswich,	2,958	Wenham,	693
Lynn,	9,075	West Newbury,	1,553
Lynnfield,	689		
Manchester,	1,266	28	94,748

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Acton,	1,126	Medford,	2,275
Ashby,	1,242	Natick,	1,282
Bedford,	901	Newton,	3,027
Billerica,	1,527	Pepperell,	1,541
Boxborough,	440	Reading,	2,187
Brighton,	1,405	Sherburne,	1,014
Burlington,	510	Shirley,	966
Cambridge,	8,127	South Reading,	1,500
Carlisle,	563	Stoneham,	1,007
Charlestown,	10,872	Stow,	1,205
Chelmsford,	1,595	Sudbury,	1,376
Concord,	1,800	Tewksbury,	880
Dracut,	2,222	Townsend,	1,764
Dunstable,	587	Tyngsborough,	820
Framingham,	2,965	Waltham,	2,593
Groton,	2,085	Watertown,	1,896
Holliston,	1,734	Wayland,	954
Hopkinton,	2,262	West Cambridge,	1,338
Lexington,	1,559	Westford,	1,426
Lincoln,	711	Weston,	1,053
Littleton,	929	Wilmington,	831
Lowell,	20,981	Woburn,	2,931
Malden,	2,350		
Marlborough,	2,092	46	104,451

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Ashburnham,	1,653	North Brookfield,	1,468
Athol,	1,568	Oakham,	1,030
Auburn,	619	Oxford,	1,656
Barre,	2,738	Paxton,	665
Berlin,	772	Petersham,	1,812
Bolton,	1,182	Phillipston,	877
Boylston,	812	Princeton,	1,332
Brookfield,	2,306	Royalston,	1,635
Charlton,	2,060	Rutland,	1,275
Dana,	685	Shrewsbury,	1,473
Douglas,	1,603	Southborough,	1,134
Dudley,	1,333	Southbridge,	1,991
Fitchburg,	2,570	Spencer,	1,557
Gardner,	1,238	Sterling,	1,653
Grafton,	2,877	Sturbridge,	1,886
Hardwick,	1,775	Sutton,	2,330
Harvard,	1,571	Templeton,	1,745

Holden,	1,880	Upton,	1,479
Hubbardston,	1,764	Uxbridge,	1,948
Lancaster,	2,013	Warren,	1,280
Leicester,	1,656	Webster,	1,346
Leominster,	2,000	Westborough,	1,616
Lunenburg,	1,218	West Boylston,	1,202
Mendon,	3,536	Westminster,	1,660
Milford,	1,795	Winchendon,	1,679
Millbury,	2,129	Worcester,	7,060
New Braintree,	763		
Northborough,	1,221	55	93,462
Northbridge,	1,336		

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Amherst,	2,415	Norwich,	746
Belchertown,	2,505	Pelham,	1,000
Chesterfield,	1,204	Plainfield,	986
Cummington,	1,214	Prescott,	781
Easthampton,	724	South Hadley,	1,422
Enfield,	931	Southampton,	1,158
Goshen,	563	Ware,	1,955
Granby,	950	Westhampton,	752
Greenwich,	850	Williamsburg,	1,289
Hadley,	1,840	Worthington,	1,185
Hatfield,	915		
Middlefield,	1,395	23	30,392
Northampton,	3,672		

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Blandford,	1,512	Russell,	1,000
Brimfield,	1,434	Southwick,	1,211
Chester,	1,412	Springfield,	11,013
Granville,	1,284	Tolland,	587
Holland,	436	Walce,	718
Longmeadow,	1,266	Westfield,	3,640
Ludlow,	1,365	West Springfield,	3,707
Monson,	2,102	Wilbraham,	1,846
Montgomery,	656		
Palmer,	2,150	18	37,339

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Ashfield,	1,579	Monroe,	260
Bernardston,	924	Montague,	1,288
Buckland,	1,110	New Salem,	1,275
Charlemont,	1,181	Northfield,	1,658
Colrairie,	1,930	Orange,	1,492
Conway,	1,394	Rowe,	700
Deerfield,	1,934	Shelburne,	1,034
Erving,	294	Shutesbury,	997
Gill,	778	Sunderland,	698
Greenfield,	1,754	Warwick,	1,154
Hawley,	931	Wendell,	844
Heath,	904	Whately,	1,104
Leverett,	896		
Leyden,	646	26	28,759

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Adams,	3,639	New Marlborough,	1,619
Alford,	519	Otis,	1,158
Becket,	1,128	Peru,	610
Cheshire,	954	Pittsfield,	4,060
Clarksburg,	403	Richmond,	1,052
Dalton,	1,143	Sandisfield,	1,451
Egremont,	1,036	Savoy,	913
Florida,	435	Sheffield,	2,322
Great Barrington,	2,690	Stockbridge,	1,981
Hancock,	958	Tyringham,	1,402
Hinsdale,	950	Washington,	830
Lanesborough,	1,048	West Stockbridge,	1,330
Lee,	2,281	Williamstown,	2,076
Lenox,	1,323	Windsor,	872
Mount Washington,	470		
New Ashford,	229	30	40,882

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.			
Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Bellingham,	1,045	Milton,	1,684
Braintree,	2,118	Needham,	1,479
Brookline,	1,123	Quincy,	3,309
Canton,	1,928	Randolph,	3,232
Cohasset,	1,411	Roxbury,	8,310
Dedham,	3,157	Sharon,	1,066
Dorchester,	4,458	Stoughton,	2,062
Dover,	514	Walpole,	1,465
Foxborough,	1,294	Weymouth,	3,630
Franklin,	1,720	Wrentham,	2,902
Medfield,	846		
Medway,	2,051	22	50,804

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.			
Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Attleborough,	3,620	Pawtucket,	2,119
Berkley,	951	Raynham,	1,319
Dartmouth,	4,091	Rehoboth,	2,036
Dighton,	1,417	Seekonk,	1,831
Easton,	2,076	Somerset,	1,047
Fairhaven,	3,985	Swansey,	1,421
Fall River,	6,451	Taunton,	7,524
Freetown,	1,757	Westport,	2,644
Mansfield,	1,346		
New Bedford,	12,585	19	59,774
Norton,	1,554		

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.			
Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Abington,	3,144	Middleborough,	5,006
Bridgewater,	2,081	North Bridgewater,	2,625
Carver,	999	Pembroke,	1,239
Duxbury,	2,741	Plymouth,	5,180
East Bridgewater,	1,944	Plympton,	861
Halifax,	739	Rochester,	3,986
Hanover,	1,478	Scituate,	3,720
Hanson,	1,065	Wareham,	2,002
Hingham,	3,489	West Bridgewater,	1,211
Hull,	217		
Kingston,	1,395	21	46,786
Marshfield,	1,664		

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.			
Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Barnstable,	4,297	Provincetown,	2,101
Brewster,	1,471	Sandwich,	3,620
Chatham,	2,278	Truro,	1,916
Dennis,	2,792	Wellfleet,	2,306
Eastham,	944	Yarmouth,	2,520
Falmouth,	2,604		
Harwich,	2,860	13	31,662
Orleans,	1,953		

COUNTY OF DUKES.			
Towns.	Population.		
Chilmark,	544		
Edgartown,	1,803		
Tisbury,	1,513		
3 towns.	3,860		

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.	
Town.	Population.
Nantucket,	9,512

1. AGGREGATE OF THE COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population.
Suffolk,	86,161
Essex,	94,748
Middlesex,	104,451
Worcester,	93,462
Hampshire,	30,392
Hampden,	37,339
Franklin,	23,759
Berkshire,	40,882
Norfolk,	50,804
Bristol,	59,774

Plymouth,	46,786
Barnstable,	31,662
Dukes County,	3,860
Nantucket,	9,512
14.	718,592

The Act directing the taking of the Census, contains the following proviso, viz:—State paupers and convicts in the State Prison, shall not be numbered: Also, the inmates of the several hospitals, jails, and houses of correction, and the students in colleges, academies, and high schools, shall not be numbered in the Census of Towns to which they do not belong.

Arrival of the First Boat with Tioga Coal by the Canal at Albany.

The arrival of the first cargo of Blossburgh Coal, per boat Experiment, Capt. Cooper, eight days from Corning, renders it perhaps a proper time to note a few particulars concerning it.

The present cargo we are told, is of that kind best adapted for smith's use and for generating steam.

The mines from which this coal is taken, are situated on the head waters of the Tioga river, in Tioga county, Pa.—Here also, in the heart of the coal region, is situated the village of Blossburgh.

From the mines, the Tioga river and valley descend northwardly into the state of New York: the river emptying into the Chemung, not far from the village of Corning, in Steuben county.

The villages of Corning and Blossburgh are about 38 miles distant from each other; but are united by a railroad running down the valley. A depot for the sale of coal is established at Corning, where the coal is delivered by the Arbon coal company and sold at \$3 50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Corning is situated at the head of the Chemung canal, and is accessible to boats from all parts of the state. It is distant from Albany 299 miles, from Troy 292 from Schenectady 269, Utica 198, Syracuse 128, Oswego 160, Montezuma 91, Geneva 73, Rochester 158, Buffalo 253.

The rate of toll on mineral coal, is two mills per mile per 1000 lbs. At this rate, the toll on a ton of coal from Corning to Albany, is \$1 03.—Freights have been taken for the same distance including tolls at \$3 50.

There is an agency for the sale of Blossburgh coal in this city (Albany,) and here we understand the price for coal is the same as at Corning, with the addition only of actual charges for freight, tolls, &c. viz: from \$7 to 7 50 per ton, by the cargo.

The bituminous coals brought to these markets from Virginia, for several years past, it is known, have become depreciated. The public have long wanted a good article of uniform quality, such as may be depended on. This desideratum, it is confidently affirmed by its friends, the Blossburgh coal supplies.

This coal was first discovered at an early period by a Benjamin Patterson, while crossing the country with a party of German emigrants. In the course of a hunting excursion, he found the coal on the top of a hill where the wind had blown over the trees by the roots. But it was De Witt Clinton who first called the public attention to the subject. In his message to the legislature in 1827, he says "bituminous coal has been found in the state of Pennsylvania, within 20 miles of the state line, near the Tioga river, which when the Seneca Lake shall be opened, can be delivered in Albany, by means of the Erie canal, on very reasonable terms."—*Albany Argus.*

Resumption of Specie Payments by the Charleston Banks.—The Charleston Patriot states, that the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, the South Carolina Bank, the Union Bank, the State Bank, and the South-western Railroad Bank of Charleston, had resolved to resume specie payments forthwith. The Bank of Charleston and the Bank of the State, not having suspended specie payments, all the Banks in Charleston now pay specie.

Effects of the Storm at N. Y.

Since our last we have collected the following brief accounts of various effects of the terrible storm of Monday the 3d instant. That there are no more losses of life to record is next to a miracle.

It is stated that a man was killed on Brooklyn Heights, but the report, like many which appeared in one of the small papers of yesterday morning, is doubtless mere fiction.

A house in Duane street, near the Shakespeare, was struck, and two persons stunned. One early recovered, the other was so palsied in one arm and side that it was several hours before he recovered the use of his limbs.

The schooner *Actress*, from St. Johns, N. B., bound to Philadelphia, put into this port in distress, having lost fore and mainmast, jib boom, &c. in the storm.

The foremast of the ship *Orpheus*, in Peck slip was struck. The engraving establishment of Dugan & Gimber, in Nassau street near Fulton, was struck, and both the gentlemen stunned. One of the persons employed in the Anti-Slavery office in Clinton Hall, was also stunned. Very many persons in the streets, and in buildings on various parts of the Island received violent shocks, but to the hour of going to press we heard of no deaths in this city by lightning.

A church near 29th street and the Bowery was struck and slightly injured.

The Bank of the State of New York, in Wall street, received some injury.

A humble dwelling, on the water works, near Yorkville, was struck.

From the express of yesterday we cut the following:

A liberty pole 220 feet high, the largest in the city, erected a short time since at the expense of \$600, in the second ward, on the corner of York and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning and so badly shivered as to compel the authorities of the city to order it to be cut down. The lightning then passed into the cellar of the building at the corner adjoining the liberty pole, and escaped through the yard, destroying every thing in its course. A man was in the act of hitching a horse to the pole when it was struck. The horse was thrown down, but not killed; the man escaped uninjured. The three story brick house of Mr. J. Lamberton, 125 Sands street, was struck by lightning, the chimney was knocked off, and in its fall passed through the roof of the adjoining house, lodging on the kitchen floor. A child of Mr. Lamberton was standing against the door frame, and the fluid struck him on the foot, burnt the shoe from his foot, injuring him slightly. The house of Mr. Collier, in Jackson street was also struck. The fluid passed down the chimney, shattered the room through which it passed, and a child, three years of age, belonging to a Mrs. Grady, who occupied the basement, was instantly killed. Three boys who had run for a shelter from the storm, under a tree in Hicks street, were knocked down and injured, one of whom we were told died a short time afterward. Several horses were thrown down in the street, the drivers escaping uninjured. A butcher in the Eastern market, not far from one of the injured houses, while in the act of cutting a steak, received so severe a shock in his legs as to fancy some one struck him with a stick. A woman was also struck senseless in Front street, but afterwards recovered.—*N. Y. Daily Sun.*

The Sultane struck by lightning.

The Muscat ship *Sultane*, which was to have sailed for home on Monday, has been delayed a short time in consequence of being struck by lightning during the storm of that day, when she was lying outside of the North Carolina. Two of the masts were very much shivered—the upper parts so much so that new topmasts had to be substituted. The fluid also struck the tin box in which was inclosed the magnificent row boat built by order of the President as a present to the Imaum, and split the box from one end to the other, passing out through the bottom of the box, in which it made a hole a couple of inches in diameter. The boat

was not in the slightest degree injured. After leaving the box, the fluid separated, and escaped in various directions, doing considerable damage to the decks and rigging in its course. A number of hands from the Navy Yard, were yesterday engaged in repairing the damage done, and she will probably be got in sailing order again to-day. Seven of her crew had deserted, and a diligent search was being made for them yesterday. One had been retaken when we last heard from her.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Treasury Notes.

Treasury Department,
Aug. 3, 1840. }

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838 and 2d March 1839,..... \$19,567,086 22
Of this amount there has been redeemed... 19,265,822 92

Leaving outstanding the sum of \$301,263 30
Amount issued under the act of 31st March, 1840,..... \$3,374,068 28
Of that issue there has been redeemed,..... 171,394 50

Leaving of that issue outstanding..... \$3,175,673 78

Aggregate outstanding,..... \$3,476,937 08

Statement of Treasury Notes issued under the authority of the act of 31st March, 1840, from the 21st to 31st of July 1840, prepared in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 21st July, 1840.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.				Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000		
At 2 per ct.	152	120	26	.....	1 of \$82 65	\$32,682 65
5 " "	393	277	176	126	6 of 487 69	260,837 69
5 2-5 "	...	.....	.....	7	.....	7,000 00
						300,520 34

Redeemed of all issues during the same period.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.				Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000		
At one mill per cent.	5	120	....	....	.....	\$450
At 2 per ct.	12	17	1	....	.....	2,800
5 " "	17	4	3	....	.....	2,750
6 " "	30	37	4	2	.....	9,200
						\$15,200

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of Treasury.

Power of Machinery.—It is calculated that two hundred human arms with machines, now manufacture as much cotton as twenty millions of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago. It is further calculated that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced by British workmen, with the aid of machines, is so great, that it would require, without that aid, four hundred millions of workmen.

Interesting Geological Memoranda.

A correspondent of the Hartford Observer writes as follows, from Thomasville, Geo.

The Chattahoochee, a large river, taking its rise in the northern extremity of the State, and emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and for nearly two hundred miles constituting the boundary line between Georgia, and Alabama, is remarkable for the formidable height of its banks. From the point where it becomes the boundary line, its course is directly south, and along the back of a ridge, from which the waters flow off east and west. With the exception of the Flint river—after its junction with which it takes the name of the Appalachicola—no stream of any magnitude finds its way into the Chattahoochee. It is a rapid river, and, by its ever-wearing action upon the rock which forms its bed, has, in the lapse of ages, sunk its channel to the depth of twenty, fifty, and, in some sections, one hundred feet.—So far down is the river below the earth's surface, that the traveller, in ascending it from the Gulf, finds himself, for a considerable part of the distance, shut in between two high perpendicular walls, with no possibility of catching a view of the scenery along the shores, any more than if he were enclosed by the walls of a prison. In many places, too, the stream is compressed within narrow limits, and one of the steamers which ply between Columbus and the Gulf, might pass along, and the people, above, have no intimation except "by the hearing of the ear," of what was taking place.—And had they never heard or seen such a thing as a steamboat, they might easily imagine, that the sound which reached their ears, was the heavy, labored breathing of some huge sea monster, toiling his way up the stream.

Among the curiosities which have attracted my attention, is the great number of natural wells, or "sinks," scattered through this limestone region. They are formed by the action of the water upon the rock beneath, by which means, it is gradually worn and washed away, till the superincumbent earth caves in, and forms, sometimes a deep, round bowl, which, after a heavy rain, may be seen filled with water. By degrees, this water sinks into the earth, and helps to carry on the washing and mining process below. Thus, by little and little, the bowl becomes deeper and deeper, till it reaches a depth, perhaps, of twenty or thirty feet. Some of these wells are a number of rods in diameter, at the mouth, while others do not exceed a few yards. There is an unusually deep one, of the latter description, not far from this village. It terminates in a spring or rather a powerful stream, so deep and swift, that all efforts to sound it have proved unsuccessful. The water has a peculiar and disagreeable taste, and is so cold, that it is considered dangerous to drink of it, in a hot summer's day.

I may mention, as another peculiar feature of the country, that the natural springs are more copious than I ever saw, elsewhere; nor do I remember, in the accounts of travellers in other parts of the world, any thing equal to it. It is nothing uncommon, to find one of these fountains pouring out a stream of water, of sufficient volume, to turn the largest grist-mill and saw-mill. Again, I have seen a stream six or eight rods in width, and deep enough to float a small steamboat, all the product of a single spring. The St. John's river, which divides East Florida from Georgia, is, I am told by my physicians, a full quarter of a mile wide, at its very source. Instead of setting out upon its tributary journey to the ocean, a small rill, it moves off, at once, a bold broad river.

Such facts as these furnish, I think, a satisfactory solution to questions which have been asked respecting the nature and origin of certain springs which are found off the Florida coast, boiling up with great force, from the bottom of the sea. Suppose the St. John's river, instead of emerging from its hidden course, at the point where it does, had found its outlet in the bed of the ocean—should we not have witnessed precisely the same results? But when, in addition to this, we take into consideration the fact, that the waters of these ocean springs, have the same cold, and blue tinge, as have those of the springs just described, I do not see that room is left for any further doubt,

A large Turtle.—A turtle of extraordinary size was captured on Sunday last in the Chesapeake. He was first discovered just astern of the schooner Wasp, Captain John Williams, about five o'clock in the afternoon, sporting in the bay, about five miles above the mouth of Chester river, and was brought too by a charge of moulded shot which struck his head and glanced off. He manifested some disapprobation at such a salute, but continued in the vicinity till another charge was delivered, which perforated his head, and made a large fracture in the skull bone. He now made off, and was quickly followed by the Wasp's boat, in company with that of the Independent Eagle, Captain Jas. Owens, with harpoons &c., in hot pursuit; the turtle, however, led them a chase of about eight miles, when he was harpooned in the right flank, and after considerable difficulty despatched, and towed to the schooners. The tackle of both vessels, and the strength of all hands, was requisite to get him on board. We saw him yesterday, and he was measured in our presence. His dimensions—from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, eight feet; from the tip of one fin to the tip of the other, nine feet; at the widest part, from the side or edge of the shell over the back to the other edge, seven feet.—He is quite black, both skin and shell, the latter being fluted longitudinally, and adhering to the skin at the shoulders, thus not permitting the head to be drawn within it. The animal is supposed to be of the soft shell species, the shell presenting rather the appearance of solidified jelly than the firm substance of the green turtle's shell. The creature would be a curiosity, we should suppose, any where, from its enormous size, but it is certainly a rarity in our waters. Its weight is supposed to be about one thousand pounds.

Baltimore American.

N. Y. State Bonds.

Gentlemen:—I think the sale of the State Bonds, 5 per cent. stock, having 18 years to run at 90, is improperly represented. Several of the papers consider the sale to be about equal to \$104 for a 6 per cent. stock. But so far is this from being true, that it will appear that it is not equal to \$100 for a 6 per cent. stock. For, \$100 borrowed at 6 per cent., will cost, principal and interest, in 18 years, \$208; while \$100, 5 per cent. bonds, 18 years, sold for 90, will cost, principal and interest, \$211 09—which is more than 6 per cent. A bond of \$100, 18 years, at 6 per cent., if sold for 104, would amount, principal and interest, to about \$253 85—or would be equal to paying an interest of about 5½ per cent.

As to the bonds lately sold at 90, the cost to the State will be as follows:—A bond of \$100, 18 years, 5 per cent., sold at 90, will amount, principal and interest, to \$190—viz:

$$5 \times 18 = 90 \times 100 = 190$$

But \$90 at 6 per cent. interest for 18 years, will amount, principal and interest, to \$187 20; for, 6 per cent. on \$90 for one year, is \$5 40; and—

$$5 \times 40 = 100 \times 18 = 90 = 187 \text{ } 20 = 100$$

Showing a difference in favor of borrowing at 6 per cent., of \$1 80 on every \$90, for 18 years.

The reckoning is made more simple by taking an even number of years, viz:—A bond of \$100, at 5 per cent., 10 years, amounts to \$150; but if sold at 90, then \$90 at 6 per cent., 10 years, amounts to only \$144.

Again:—For 20 years, a bond of \$100 gives

$$5 \times 20 = 100 \times 100 = 200$$

but, sold at \$90, then 6 per cent. on \$90 is \$5 40 and;

$$5 \times 40 = 100 \times 20 = 108 \times 90 = 198;$$

being consequently \$2 in favor of the borrower on every \$90 for 20 years, at 6 per cent.

You will observe, that the difference of time is an important item in a bond that is sold for less than par.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Missouri Hemp.—The Maysville Eagle, of Wednesday week, states that 50 tons of Missouri hemp, for the Maysville Bagging Factory, was landed at the wharf the day before.

CHINA TRADE.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports from China, annually, from 1821 to 1839, giving the articles separately.

Document continued from page 61.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	Specimens of botany.	Furs undressed.	Wood unmanufactured, and dye.	Hides and skins.	Copper, in bars, &c.	Specie—gold and silver.	COTTONS.	
							Nankeens.	Other manufactures of.
1821	....	\$48,110	....	....	....	....	\$298,079.	\$263
1822	....	50	....	\$507	....	\$500	758,371	67
1823	....	1,208	....	87,601	\$38,475	22,036	595,684	288
1824	....	2,520	....	....	....	....	177,015	....
1825	\$12	....	\$520	53	....	....	310,548	66
1826	36	19,622	300	....	....	....	274,970	25
1827	....	....	350	....	....	....	172,668	....
1828	70	....	919	....	....	24,390	304,674	....
1829	45	....	443	2,253	....	....	452,873	....
1830	15	....	....	....	....	9,194	176,739	3
1831	78	....	35	200	22	24,100	87,184	30
1832	20	....	183	896	68,871	25,932	95,072	1,335
1833	125	3,500	....	500	79,953	6,400	30,339	8,750
1834	96	....	10	....	....	....	46,845	8,920
1835	362	....	....	....	....	....	6,433	....
1836	112	168	1,415	398	210	50	28,348	12
1837	771	17,000	902	....	....	....	35,990	1,237
1838	504	4,360	....	....	138	4,000	27,049	....
1839	....	200	....	....	66,830	....	2,379	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	Silks.	Watches.	Jewellery.	Glassware.	Iron and steel—manufactures of.	Chinaware.	Wood—manufactures of.	Raw silk.
1821	\$1,317,846	....	\$752	....	....	\$13,278	....	....
1822	2,389,210	....	236	\$190	844	17,990	....	....
1823	3,122,186	....	1,086	25	....	22,003	....	4,659
1824	2,430,856	....	2,748	930	....	8,820	560	....
1825	3,060,148	\$16	17,135	900	....	29,939	250	5,495
1826	2,746,704	440	2,218	1,285	....	29,854	5,378	186,126
1827	1,338,227	....	1,086	155	12	33,369	4,099	96,513
1828	2,234,190	905	2,475	1,000	2,250	12,477	4,598	7,800
1829	1,616,693	10	164	167	40	12,491	8,465	101,796
1830	971,679	....	715	519	....	10,974	6,852	89,696
1831	1,306,322	....	1,358	....	257	6,276	15,099	76,141
1832	2,027,503	10	328	69	106	16,642	12,734	43,570
1833	1,263,082	238	1,219	....	28	14,349	31,082	123,982
1834	1,010,158	....	430	....	174	13,799	5,292	78,706
1835	927,017	....	1,000	....	....	17,073	14,472	3,660
1836	1,297,770	....	3,088	....	....	26,516	10,512	8,753
1837	2,104,981	....	7,567	....	....	28,429	18,061	98,534
1838	965,572	....	3,531	922	....	9,723	7,630	15,702
1839	978,183	....	521	....	....	4,233	6,228	6

TABLE CONTINUED.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	FLOOR MATTING.		MADEIRA WINE.		OTHER WINE.		TEAS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Square yds.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1821	....	....	742	2,537	....	....	4,973,463	1,320,929
1822	....	....	850	2,125	115	236	6,636,705	1,858,962
1823	....	....	2,586	6,298	....	....	8,208,895	2,360,350
1824	....	....	322	758	....	....	8,919,210	2,785,683
1825	....	....	705	1,575	....	....	10,178,972	3,725,675
1826	....	....	602	1,505	62	120	10,072,898	3,740,415
1827	....	....	4,133	6,643	104	182	5,868,828	1,711,185
1828	942	152	865	2,162	112	168	7,689,305	2,443,002
1829	69,450	8,868	326	721	6	12	6,595,033	2,045,645
1830	76,352	9,235	301	520	27	30	8,584,799	2,421,711
1831	39,103	3,781	3,766	8,660	127	540	5,177,557	1,416,045
1832	107,192	11,371	633	1,408	243	427	9,894,181	2,783,488
1833	....	42,425	297	672	44	45	14,637,486	5,483,088
1834	....	88,364	17,671	40,637	10	57	16,267,852	6,211,028
1835	....	60,980	33,283	71,963	881	1,863	14,403,458	4,517,775
1836	....	58,166	26	60	....	....	16,347,344	5,331,486
1837	....	122,070	386	566	63	34	16,942,122	5,893,202
1838	....	24,790	326	460	2,492	4,003	14,411,337	3,494,363
1839	....	58,891	....	....	5	20	9,296,679	2,413,283

TABLE CONTINUED.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	COFFEE.		BROWN SUGAR.		WHITE SUGAR.		CANDY.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1821	....	....	187,724	12,770	10,551	740	2,499	245
1822	8	2	687,495	47,306	91,986	5,739	2,593	273
1823	....	....	134,944	8,783	63,520	4,446	1,465	199
1824	357	63	97	7	71,828	4,869	71,481	4,927
1825	12,072	1,492	308,004	20,360	215,547	14,600	393	41
1826	75,074	7,632	1,215,271	77,740	151,704	12,128	440	68
1827	219	19	323,804	25,150	386,451	29,060	214	28
1828	51,512	4,359	77,104	4,990	2,474	249	151	10
1829	48,795	3,695	1,451,726	70,262	1,493	122	473	70
1830	945	70	502,592	40,297	2,129	176	89	9
1831	132	14	241,303	16,056	4,311	389	93	15
1832	10,353	626	380,489	15,807	2,128	215	325	39
1833	2,201	147	207,552	14,689	1,118	110	2,503	304
1834	10,440	1,172	753,012	46,083	715	79	616	74
1835	191,534	24,649	596,482	29,032	10,126	809	566	60
1836	75,785	7,294	2,959,461	121,092	2,198	289	376	48
1837	1,132	116	2,119,494	119,895	4,939	442	7,658	754
1838	66,813	6,396	528,456	20,328	220	18	294	27
1839	1,300	103	188	22	787	81	420	38

TABLE CONTINUED.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	CASSIA.		CAMPHOR.		INDIGO.		TWINE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1821	329,687	57,076	....	....	....	....	....	....
1822	491,238	82,491	....	....	....	....	630	44
1823	804,651	144,658	....	....	....	....	....	....
1824	1,043,596	189,515	....	....	....	....	....	....
1825	723,062	199,796	18,560	5,100	184	71	10	55
1826	895,244	170,155	45,463	12,311	2,553	1,906	36	180
1827	408,017	58,784	23,193	6,065	....	....	....	....
1828	658,404	103,943	....	....	81,683	66,943	24	57
1829	522,689	61,516	61,976	12,594	94,300	76,979	....	....
1830	375,181	40,961	....	....	....	....	25	95
1831	221,973	21,528	....	....	....	....	314	168
1832	450,499	39,935	3,319	638	....	....	43	192
1833	997,039	92,509	67,050	13,410	....	....	....	....
1834	1,327,605	104,300	4,290	890	2,213	1,240	....	....
1835	1,032,205	77,251	20,532	4,238	....	....	....	....
1836	1,126,995	89,210	39,478	9,561	8,822	6,042	....	....
1837	1,188,354	88,202	338,097	90,037	4,452	2,454	2,357	637
1838	461,487	35,632	13,333	3,000	39,169	22,923	....	....
1839	438,866	31,667	667	154	1,280	507	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	PAPER.		SHOES.		VALUE OF ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.			Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Free of duty.	Pay duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1821	....	....	29	18	....	39,275	38	3,111,951
1822	....	....	44	31	10	77,060	336	5,242,536
1823	....	....	384	228	1,780	89,132	300	6,511,425
1824	....	....	42	24	20	55,654	3,536	5,618,502
1825	3,883	1,575	40	25	....	137,485	183	7,523,115
1826	4,041	776	33	10	12,005	119,511	53	7,422,186
1827	2,376	577	....	....	16,800	115,971	395	3,617,183
1828	847	192	24	16	....	116,444	388	5,339,108
1829	1,390	353	4	2	1,414	201,220	1,946	4,680,847
1830	2,879	583	74	40	5,960	90,887	700	3,878,141
1831	3,608	904	....	....	50	96,755	1,031	3,083,205
1832	7,855	1,938	12	6	39	194,916	143	5,344,007
1833	3,371	649	6	7	185,966	136,009	7,993	7,541,570
1834	4,023	874	....	....	172,543	59,634	853	7,892,327
1835	4,585	927	6	5	160,563	64,306	2,740	5,987,187
1836	1,287	342	162	91	237,622	84,713	1,448	7,324,816
1837	1,548	341	12	15	260,636	72,337	127	8,965,337
1838	1,388	271	8	4	88,368	24,764	53	4,764,536
1839	34	25	2	1	83,872	29,711	1,741	3,678,509

The "Great Western" arrived at New York on the 9th inst. bringing London dates to the 24th ult. Owing to three weeks of weather unfavorable to the harvest, the price of flour and wheat had advanced—American stocks had improved in demand.—Col. Thornton commissioner from Illinois had negotiated one million 6 per cent. stock at 85.—Pennsylvania stock in extensive demand at 83½ to 84.—United States Bank shares sold on the 24th at £15. 5.—The price of Cotton remained about the same—Markets dull.

London, July 24th, 1840.

American Funds.—Alabama 5 per cent., 1863; Alabama Sterling, 1858, &c. 78 80; Illinois 6 per cent. 1860, &c. 75 77; Indiana 5 per cent. 1861, &c. 70 72; Do. Sterling, 1863, 78 80; Kentucky 6 per cent. 1868, 85 87; Louisiana 5 per cent. Barings' 1844, &c. 89 90; Do. Lizardi, 1848, 88 89; Massachusetts 6 per cent. 1857; do. Sterling, 1858, 102; Maryland 6 per cent. 1870; do 5 per cent. Sterling, 1889, 82½ 83½; Mississippi 6 per cent., 1861, &c.; do 5 per cent. Sterling, 1850, &c. 75½ 77; New York 5 per cent. 1855 87½; Ohio 6 per cent. 1856, &c. 90; Pennsylvania 5 per cent. do. 81 83 ex. div.; Virginia 6 per cent. 1857, 80; Florida 6 per cent. 1858, &c.; do. Sterling, 1862, &c. New York city, 81½

Certificates of Administration, viz:—Payable at Paris, or at Baring Brothers & Co., London. New York State 5 per cent. 89; Ohio State 6 per cent. 93; New York city 5 per cent.

United States Banks shares, £15 15 10; do. do. Debentures, £98 98½

July 23.—The duty on wheat is reduced to 16s. 8d. per qr., and on flour to 10s. 0½d. per barrel; that on all foreign produce continuing the same as last week.

Early in the week a lot of Philadelphia flour was sold ex ship, at 28s. in bond, since which the same price was freely offered, but 29s. was generally asked and only partially obtained. Free Canada and United States flour brought steady prices, but the demand was limited. There has been a better demand for oats, and full prices obtained. Several purchases of oatmeal have been made for shipment to Ireland, and prices have advanced 1s. There has been a ready sale for foreign free barley, chiefly for Wales, at higher prices. In beans and peas there is no change.

Liverpool Markets, July 23.—There has been but a moderate demand for Cotton to-day; the sales are 4000 bags, including 300 on speculation and 500 for exportation, the market rather in favor of the buyer, as there is more offering.

On Monday, 20th ult., the sales were 5000 bags, prices steady. Tuesday, 21st, there was little doing, the sales being confined to 2000 bales, without any change in prices. Wednesday, 22d, there was no material change in the market, and but a moderate business was doing.—The sales were 3500 bales chiefly American descriptions, 4½d to 7½d.

Memoranda.

Log of the Great Western.—July 25th, 1840—At 3 o'clock, 30 minutes P. M. left Kingroad, fresh breezes and squally, rain at times; wind Westerly.

26—Fresh breezes and cloudy; head sea; wind Northerly, variable.

27—Fresh increased to strong breezes and hazy; fog at times and westerly sea; wind WNW.

28—Moderate and hazy, sea going down; wind variable, WNW.

29—Moderate and hazy; high northerly swell; wind ENE.

30—Light breezes and fine; swell going down; wind variable.

31—Light breezes and foggy; wind W.

August 1—Moderate, and dark hazy weather; strong breezes and hazy; head sea; wind W.

2—Strong breezes and hazy; head sea; moderate and sea going down; wind W.

3—Light breezes and thick fog at times, wind W.

4—Moderate breezes and thick fog; short head sea; wind W.

5—Fresh breezes and thick haze, with fog at times; short head sea; wind W.

6—Fresh breezes and hazy; short head sea; wind W.

7—Strong breezes with thunder, lightning and rain; moderate and thick fog; wind W.

8—Moderate breezes, dark and cloudy; light breezes, at times a calm; wind W.

9—Light breezes and smooth sea; wind variable; passed Sandy Hook at 8 A. M.

Trade with China.

The following is a copy of a very important letter from our Minister at the Court of Great Britain, Mr. Stevenson, to a person in New York.

(Copy.)

LONDON, June 26th, 1840.

Gentlemen—I received last night from Lord Palmerston, an answer to my note on the subject of the China Trade, the substance of which I hasten to communicate for your information. As I had supposed, the order in Council was intended to be confined to the subjects and property of the Chinese. It appears that the Admiral commanding the expedition in the China seas, has been instructed to confine himself (unless extreme measures should become necessary) to the detention alone of Chinese vessels and property, and is not to seize or detain vessels arriving from Europe and America, although such vessels and their cargoes may be consigned to mercantile establishments within the Chinese dominions. His Lordship however, has deemed it proper to apprise me for the information of those concerned, that one of the first acts of hostility that may be resorted to by the Admiral will probably be the establishment of a blockade of the Canton river and some other points on the Chinese coasts.

I am &c.,

[Signed]

A. STEVENSON.

In a "History of Michigan," by James H. Lanman, 1839, we find a table of the products of the State of Michigan in 1837, derived from papers in the office of the Secretary of State, of which we make the following summary:

Grist-mills,.....	114
Saw-mills,.....	433
Card-machines,.....	23
Cloth dressing shops,.....	12
Distilleries,.....	16
Merchants,.....	795
Bushels of wheat,.....	1,014,896
do. Rye,.....	21,944
do. Corn,.....	791,427
do. Oats,.....	1,116,910
do. Buckwheat,.....	64,022
Pounds of Flax,.....	43,826
do. Hemp,.....	524
Neat Stock,.....	89,610
Horses,.....	14,059
Sheep,.....	22,684
Hogs,.....	109,096
Population, 1811,.....	4960
1830,.....	31,639
1831,.....	35,000
1834,.....	87,373
1837,.....	175,600. En.

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VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840. No 8.

COMMUNICATION

From the Board of Trustees of the Girard College for Orphans, to the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia.

The Board of Trustees of the Girard College for Orphans, ask leave respectfully to present to the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, the following statement of their proceedings in fulfilment of what they conceived to be the purpose of their appointment, and their views in relation to the future measures best calculated to give effect to the wishes of Mr. Girard in the concern submitted to their charge.

The Board was created by Councils, from whom it derives all the powers which it possesses, and in conformity with whose will, as expressed in the Ordinance creating it, the Trustees are bound to regulate their movements.

In this Ordinance it is stated, that the duty of the Board shall be "to superintend the organization and management of the said College, in conformity with the Will of the late Stephen Girard, and with such Ordinances as the Select and Common Councils may from time to time enact in relation thereto;" and again, "that it shall be the duty of the said Trustees, as soon as practicable, to prepare and submit to Councils for their approbation, the plan of a system of government and instruction for the said College, having reference to the provisions of the Will of Stephen Girard, so far as they are express upon this subject."

In accordance with these directions, the Board proceeded, very soon after its organization, to take measures for preparing a scheme of "government and instruction" for the College. It divided itself into committees, to whom severally were allotted certain portions of the subject for investigation and arrangement, in such a way that the whole ground was covered. These committees, after considerable inquiry and reflection, made their reports to the Board. Contributions from other sources also were sought, some of which were highly valuable. But, after all the information attainable in this country had been collected, the Board did not consider itself in possession of materials out of which a satisfactory system could be formed. No similar institution had existed in the United States, and we had, therefore, no experience to guide us. Any plan which might be arranged would necessarily have the fundamental defect of being more or less theoretical, and, if carried into execution, might be found so defective in practice as to render a change absolutely essential. In an Institution of such magnitude, it is of the greatest importance to make a right beginning; as much expense is incurred in every movement, and much valuable time would be lost by the necessity of retracing the steps already taken. A due regard to economy, therefore, as well as to the interests of instruction, required that, before maturing their plan for submission to Councils, the Trustees should collect all attainable information from countries where institutions of the kind proposed had been long in operation. This object could be effected only by the personal inspection of an individual, competent, both by his talents and experience, to understand fully the workings of the various systems he might have the opportunity of inspecting, and to arrange properly the knowledge he might thus acquire.

It occurred to the Board, that an additional advantage of the proposed proceeding would be the collection of suitable

books and apparatus, such as could not be obtained in this country, and for the proper selection of which it was indispensable that good judgment and a practical acquaintance with the objects to be purchased, should be combined.

It was also considered important that the person sent on this commission should be one capable, on his return, of presiding himself over the organization of the College, so that he might take advantage not only of the statistical information which he might collect, but also of that tact and practical skill which grow out of personal familiarity with a subject, and which no knowledge drawn merely from books can possibly supply.

From these considerations it followed that no premature movement ought to be made; as, upon the return of the individual sent abroad, he should be able to proceed immediately to work in the organization of the College; and it was necessary that the buildings should be in a certain state of advancement before instruction could be commenced. The Board, therefore, delayed the prosecution of this measure until June, 1836, when they had reason to believe, from Reports submitted to Councils, that the College would be prepared for the reception of pupils in the course of the following year.

Another reason for proceeding at this time was, that the Trustees had the opportunity of securing the services of a gentleman, in relation to whose fitness for the office, in all respects, there was but one opinion either within or without the Board, and who was willing to relinquish a situation, in every way satisfactory to himself, for what was considered to be a wider sphere of usefulness.

In engaging the services of such an individual, it was thought not only just, but economical, to attach a respectable salary to the station; as the highest talents can be permanently commanded only by suitable compensation; and the employment of inadequate qualification, at any price whatever, would be an utter waste both of time and money.

As the person sent abroad was to discharge the duties of President of the College on his return, it was deemed best that he should be clothed with that honor before his departure; for a better reception would thus be secured for him in Europe, and more ample opportunities afforded for investigation. But the creation of such an office was the commencement of a system of organization for the College, in which the Board has only a recommendatory power—the Councils having retained the ultimate decision in their own hands. It was, therefore, necessary that the object which the Trustees had in view should be submitted to Councils before it could be carried into effect.

Actuated by these various considerations, the Board passed the following Resolution, June 1st, 1836:

"Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to apply to Councils to authorize the Board to appoint, at this time, a presiding officer of the Girard College for Orphans, at a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; with permission for such officer to visit Europe, for the purpose of examining the several institutions for education of the kind contemplated by the Will of Stephen Girard, making arrangements for procuring books and philosophical and experimental instruments and apparatus, and making report to this Board: the expense of his voyage to be defrayed out of the funds of the College."

In order that no difficulty might exist in relation to the legality of the proposed measure, the above Resolution was

submitted to John Sergeant Esq., counsel of the City for the Girard Estate, who expressed his entire acquiescence both in its expediency and conformity with the Will of Mr. Girard, in a letter addressed to Nicholas Biddle Esq., President of the Board, dated July 12th, 1836; from which letter the following is an extract:

"I have examined the copy of a Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Girard College, adopted on the 1st of June, 1836, and am satisfied that the preparatory measure it proposes is within the authority given by the Will, and is in itself wise and expedient. The trust to accomplish a given end, must of course imply a power to employ all the necessary means. The question then, is, whether the preparatory step in contemplation, is not one of the means. Upon this point I think there can be no doubt. When the College is to be opened (which must be as soon as conveniently practicable) there must be persons ready to take charge of it, and a well digested plan for conducting the Institution. These things require time, reflection, devoted study, only to be expected from persons who, with competent capacity, have an interest also in the establishment, from an assurance of being permanently connected with it. *I do not think you are beginning too soon*, considering the vast public importance, and, I may add, the novelty of the undertaking. In affairs of such magnitude, it is of great consequence to make a good beginning."

In accordance with the Resolution of the Board, application was made to Councils by its President, July 14th, 1836; and the following Ordinance was passed upon the same day:

"*Be it ordained &c.*, That the Trustees of the Girard College for Orphans are hereby authorized to appoint a President of said College, for the purpose of organizing the same, as soon as practicable, and to fix the compensation of said officer when appointed. And that they be further authorized to purchase the necessary books, apparatus, and instruments, and to cause an examination of similar institutions in Europe to be made by him on such terms as they may deem proper: the expense thereof to be paid out of the funds set apart for the erection and maintenance of said College."

Soon after the passing of this Ordinance of the Councils, the Board proceeded, in conformity with its provisions, to choose a President of the College; and Alexander Dallas Bache, then Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected. This gentleman accepted the appointment, and sailed for Europe as soon as the requisite arrangements could be made.

In April, 1838, the Trustees, in anticipation of the speedy return of Mr. Bache, took into consideration the subject of the organization and opening of the College, in the hope that such progress might be made as would enable them to avail themselves, immediately upon his arrival, of the advantages derived from the mission to Europe. Upon consulting the Will of Mr. Girard, they found the following directions; viz. 1. "The Institution shall be organized *as soon as practicable*;" and 2. "As many poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years, as the said income shall be adequate to maintain, shall be introduced into the College *as soon as possible*." It seemed to the Trustees to be very clearly the wish of Mr. Girard, that no unnecessary delay should be incurred in the commencement of a system of instruction; and the only difficulty in the way of proceeding immediately with the organization of the College, was another provision in the Will, which appeared to postpone this result till the College and its appurtenances should have been constructed, and supplied with suitable furniture, books, apparatus, &c. But considering that an edifice may be said to be constructed when so far advanced as to be applicable to the purposes for which it was intended, and that the Girard buildings, if not already in that condition, might easily be brought to it sometime in the following autumn, the Board believed that it was now the proper time to proceed with the organization, and accordingly passed the following Resolution, April 4th, 1838.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Board be instructed to apprise the Select and Common Councils, that the arrangements of this Board will enable them to commence

the organization of the Institution by the month of October next; and respectfully to request authority to commence the instruction of orphans at that time."

The substance of this Resolution was communicated by the President of the Board to Councils, who thereupon resolved, "That the Commissioners of the Girard Estates be authorized to take measures to enable the Trustees of the Girard College to organize that Institution, and commence the instruction of orphans in October next, provided it can be done consistently with the provisions of the Girard Will."

The Commissioners, to whom the subject was thus referred, consulted Mr. Sergeant, informing him of the condition of the buildings, and requesting his opinion upon the question, "whether the Will authorizes the commencement of the duties of the College until the whole is complete." Mr. Sergeant, in his reply to the Commissioners, stating the question in his own language, declares it to be, "whether, according to the Will of Mr. Girard, orphans can be admitted and instructed before the College edifice is completed, so that they may be received and instructed within its walls." Having examined the question thus stated, and discussed the provisions of the Will relating to it, he came to the following conclusion, which is given in his own words: "Under this view of the matter, my opinion is that the duties of the College cannot now be commenced." This opinion was deemed by Councils a barrier to any further proceedings at that time. It was transmitted, by order of the Select Council, to the Board, in a copy of the Report of the Commissioners of the Girard Estate, and was received by the Trustees as the answer to their Resolution of April 4th.

The Trustees were not prepared for such a decision from Mr. Sergeant; as they had acted under his sanction in originally suggesting the mission to Europe, and had been favored with his written opinion, that the College was to be opened as soon as conveniently practicable, and that they were not beginning too soon. Now, if the school could not be commenced within a reasonable time after the return of the President of the College, his mission must have been premature; and, as this was pronounced not to be the case, an obvious inference appeared to be, that, in the opinion of Mr. Sergeant, there would be no difficulty in proceeding with the organization of the College at the time proposed by the Board. The answer of Mr. Sergeant to the Commissioners was given in May, 1838. In the following October, the Board, hoping to find that the College edifices had advanced sufficiently to obviate the objections which had hitherto existed to the commencement of instruction, and having ascertained from the President of the College, who had returned from Europe, what apartments would be necessary for this purpose, made application, through a committee, to the Building Committee of the Girard College for information as to the condition of the several buildings, and received the following reply from their Chairman.

"Having been directed by the Committee to reply to your inquiries, I have consulted with the different mechanics having charge of the work, as to the time necessary to complete the work in their several departments, and believe I am perfectly safe in stating, that the south Professors' house can be completed so as to be occupied on the first day of December next; that the out-building next to the College, intended for the accommodation of the scholars, can be completed sufficiently to be occupied on the first day of January next; that one or two rooms in the main building can be put into such a state as to be occupied for the purposes of instruction within two months from the day on which notice is given that they will be required."

Anxious to comply with the injunctions of Mr. Girard already quoted, and finding, from the Report of the Building Committee, that such parts of the edifices as were thought necessary by the President of the College, were already or very soon would be sufficiently advanced for the reception of scholars, the Board was unwilling to relinquish, without another effort, the hope of speedily opening the College under the Will of its founder. An application was accordingly made, by authority of the Board, to Mr. Sergeant, and, with his concurrence, also to Horace Binney Esq., as associate counsel in the case, requesting a reconsideration of the sub-

ject in the somewhat new aspect in which it was placed by the statements of the Building Committee.

The opinion of Mr. Binney was altogether confirmatory of that of Mr. Sergeant, and was even more explicit in denying all right to open the College under the Will, until the buildings should be entirely completed and furnished.—Against a legal authority so high as that of the gentlemen mentioned, the Board gave up all expectation of being able to effect immediately the regular organization of the College. But the President, on his return from abroad, had brought with him a fund of materials, and an amount of personal experience, which it was deemed of the utmost importance to secure for the benefit of the Institution; as, if these should now be lost, the whole expense of the mission to Europe would have been incurred in vain. The extensive and diversified information collected by the President, with his own reflections and inferences, was to be embodied in a Report, by the printing of which they might be preserved for the benefit, not only of our own Institution, but of the whole country. But his personal aid was essential to give full effect to the plans which he had matured; and the Trustees, conceived it to be their duty to devise some mode in which, at the same time that the intentions of Mr. Girard in relation to the speedy commencement of instruction might be fulfilled, without contravening the interpretation put upon the Will by the very able and distinguished counsel who had been consulted, the services of the President might be retained in connexion with the Institution. Upon consultation with this gentleman, the plan of a preliminary school was suggested, which appeared to the Board to possess all the requisites for giving effect to their wishes, and, on a careful examination, to offer in fact advantages superior to those of the mode of beginning instruction at first contemplated. The recommendations of such a school the Trustees propose to lay fully before Councils at the close of this communication. Their object at present is merely to offer a connected historical detail of their course of action in relation to the College.

To ascertain whether there were any legal difficulties in the way of the proposed measure, the President of the Board addressed a letter to Mr. Binney, in the absence of Mr. Sergeant, submitting the plan of a preliminary school to his consideration, and requesting his professional advice. The answer of Mr. Binney conveyed his full approval of the measure, both as legal and “in itself judicious and proper, in reference to the good administration of the College.” The letter of Mr. Binney was at his own request sent to Mr. Sergeant, then at Washington, who stated in return that he entirely agreed with Mr. Binney in his legal conclusions; so that there seemed no longer any reason to doubt the safety of the plan proposed.

The only difficulty existed in the uncertainty from what source the necessary expenditures should be supplied. Mr. Binney was of opinion that recourse for this purpose might be had legally to the Residuary Estate of Mr. Girard, though not to the two millions devoted by him exclusively to the College. Allowing this opinion to be correct, the Board did not believe that Councils, should they approve the plan in other respects, would hesitate to make an appropriation of a few thousand dollars out of the Residuary Estate, estimated at nearly four millions of dollars, the whole income of which is pledged for the support of the College, should the sum specifically devoted to that purpose by Mr. Girard be found insufficient.

A letter was accordingly addressed to Councils by Mr. Biddle, dated March 12th, 1839, inclosing a Resolution of the Board requesting the appropriation of the sum of six thousand dollars for the object above explained. The letter contained also an exposition of the views of the Trustees in relation to this object, and was accompanied by the written opinions of Mr. Binney and Mr. Sergeant in its favor. The plan, however, though strongly urged by the Board, and approved by the Select Council, does not appear to have met with equal favor in the other branch; for more than a year has elapsed since it was first proposed to Councils, and no appropriation has yet been made for carrying it into effect.

The Trustees have thought it due to themselves to present this connected narrative of their proceedings, in order that they may not appear to have been negligent in the office which Councils have assigned them, and that the course of incidents in relation to the organization of the College may be taken in at one view.

They deem it, moreover, their duty to lay before Councils certain considerations in reference to the commencement of instruction in the College, which they do not doubt will be received, whatever differences of opinion may exist, with the same conscientious disposition to do what is right in the case as that by which the Trustees claim to be actuated.

There is probably but one opinion as to the propriety of applying the bequest of Mr. Girard, as speedily as possible, to the great purpose for which it was intended. No one can read his Will without being struck with his anxious wish, that the beneficial provision which he designed to make for the orphan should not be unnecessarily postponed. Between eight and nine years have elapsed since his death, and notwithstanding the millions which he has devoted to this object, not one orphan has derived the slightest advantage from the bequest. It may be said that this result was unavoidable, that the directions of the Will are precise, and that the delay, though probably longer than the Testator contemplated, is nevertheless the necessary consequence of an adherence to these directions. To a certain extent this is undoubtedly true; but waving the question whether there has hitherto been any avoidable postponement of the peculiar objects of the Institution, let us at least determine that there shall be none hereafter, and set ourselves earnestly to consider whether the work cannot now be commenced. The Board of Trustees are of opinion that, whatever may have hitherto been the case, it is now most undoubtedly within the competency of Councils to proceed with the business of instruction.

But it may not be so easy to decide what course ought to be pursued. The original plan of opening the College in the mode expressly provided for in the Will must be given up for the present, unless the legal difficulties which have been suggested can be overcome. The Board is not quite satisfied that sufficient distinction has been made, by the very eminent counsel consulted, between the construction and completion of an edifice. It is difficult to determine when a building is entirely finished. Some little addition or alteration may be suggested, at constantly recurring intervals, which may delay the completion; and the application of the building to its intended purpose may be thus indefinitely postponed, if, as maintained by counsel in relation to the Girard College, it can be made use of only after it has been completed. But Mr. Girard does not speak of the completion of the buildings. As if he had foreseen this very difficulty, he employs the phraseology, “when the College and its appurtenances shall have been constructed, &c.” Now, the Trustees had embraced the opinion, that the buildings might be said to be constructed, when so far carried forward as to be applicable to the purposes for which they were designed. A bridge is constructed when it can be passed by carriages, even though it may yet want the railing or the roof. A house is constructed, when applicable to the purposes of a dwelling, though still without paint or paper. So, according to the expression of Mr. Girard, the College and its appurtenances are constructed, if capable of receiving the necessary furniture and apparatus, and of being used for the objects indicated in the Will. Besides, the injunction in the Will, that “the institution shall be organized as soon as practicable,” would seem at least to excuse if not to require the application of these structures to their intended uses, while yet in some measure incomplete. The Trustees, therefore, do not think that by the strictest interpretation of the Will of Mr. Girard, the entire completion of the College edifices must necessarily precede the opening of the school.

But, even admitting that the buildings are now sufficiently advanced for the reception of scholars, and might without any violation of the Will, be employed for this purpose, there is still a difficulty in the way, of a serious character. The Will provides that, after the College and its appurtenances shall have been constructed, and suitably supplied for the re-

ception of at least three hundred scholars, the income only of the unexpended portion of the two millions of dollars especially devoted to the College, can be employed. If, therefore, the College should be immediately opened, the further progress of the building must depend upon the annual revenue derived from the Estate, and their advancement towards completion would be very slow; as the expense both of the school and of the buildings would be necessarily defrayed from the income.

A little reflection would suggest modes of overcoming this difficulty, which, however, the Board does not wish to press particularly upon the attention of Councils; as, even were all other obstacles removed, there would still remain that of an adverse legal opinion, of the very highest authority, which might not be neglected with entire impunity.

The Board, therefore, wishes most earnestly yet respectfully to call the attention of the Councils to the plan of a preliminary school, which it has already had the honor to submit to them, and which is wholly free from the objections that have been urged against the opening of the College, at this time, under the Will.

It should be borne in mind that the scheme of education contemplated by Mr. Girard is very comprehensive. By consulting his Will, it may be seen, that he makes provision for the intellectual, moral, and physical education of the pupils; and that the amount of knowledge to be imparted to them is to be limited only by their capacity. Thus, after mentioning that "They shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages," he adds, "and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant." Again he observes, "my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the College shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars, the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow-creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry." Finally, he directs that due regard shall be paid to their health, and to this end their persons and clothes shall be kept clean, and they shall have suitable and rational exercise and recreation."

Here, then, we find a scheme of education embracing the whole circle of human science, so far as it can be compassed by persons under eighteen years of age; and, along with this, a most careful training of the pupils in moral principles and habits, and in the course of life best calculated to promote their physical well-being. It is clear also that Mr. Girard intended that at least three hundred orphans should be the subjects, at all times, of this system of instruction, and that the College, immediately after its complete organization, should be capable of receiving this number, if application for so many should be made.

Now, it is altogether impossible that so magnificent a system of education should be carried advantageously into effect, without much previous preparation. Let us suppose that a plan of instruction, of moral and physical training, and of government has been elaborated, the requisite number of teachers appointed, the materials as directed by Mr. Girard collected, and the whole number of three hundred pupils received into the Institution. The plan of instruction, being untried, would in all probability prove more or less defective, and might require material alterations. The teachers, though selected with care, would probably be unknown to each other, without any common principles of education to regulate them, and unable to act harmoniously together, or in accordance with the views of the principal; and many of them might be found incompetent, from defects of temper, of knowledge, or of judgment, to the office assigned them; while the qualifications of those selected in their place would be uncertain until similarly tested, and might be found equally defective. The children, either uninstructed or instructed badly, with habits which it would probably be necessary to unlearn, and altogether unaccustomed to a regular system of government, would be brought in multitudes under the care of persons to whom they would be unknown, who could

have no acquaintance with their peculiar feelings, habits, or capacities, and who, from the great numbers of the pupils, and their own unavoidable want of systematic and harmonious action, would find it almost impossible, at least for a considerable time, to acquire that intimate knowledge of them which would be necessary to a proper regulation of their studies and morals. Finally, the economical arrangements for the support and government of such a family, being more or less theoretical and in untried hands, might prove disadvantageous in practice; while the supplies of the diversified apparatus and material, as directed in the Will, might in numerous particulars be found defective or inappropriate, and therefore to require a change.

It would appear, from these various considerations, that the almost inevitable result of such a commencement must be partial failure, the loss of much valuable time, and the useless expenditure of large amounts of money. There would be waste by servants, waste by the children, destruction of books, instruments, and clothing, injury to the buildings, and loss in various other ways from the disorder attending upon the want of a regular, tried, and efficient organization. Nor are these conclusions merely speculative. Witness the polytechnic school in France, which began with between three hundred and four hundred scholars, and in which the annual cost for each student, during the first two years, was more than double that which it afterwards became when the Institution was properly regulated.

In every point of view, therefore, whether in relation to the benefit of the pupil, or to economy, it would be better to make a small beginning, and afterwards to expand the system to its full dimensions, when experience shall have proved its efficiency and soundness. The plan of a preliminary school proposed by the Trustees, affords the opportunity for such a beginning. From the limited number of scholars, which might be fixed at any point that might be deemed advisable, the teacher would be enabled to become intimately acquainted with the state of attainment, the habits, dispositions, and capacities of the several pupils, and to direct accordingly their intellectual and moral training. The Principal, himself, instead of being confined to a general superintendence, as would necessarily be the case in a large establishment, might enter personally into all the details of instruction and government, and thus see that the system adopted was carried fairly into effect. He might thus also discover the defects of the plan, and remedy them with little difficulty or loss. This is the more necessary, as no single institution examined by the President in Europe has furnished the outline of the contemplated plan of organization. It has grown out of an ample observation of the excellencies and defects of numerous establishments, assisted by a large experience and a sound judgment, and has received modifications also from the peculiar political institutions and modes of thinking prevalent in this country. Hence it is in some measure new, and should be submitted to trial on a safe scale, before being brought into extensive application. Another advantage of the proposed school is that the teachers, as they would work along with the Principal, instead of being merely under his general superintendence, would become more thoroughly known to him, would be imbued with his principles and initiated practically into his system, and would thus be enabled to act harmoniously with one another, and with their chief. Mr. Girard expressly directs that no teachers shall be employed, "who shall not be of tried skill in his or her department." Now, such a school as the Trustees recommend, affords the surest means of obtaining the requisite trial of skill, with the least chance of injury in case of failure in the trial. In corroboration of these views it may be mentioned, that the best regulated educational establishments at home and abroad, are those which have originated from small beginnings, and gradually grown to their present magnitude.

Were it even, therefore, in our power to proceed immediately to open the College, with its full complement of teachers and pupils, it would still be preferable to commence with a preliminary school, in which the system of instruction might be tested and improved, the teachers formed, the pupils brought into regular and effective training, and every thing prepared considerably and experimentally for that great and

expanded scheme contemplated by Mr. Girard. Should the Councils agree in this point, with the Board, it may perhaps be considered as a fortunate circumstance, that difficulties lie in the way of a speedy opening of the College on a large scale, which might justify a resort even to a less obviously beneficial expedient.

The question may be started, whence the funds are to be drawn for the support of the proposed school. The Board can perceive no difficulty in this case. Whatever hesitation may exist as to the right of Councils to appropriate the sum requisite for the support of this experimental school out of the two millions of dollars especially devoted by Mr. Girard to the College, there can be no doubt whatever of their authority to take it out of the income of the Residuary Estate. This income, after all charges have been deducted, exceeds eighty thousand dollars, while the expense of the school, for the first year, is estimated at six thousand dollars. Can there be any hesitation in making this appropriation, when the object is to carry into effect the favorite scheme of the Testator, from whom the whole Estate was derived? Besides, the income of the Residuary Estate is devoted by Mr. Girard to the support of the College, if the revenue from the unexpended portion of the two millions should prove insufficient. Now, it may be considered as certain that this will be the case; and recourse must ultimately be had to the residuary income at present applied to city purposes. If a false movement shall be made in the opening of the College, if the experiment shall be attempted of beginning the education of three hundred orphans upon an untried system, it is possible that great and unnecessary expenses may be incurred, and more money absolutely thrown away, in one year, than would be sufficient to support the preliminary school throughout the whole period of its probable existence. Hence the establishment of the trial school, even should it be at the direct expense of the city, would very probably be a saving in the end; as it might postpone the period at which the income of the Residuary Estate, now enjoyed by the city, must be surrendered, in whole or in part, to the support of the College. It is scarcely necessary to repeat, what has been said in a former part of this communication, that Mr. Binney and Mr. Sergeant concur in the opinion of the entire legality of such an appropriation. Should Councils, however, have any hesitation on this score, they still have the recourse suggested by Mr. Sergeant, who, in his letter of the 4th of February, 1839, recommends that they should "appropriate out of the general funds of the city, saying nothing of the Girard money."

It may be urged against the proposed measure, that, as only boys between the ages of six and ten years can be selected as subjects of the bounty of Mr. Girard, the pupils of the preliminary school might, at the opening of the College, be beyond the age at which they could be allowed to that Institution. To this objection it may be replied, that by a proper attention to the age of those admitted, four years must elapse before they could be excluded on this account; and the Board cannot but indulge the hope, that the College will be in operation previously to the expiration of that period. But should this not be the case, the advantage of admitting into the College those of the pupils who might be over the designated age, as sub-teachers, assistants, or monitors, or as a well-formed nucleus around which the new pupils might be arranged, would much more than compensate for the cost of their support and further education; and their admission would be justifiable on the same ground as the employment of any other means for promoting the interests of the Institution. Besides, should it even happen that some of the pupils might be deemed unfit for this purpose, still they would have received the advantages of a partial education, which is certainly better than none; or, if thought advisable, the preliminary school might be continued on its original basis, with constantly decreasing numbers and expense, until all the pupils at first introduced may have been sufficiently instructed. The Trustees, therefore, do not hesitate to express their belief, that no incompatibility whatever exists between the provision in Mr. Girard's Will alluded to, and the establishment of a preliminary school such as they propose.

A large portion of the community are looking with anxiety for the commencement of instruction in the Girard Col-

lege; and there is reason to apprehend that the public mind may become dissatisfied under a longer delay. Numerous applications have been made to the Board for the admission of orphans; and the sympathies of the Trustees have frequently been called into action by the disappointment which ensued. The adoption of the measure now suggested, if it should not conciliate the favor of all, will at least prove that the Councils desire to extend the benefits of the trusts confided to them, as soon as possible, to its legitimate objects, and that it is no fault of theirs if the full intentions of the Testator cannot be carried into immediate execution.

Two buildings on the College grounds have been completed, which might be conveniently applied to the purposes of the school. It is scarcely in accordance with the economical principles of Mr. Girard, which ought to have some influence in the management of his bequest, to permit these buildings, erected at great cost, to lie idle and unproductive for years, when the opportunity is afforded of employing them to great advantage in the furtherance of his well-known wishes.

But in thus recommending a preliminary school, the Trustees do not wish to be considered as favoring any relaxation in the prosecution of the College buildings. On the contrary, they deem it their duty respectfully, but earnestly, to represent to Councils, that should they consider it impossible to open the College before the entire completion of these buildings, it is more than ever important to hasten that desirable event by employing the ample means at their disposal.

In relation to the salary of the President of the College, or of other officers who might be employed in the proposed school, there can be no difficulty. Those who are now connected with the organization of the Institution have thus far retained their official positions, at the instance of the Board, in the hope, constantly renewed, that they might be permitted to enter upon the more active and enlarged duties for which they were chosen; and should instruction in any form be commenced, the Board has no doubt that, whatever compensation might seem proper to the justice of Councils, would be acceptable to those concerned. Upon general principles, however, the Board is of opinion that such compensation should be liberal, in order to secure permanently qualifications of a character suited to the work to be performed, and at the same time to place these qualifications upon their proper footing in the public esteem.

Before closing this communication, the Board wishes respectfully to remind Councils of the fact, that considerable sums are due on account of the expenses of the Board, the salaries of officers, and the purchase of books, and apparatus for which, though the Select Council is understood to have voted the requisite appropriations, no legal provision has yet been made. These expenses were incurred by the Board under express authority from Councils, and the faith of the city is pledged for their payment. A portion of the sum unpaid is due to persons in Europe; and delay in settling their just claims must tend to foster impressions abroad unfavorable to the credit of the country. In other cases, considerable inconvenience is experienced from the failure of resources on which a confident reliance was placed, founded upon the previous uniform action of Councils. As the Trustees have been the agents through which these obligations have been incurred, they feel imperiously called upon by a sense of duty and self respect, to urge upon Councils a prompt attention to the subject.

In conclusion, they express the hope, that, in this communication, they will not be found to have overstepped the boundaries of that authority with which the Select and Common Councils have invested them. They feel that they would be, wanting in due consideration for themselves, in regard to the interests of the community, and in obedience to the purpose of their appointment, were they to give the assent of their silence to the further postponement of instruction in connexion with the Girard College. They offer, therefore, their sentiments upon this point to Councils, with the highest respect for those honorable bodies, and with the confidence that they will yield to the representations to

the Trustees all the consideration to which they may be entitled.

By order of the Board,

N. BIDDLE, *President.*

George B. Wood,
Thomas M'Euen,
B. W. Richards,
Algernon S. Roberts,
S. V. Merrick,
W. W. Haly,
M. W. Baldwin,
C. D. Meigs.

H. Troth,
J. K. Kane,
John B. Ellison,
Josiah Randall,
Richard Price,
William S. Perot,
William D. Brinkle,

JAMES BAYARD, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, July 10, 1840.

Sale of Durham Cattle.

A great sale of Durham breeds took place lately at Lexington, Ky. They were owned by the Lafayette Importing Company, and the following are the prices of some of them: Victoria, purchased by R. Fisher,.....\$1750 Prince Albert, her calf, J. Flourney,.....350

Carcass, B. Gratz,.....	725
Æolus, R. Fisher,.....	810
Eclipse, do.....	1050
Elizabeth, A. McClure,.....	505
Miss Luck, H. Clay, Jr.,.....	800
Nelson, calf of Miss Luck, P. Todhunter,.....	610
Fashion, G. W. Williams,.....	440
Zela, calf of Fashion, G. W. Williams,.....	445
Splendor, B. Gratz,.....	650
Tulip, A. McClure,.....	700
Britannia and calf Dido, H. Duncan,.....	375
Isabella, R. Fisher,.....	355
Lady Eliza, H. Clay, Jr.,.....	660
Orlando, calf of Lady Eliza, H. Clay, Jr.,.....	305
Lilly, T. Calmes,.....	390
Nancy, C. J. Rodgers,.....	730
Avalida, John Allen,.....	920
Beauty, H. Clay, of Fayette,.....	700
Flora, calf of Beauty, J. Thorn,.....	410
Rosabella, Wm. Warner,.....	465

Comparative prices in Wheeling.

March, 1836.		June, 1840.	
Wheat,	\$1 25	Wheat,	40 cts.
Wool,	60	Wool,	23
Butter,	37	Butter,	8
Flour,	7 00	Flour,	2 75
Oats,	50	Oats,	16
Tea,	60 to 1 25	Tea,	60 to 1 25
Coffee,	18 to 15	Coffee,	14 to 16
Calicoes,	12½	Calicoes,	12½

Wheeling Times.

New York Auction Duties.—The following amounts of auction duties were paid in the year ending 30th September last, by the persons whose names are appended. We copy from Williams' Annual Register:

L. M. Hoffman	\$33,637 41
David Austen	31,658 67
William C. Haggerty	26,674 03
David C. Porter	25,212 43
George T. Ades	17,450 90
John Rudderow	16,080 02
Walden Pell	6,550 72
Robert Haydock	6,531 62
George H. Moore	5,763 66
Thomas R. Minturn	4,526 51
Richard Lawrence	4,824 53
William Gerhard	3,510 18
Alexander Bogert	1,868 81
Kempton D. Smith	1,433 44

—and eleven others from 800 to 100 dollars each.

Important Discovery in the Iron Manufacture.

We learn this morning by a note from the agent of the New Jersey Iron Co. at Boonton, (Morris Co.) that the efforts of the company have been completely successful in puddling iron with anthracite coal—a thing never before accomplished, though various attempts have been made.—Up to this successful experiment bituminous coal alone has been used in the process. This discovery will materially reduce the expenses of making iron, and at the same time largely increase the market for the exhaustless stores of anthracite coal on our borders. Taken in connexion with the recent discovery of the method of making iron from the ore with the hot blast and anthracite, this last named improvement will, it is believed, enable our iron manufacturers to supersede the foreign article, and supply the market at greatly reduced prices. We may also remark, in this connexion, that the enterprise of the iron company at Stanhope, which is also on the Morris Canal, is steadily progressing, and that at least one furnace on the improved plan will be put in blast this season. These improvements cannot fail to give a new impulse to the business of the rich mineral region on the line of the canal.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Richmond Tobacco Inspection.—By an estimate prepared by Messrs. Bagswell, Smith & Jones, we learn that the inspections of Tobacco in Virginia, to 31st July, were 48,265 hhds, as follows:

	Hhds.	Hhds.
Richmond—passed and refused	16,834	stock unknown.
Petersburg do.	12,638	stock 2,469
Lynchburg do.	10,499	" 1,732
Farmville do.	4,128	" 1,209
Clarksville do.	2,366	" 159
	48,465	5,569,

Official.—Danville 690, Milton 500, Tye River 500, Deanes 150, Union 50, Estimated 1800—Total 48,265.

Richmond Whig.

Muscat.—*Export from New York.*—The Arabian ship Sultane, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, and the first of his Majesty's vessels which has visited our waters, cleared yesterday (7th inst.) for Zanzibar and Muscat, with the following cargo:—

Beads 9 cases, 8 bbls.—muskets 300—guns 7 cases—scarlet cloth 24 pieces—refined sugar 58 bxs.—prints 2 bbls.—paper 20 reams—glass-ware 3 cases—pongees 1 bbl.—powder 300 kegs—plates and dishes 1 case—looking glasses 7 do.—vases 2 do.—china 3 bxs.—shell music boxes 11—sheetings 127 bales—chandeliers, &c. 20 cases—crockery 43 pkgs—soap 59 bxs—sperm candles 33 do. Also the splendid pleasure barge, presented with other articles to the Imaum of Muscat, by the United States Government.

Price Current.

Strange course of Trade.—The schooner North Carolina, Capt. Rickard, is in with a deck load of Tennessee cotton. It was taken in at Cleveland, and came via Portsmouth and the canal. This lot is part of an invoice of twenty tons, intended for Williams' factory, Syracuse.

Buffalo Daily Journal.

Commerce of Boston for the Last Twenty Years.—The number of foreign arrivals during the last twenty years was as follows:—1820, 816; 1821, 854; 1822, 761; 1823, 832; 1824, 852; 1825, 817; 1826, 870; 1827, 728; 1828, 680; 1829, 663; 1830, 642; 1831, 766; 1832, 1064; 1833, 1067; 1834, 1156; 1835, 1302; 1836, 1452; 1837, 1591; 1838, 1813; 1839, 1553; from January 1, to July 31, 1840, 839; during the corresponding time last year, 817—increase, 25.

Boston Post.

The quantity of rain which fell at New Haven on Thursday night, as we learn from the New Haven Herald, was equal to eight inches on a level! it was a steady rain of seven hours duration.

The Post-Office Revenues,

Showing the Effects of Overtrading, and the Derangement of the Currency.

There is perhaps no branch of statistical information that indicates more accurately the condition of the commercial business of the country, than the revenues received for postages.

By far the greater portion of postage is paid on business letters, and it is the increase or diminution of this branch of correspondence, which mainly occasions an augmentation or declension of the revenues of the Department.

And even the correspondence, not directly pertaining to business, is in a greater or less degree affected by the prosperity or depression of the business of the country. The same causes also operate upon the postage accruing from newspapers and periodicals transmitted through the mails.

There can, therefore, be no surer index of the activity or depression of the commercial interests of the country, than is afforded by the state of the Post-Office revenues. This is not only true in respect to the country at large, but equally so in reference to particular sections and commercial places; although, in regard to particular sections and local points, special causes may operate, either to diminish or increase the effects of the general cause to which we have referred, as occasioning the fluctuations in the Post-Office receipts.

The ordinary increase of population and business in the United States, produces an increase of revenue for postages of at least six per cent. annually. But during the year ending in July, 1836, the increase was thirteen per cent.; for the year ending July, 1837, it exceeded twenty per cent.; and the next year was reduced to three per cent.; and in 1839, rose to about five per cent. During the last year, there will, we understand, be a decrease, to what extent is not yet ascertained, but probably not far from two per cent. which will make a difference between 1839 and 1840, of seven per cent. The increase during the year composed of the last half of 1835 and the first of 1836, was more than two hundred per cent. beyond the average or natural advance; and during the year comprising the last half of 1836, and the first half of 1837, it exceeded the natural increase more than three hundred per cent. The great overaction, in the years 1836 and '37, has been followed by a reaction in the commercial business of the country, which, the last year, has reduced the post-office revenues about seven per cent. below their natural amount, or what they would have been if the overtrading had not prevailed.

An examination of the relative increase of the receipts for postage in different sections, and at the various commercial points, would show in what quarter the overtrading had been the greatest. This information we have not obtained. But there can be no doubt that the places where the falling off has been the largest since the reaction, are the points where the increase was the greatest during the overaction.—We present some items from a tabular statement which we have been permitted to examine, exhibiting a comparative view of the amount of postages received at the principal offices in the Union during three quarters preceding the first of July, 1839, and the first of July, 1840:

	Three quarters ending June 30, 1839.	Three quarters ending June 30, 1840.
Maine.		
Augusta,	\$2,437	\$2,430
Bath,	1,515	1,630
Bangor,	5,043	5,022
Brunswick,	1,117	1,119
Calais,	1,543	1,606
Portland,	4,083	3,533
New Hampshire.		
Concord,	1,297	1,155
Dover,	1,302	1,223
Portsmouth,	1,345	1,353
Vermont.		
Montpelier,	985	979
Woodstock,	847	793
Massachusetts.		
Andover,	1,316	1,356

Boston,	\$74,380	\$79,061
Charlestown,	1,560	6,680
Fall River,	1,487	1,513
Lowell,	5,059	5,517
Lynn,	1,868	1,867
New Bedford,	4,741	5,659
Newburyport,	2,433	2,577
Salem,	3,790	4,075
Springfield,	2,810	2,944
Taunton,	1,754	1,913
Worcester,	2,858	3,118
Rhode Island.		
Newport,	2,274	2,526
Pawtucket,	1,109	1,048
Providence,	12,553	13,882
Connecticut.		
Bridgeport,	1,458	1,663
Hartford,	6,692	6,799
Middletown,	2,423	2,349
New Haven,	8,044	8,355
New London,	1,759	1,664
Norwich,	2,013	2,230
New York.		
Albany,	21,450	22,725
Auburn,	4,211	5,131
Buffalo,	5,105	8,436
Geneva,	3,360	3,988
Hudson,	2,082	2,173
Ithaca,	2,666	2,819
New York,	248,492	244,667
Oswego,	3,230	3,651
Poughkeepsie,	3,430	3,700
Troy,	12,221	12,501
Utica,	8,487	9,131
New Jersey.		
Newark,	6,004	6,119
Paterson,	1,550	1,492
Trenton,	2,252	2,121

In this list of towns in the Eastern and Middle States, it will be seen that there are very few where the postage has declined, and most of them exhibit an increase, although less than what it should be from the natural increase of population and business. Boston exhibits the largest increase, which shows that, in the midst of the cry of "hard times," its business has been flourishing and increased in its natural ratio. Nearly the same observation may be made of Providence, depending more on the manufacturing interest than almost any place in the Union. And it will be seen that, in all the manufacturing towns in the Eastern States, there can have been very little interruption of business, notwithstanding all that has been asserted about distress and ruin. It would occupy more space than we can spare, to give all the towns in the rest of the States of the same class. Those in Pennsylvania, generally show an increase; but Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are exceptions. Philadelphia, for the first period, is \$135,259; and for the last, \$131,692. Pittsburgh, \$22,933, and \$20,673. The decline in Philadelphia is about three per cent.; in New York, less than two; whilst in Boston, there is a gain of six per cent. showing a difference between it and Philadelphia of nine per cent. Here is a commentary on the doctrine so strenuously maintained last fall, when the banks suspended, that the cities where the banks did not suspend would lose their trade; that there was nothing like broken banks and a depreciated currency to promote business. This doctrine has been thoroughly tested the last nine months, and we see the result in a comparison of the trade of Boston and Philadelphia; and if you look to entire sections of the Union, you find the same result. Where the banks did not suspend, and the currency has been maintained in a comparative state of soundness, business has declined very little; and so far as it has suffered, must have been occasioned by the general embarrassments and derangements of the currency in other quarters.

Let us now look at the States where the overtrading was most universal, and where broken banks and their shipplaster currency have held undisputed sway:

Florida.		
Pensacola,	\$2,446	\$2,050
Alabama.		
Huntsville,	2,492	1,775
Mobile,	40,290	28,492
Montgomery,	6,753	4,700
Tuscombina,	1,671	1,191
Mississippi.		
Natchez,	8,889	6,449
Vicksburg,	7,362	5,375
New Orleans,	100,153 2qrs.	40,424

The last quarter at New Orleans is not returned; but if it equals the preceding one, the last three quarters would amount to \$82,000, being a decline of forty per cent. in nine months. In the towns in the Western States, there has been generally a decline. We can give a few only:

Kentucky.		
Louisville,	\$20,163	\$18,677
Ohio.		
Chillicothe,	3,009	2,610
Cincinnati,	33,526	31,603
Dayton,	3,005	3,004
Lancaster,	1,959	1,662
Michigan.		
Detroit,	4,046	4,174
Munroe,	1,503	1,040
Indiana.		
Madison,	2,786	2,656
Terre Haute,	1,893	1,789
Illinois.		
Chicago,	2,378	1,869
Galena,	2,175	2,151
Jacksonville,	1,933	1,676

The commanding position and onward march of some of the Western towns, could not be checked by any temporary causes. Of these, St. Louis is the most conspicuous, and exhibits an increase of from \$18,229 to \$20,377. St. Louis, however, has maintained a comparatively sound currency, as there is but one bank in the State of Missouri, and this refused to receive and pay out the depreciated bills of the banks of Illinois and other States, greatly to the annoyance of the intelligent merchants of the place.

Globe.

Census of Germantown Township.

The census taker of this place, (Mr. Joseph Handsberry,) has kindly furnished us with the details of his labors, from which we gather the following interesting statement:

Whole population of the township, 5,483. Population in 1830, 4,462—increase in ten years, 841.

Number of horses in the township, 534; neat Cattle 1016; Sheep 11; Swine 1274.

Number of bushels of wheat raised in 1839, 3000; Barley, 90; Oats, 11,652; Rye, 7,515; Buckwheat, 595; Indian corn, 20,395; Potatoes, 30,802; tons of Hay, 2,395; pounds of Tobacco gathered, 1,800; pounds of Silk Cocoons, 1,404.

The value of the products of the Dairy for 1839, was \$15,080; of the Orchard, \$2,212; of produce of market gardeners, \$1,044.

There are in this township, 2 Woollen Manufactories employing 280 persons, which produced last year goods to the value of \$118,000, with a capital of \$84,700;—4 Cotton Manufactories, and 2 Dying and Printing establishments—employing 60 persons, which manufactured last year \$63,000 worth of goods, with a capital of \$16,000.

There were \$14,000 worth of Hats and Caps manufactured; \$3800 worth of Chocolate; \$10,800 of Carriages and Wagons, by 20 hands; \$4,600 of Furniture; 10,410 barrels of Flour; 32 Stores with a capital of \$104,820; \$24,945 33 worth of Hardware manufactured, by 38 hands. There were 268 gallons of Wine made, and our Brewery produced 17,920 gallons of malt liquor.

During the past year, there were 8 brick and stone, and 16 wooden houses built, at an expense of \$22,950.

Germantown Telegraph.

From the News-Letter.

Scraps of Western History.

We present below a literal copy of a curious compact entered into by the people of Boonsborough in April, 1779, for the raising of a crop of corn at that station the ensuing summer. The document is interesting only as a curiosity, and as a specimen of a species of contracts, yearly made by the inhabitants of each station, so long as they were compelled to labor in common, in order to protect themselves against their ever watchful foe, the Indians. The original of this document, with the various signatures of the different contractors, is in possession of the Kentucky Historical Society.

Association of the Settlers of Boonsboro', in 1779, for Making a Crop of Corn.

Whereas, we the subscribers being willing and desirous of making a crop of corn at the station of Boonsborough, on the Kentucky, do think it essentially necessary for our own safety and the public good, to enter into rules that may be obligatory on each subscriber, and are as follows:

1st. That three men (to wit) Nathaniel Hart, George Madden, and Robert Cartwright, be and are hereby appointed as overseers or directors to said company.

2d. That every subscriber shall immediately enrolle his name on a list prepared for that purpose, and shall every morning appear at the beat of the drum or some other notice given, and receive such orders as the overseers or directors shall think convenient to give.

3d. That if any man refuse or neglect to perform such tours of duty as shall be assigned him by the overseers or directors he shall be erased out of the list, and shall forfeit all pretensions to any claim in such crop.

4th. That every morning two or more men be sent out as spies, to range round the grounds and fields to be cultivated by us, and that such number as shall be thought necessary be stationed as a guard, the whole day, or to be relieved by others as occasion requires.

5th. That no man be allowed to absent himself from the company on any pretence whatsoever, either hunting horses or provisions, or any other occasion, without leave of the overseers first had.

6th. That the managers or overseers shall have full power and authority to determine all unforeseen disputes whatever, and that the subscribers shall be obliged to abide thereby.—In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 15th of April, 1779.

Nathaniel Hart,
Robert Cartwright,
Edward Williams,
William Hall,
Thomas Hall,
John Harper,
Beal Kelley,
Peter Harper,
Jesse Oldham,
James Anthony,

George Madden,
Nicholas Anderson,
Jesse Peake,
Edward Hall,
William Johnson,
John Kelley,
Benjamin White,
Whitson George,
John Cartwright.

Usurious Interest.—We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin, that a case was recently tried in that city, for a note of \$100, due a broker. The defendant pleaded that he had paid usurious interest on it, and that \$55, at the rate of 2½ per cent. a month, had been paid on it. Thirty-three dollars also had been endorsed as paid toward the principal. The claim was for the balance with 6 per cent. interest per annum, for four years, the time the note had been running. The laws of Missouri, however, when usurious interest is taken, the amount paid in that way is deducted from the principal sum loaned and no allowance whatever made for interest. Consequently, the plaintiff, instead of recovering \$67, as principal, with such interest at 6 per cent. as might have accrued on the note as it originally stood and the balance, after deducting the endorsement, perhaps in all 80 or 90 dollars, recovered only twelve dollars.

State of the Bank of Tennessee and Branches.

JULY 1st, 1840.

Dr.	
Discounted Notes,.....	\$2,670,857 46
Domestic Bills,.....	429,662 37
Protested Bills,	58,467 00
Bills & Notes in Suit,.....	72,786 82
	<hr/>
Expense Account,.....	30,331 92
Real Estate at Branches,.....	45,470 36
Suspended Debt do.....	93,417 29
Interest on State Bonds,	100,750 00
Do. Int. Imp. do.....	36,729 01
	<hr/>
Due from Banks,.....	1,035,210 51
Suspense account at Columbia,.....	27,834 42
Notes of other Banks,.....	100,811 75
Certificates of other Banks,....	61,208 21
	<hr/>
Gold and Silver,.....	447,770 98
	<hr/>
	\$5,211,308 00
Cr.	
Capital Stock—	
State Bonds,.....	\$1,000,000 00
School Fund,.....	115,528 46
“ “ Ocoee,.....	587,051 90
Surplus Revenue,.....	1,353,209 55
	<hr/>
Sink or Contingent Fund,.....	152,820 20
Profit and Loss,.....	77,551 63
Exchange Account,.....	80,517 27
Discounts received,.....	90,060 78
Damages,.....	3,656 95
Interest Account,.....	23,410 04
	<hr/>
Common School Fund,.....	428,016 87
Post Notes on Time,.....	3,494 56
Treasurer of Tennessee,.....	12,916 89
Due to Banks,.....	50,630 86
Circulation,.....	218,278 72
Individual Depositors,.....	1,147 297 00
	<hr/>
	294,883 19
	<hr/>
	\$5,211,308 00

HENRY EWING, Cashier.

BANK OF TENNESSEE, July 1, 1840.

Appropriations by Congress.

The amount of the appropriations made by Congress at its late session, for all objects, was \$23,686,037 76. The general heads are thus stated:

Civil and diplomatic list,.....	\$10,325,113 63
Army,.....	5,283,677 04
Navy,.....	5,003,557 21
Fortifications,.....	878,198 00
Military Academy,.....	122,051 95
Revolutionary and other pensioners, 1,010,849 00	
Indian Department, Treaties, &c. 1,039,125 84	
Private,.....	13,466 09

\$23,686,037 76

The following is a statement of the new offices created and the salaries of each; and also a statement of the offices, the salaries of which are increased, and the amount of such increase, during the late session of Congress.

By the act to amend the act, "to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the United States, approved March 3d, 1839:

Superintending Clerk per annum,.....	\$1,500
Recording Clerk,.....	800
Assistant Clerk,.....	650
Packer and Folder,	650

By the act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Mexico:

Two Commissioners, each to receive at the rate of \$3,000 per annum,.....	6,000
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Secretary, at the rate per annum..... 2,000
By the act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue:

Four Receivers Generals, viz:

One at New York, salary.....	4,000
One at Boston,.....	2,500
One at Charleston,.....	2,500
One at St. Louis,.....	2,500

Clerks not exceeding ten, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed..... 8,000

By the act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and to transfer the pension business heretofore transacted in the Navy Department to that office:

A Commissioner of Pensions at the annual salary of... 2,500

The offices, the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase:

Treasurer of the branch mint at Philadelphia, for additional duties imposed by the act "to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money,"..... 500

Treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, for additional duties imposed by the same act,..... 1,000

\$35,100

Commissioner of Public Buildings to equal the Commissioner of Patents.—*Globe*.

WILKESBARRE, July 23d, 1840.

Yesterday, the opening of the Railway of the Lehigh Company to connect their works at White-Haven, the head of the slack-water navigation of the Lehigh, with Wilkesbarre on the Susquehanna, took place. The road was opened for travel as far as Solomon's Gap, or the notch of the Nescopeck mountain, a distance of near fifteen miles through the wilderness. I had the pleasure of passing the whole distance in the first passenger car ever placed on the road. We made numerous halts, and in one instance, waited until about sixty feet of the rails were laid. No accident occurred, and to-day the road is being opened in due form. The Philadelphians will be pleased to learn that our car was accompanied with one laden with store-goods, some of them destined thirty miles in the interior. Here, this route is considered the one most favorable, and most of the fall purchases for this section of country will be made in Philadelphia. This railroad during the first twelve miles overcomes an ascent of about 800 feet to the summit, while the descent to Wilkesbarre is over 1000 feet, on part of which distance inclined planes will be constructed. Three miles from White-Haven, we descended an inclined plane 3 to 400 feet in length by the use of the break alone. Two miles further, we passed a viaduct elevated 50 feet above the valley, and 650 feet in length. From the summit we took stages, and arrived at Wilkesbarre before nine o'clock. The whole length of the railroad, when completed, will be twenty miles.

The distance from Mauch Chunk to White-Haven, 25 miles was performed in a canal packet boat, drawn by three horses. The scenery is the wildest and most picturesque of any I have ever witnessed. The stream is narrow and the mountains rise in many places almost perpendicular 1,000 to 1,200 feet in height, their sides partially covered with hemlock and birch trees. In many places the rocks rise perpendicularly several hundred feet, and assume various picturesque forms, in some places resembling ruined fortifications, and anon the pinnacles of towers, and other fanciful shapes. In one place a solitary rock rises perpendicularly 40 to 50 feet in height and several hundred feet above the margin of the river, on which a solitary tree covered with foliage maintains its post. These scenes are constantly varying, so that there is a continual interest felt throughout the whole route. To this may be added the great works of the Lehigh Company, the lift of the locks (twenty in number) varying from 14 to 30 feet each in height, and overcoming within twenty-five miles a perpendicular ascent of four hundred feet.

North American.

Centenarians in New Hampshire.

Messrs. Editors:—I observe in your paper of the 6th, some notice of *five* persons in New Hampshire who lived to the age of 110 years; and send you the following notes, which may be interesting to those of your numerous readers who are curious in such matters.

Few sections of our country, of the same population, have afforded so many instances of longevity as New Hampshire. Several of the early settlers lived to near an hundred years of age. The first who completed a century, of whom any account is preserved, was *Henry Langstaff*, of Bloody Point, who had been 84 years in New England, and who died 18th July, 1705, "above one hundred years of age." His death was occasioned by a fall. Rev. Mr Pike, of Dover, says in his Journal, that he was "a hale, strong, hearty man, and might have lived many years longer, but for the accident which occasioned his death."

From 1706 to 1840, there have died in New Hampshire, 163 persons who had either entered upon their 100th year, or had exceeded a complete century. I have their names, residence, time of death, &c. but the list would occupy too much space. Of the most remarkable of them are the following:

William Perkins, of New Market, who died in 1732, at the age of 116. He was a native of the West of England. Gov. Burnet, when on his way to New Hampshire, visited him, and examined him closely concerning events of the civil war in England. His son died in 1757, aged 87; and a great grandson died in 1824, at the age of 91.

William Scory, of Londonderry, who died in 1754, aged 110. He was vigorous and active to the close of life. When 104, he walked from Londonderry to Portsmouth, 36 miles, and back again by another route 25 miles further, "in order to see how many children his grand children's grand children had, for they had been married several years." See Boston Weekly Post Boy, 6th March, 1749.

Robert Metlin, of Wakefield, who died 5th February, 1787, aged 115. He was a native of Scotland, lived many years at Portsmouth, where he carried on the business of a baker, and was noted as a pedestrian. He used to go on foot to Boston, then about 60 miles, performing the distance usually in a single day, where, after purchasing his flour, and putting it on board a coaster, he would walk home on the following day. He was 80 years old when he last performed this feat. The journey was thought in those days a good day's work for a horse.

John Lovewell, of Dunstable. The time of his death is not ascertained, nor his exact age; but he lived to be about 100—not 120, as many accounts have it. I have seen a deposition made by him in 1740, which states his age then to be 93, and he was not living in 1755. He was a man of venerable appearance, so much so that the Indians regarded him with reverence, and never offered to molest him. He was father of John Lovewell, commander in the celebrated "Lovewell's Fight," at Pequawkitt.

Samuel Welch, of Bow, who died 5th April 1823, in the 113th year of his age. He was born at Kingston, 1st Sept. 1710, and is supposed to have been the oldest native of New Hampshire, of European descent, who ever died in the State. I visited this old man about a month before his decease, and spent some hours in conversation with him. On asking him if his life had seemed long to him, he answered, "O no,—short—very—very short!" And yet he spoke of life, as one weary of its burdens, and wishing "to be away."

The oldest female in New Hampshire, of whose age we have any account, was *Hannah Belknap*, widow of Ebenezer Belknap, of Atkinson. She died in 1784, at the age of 107, lacking one month. When 105 she rode from Atkinson to Plaistow, on horseback, on a "pillion," behind her son Obadiah Belknap. Her husband died at the age of 95.

Though more females live to an advanced age than males, yet fewer females in this country have attained extreme old age than males. Of the 163 persons who have lived in New Hampshire to the age of 100 years and upwards, 101 were females. Of those, one was nearly 107, 3 were 106,

5 were 105, 4 were 104, 6 were 103, 9 were 102, 24 were 101, and the remainder 100, or in their hundredth year. Of the males, one was 117, one 116, one 115, one 112, six 105, four 103, four 102, eight 101, and the remainder 100, or in their hundredth year.

JACOB B. MOORE.

August 7, 1840.

Jour. of Com.

Rain.—The quantity of rain that has fallen during the months of May, June and July of the present year in this place, is unusually small. Although we have had thirteen distinct rains, the whole quantity amounts to but 6 77-100 inches, while the average for the last 16 years is 11 36-100, as will be seen by the following table, taken from our Rain Gauge Book:

	May.	June.	July.	Amount.
	In 100.	In 100.	In 100.	In 100.
1825	1.91	5.07	1.14	8.12
1826	.49	4.04	2.08	6.61
1827	5.44	2.14	2.72	10.30
1828	6.25	6.16	5.00	17.41
1829	3.13	2.88	5.99	12.00
1830	3.81	4.01	6.09	13.91
1831	3.84	4.42	5.13	13.39
1832	7.41	.54	3.23	11.18
1833	2.91	3.97	3.38	10.26
1834	6.49	3.69	4.88	15.06
1835	2.18	2.16	8.63	12.97
1836	2.17	3.73	2.40	8.30
1837	6.88	4.06	1.66	12.60
1838	3.43	5.09	1.86	10.38
1839	5.58	3.16	3.71	12.45
1840	2.28	2.41	2.09	6.78

Average for sixteen years, In. 100.
Amount for 1840, 6.78

Waltham, August 1, 1840.

H.

New Haven, Aug. 10, 1840.

The observations below stated, were made at this place during the night of the 9th inst., and show that the meteors of August have this year kept their engagements in a most satisfactory manner. Three observers saw, between 10 P. M. of the 9th and 2 A. M. of the 10th, *three hundred and nine* shooting stars as follows:—

From 10h. to 11h.	40
" 11 to 12	53
" 12 to 1	71
" 1 to 2	145

During most of this time, the moon (four days before the full) seriously interfered with the observations, and by her light rendered invisible as many as half of the meteors which might have been seen in her absence. The moon set at 2 A. M. Between this time and half-past 3 A. M. when daylight was fast gaining, four observers saw *five hundred and nine* shooting stars, viz:—

From 2h. to 3h.	332
" 3 to 3½.	177

Several other meteors were casually seen before 10 and after 3½, which, of course are not included above. If the moon had been absent, it is reasonable to conclude, that with a proper number of observers, at least 1500 meteors would have been seen during the night.

Many of the meteors observed as above, were equal in splendor to the planet Jupiter, and very many were as brilliant as stars of the first magnitude. Their general apparent radiation, was, as has been noticed in former years, from a region between Cassiopeia and Perseus. During the whole night the sky was exceedingly clear.

Meteors will probably be abundant to-night, but the moon will interfere until the dawn of morning.

H

Jour. of Com.

United States Mint and Branches.

Statement of the deposits and coinage of the United States Mint and branches, from January 1st, to June 30th, 1840.

DEPOSITS.

MINTS.	GOLD.					SILVER.			TOTAL.
	U. S. coins, old standard.	U. S. bullion.	Foreign coins.	Foreign bullion.	Total gold.	Foreign bullion.	Foreign coins.	Total of silver.	Gold and silver.
Charlotte, N. C. ....	....	\$53,971	....	....	\$53,971	....	....	....	\$53,971
Dahlonega, Ga. ....	....	35,328	....	....	35,328	....	....	....	35,328
New Orleans, La.	348	2,355	\$54,925	\$1,639	59,267	\$35,959	\$285,391	\$321,350	380,617
Branch Mints	348	\$91,654	\$54,925	\$1,639	\$148,566	\$35,959	\$285,391	\$321,350	\$469,916
Philadelphia	4,328	76,216	267,664	129,880	478,088	169,121	489,376	658,497	1,136,585
Total	\$4,676	\$167,870	\$322,589	\$131,519	\$626,654	\$205,080	\$774,767	\$979,847	\$1,606,501

COINAGE.

MINTS.	GOLD.				SILVER.					TOTAL.	
	Eagles. Pieces.	Half eagles. Pieces.	Quarter eagles. Pieces.	Value. Dollars.	Half dollars. Pieces.	Quarter dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half dimes. Pieces.	Value. Dollars.	Whole number of pieces.	Whole value. Dollars.
Charlotte, N. C. ....	....	6,742	3,530	42,535	....	....	....	....	....	10,272	42,535
Dahlonega, Ga. ....	....	8,299	....	41,495	....	....	....	....	....	8,299	41,495
New Orleans, La. ....	....	3,200	22,800	73,000	458,100	199,200	665,000	325,000	361,600	1,673,300	434,600
Branch Mints ...	....	18,241	26,330	157,030	458,100	199,200	665,000	325,000	361,600	1,691,871	518,630
Philadelphia	25,227	26,988	9,138	410,055	929,000	96,000	657,500	682,000	588,350	2,425,853	998,405
Total	25,227	45,229	35,468	567,085	1,387,100	295,200	1,322,500	1,007,000	949,950	4,117,724	1,517,035

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—CONTRACT OFFICE, }
August 6, 1840. }

Sir:—The agent of the Department reports that your cars convey newspapers out of the mail. In the act of Congress of 1825, relative to the Post-Office Department, is the following provision, to wit. "The Postmaster General, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the person with whom such contract is to be made, to carry newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail: Provided that no preference shall be given to the publisher of one newspaper over that of another in the same place."—30th section. 2d paragraph.

Neither in your offer nor your contract have you stipulated for or secured what is called the newspaper privilege, which the Postmaster General has the power to give under the foregoing clause at the time of the taking out of the contract; on the contrary, your contract contains a covenant on your part not "to carry out of the mail, letters or newspapers that should go by post."

There is also a clause in the 21st section of the act of 1825, providing a penalty of \$50 in each case of the conveyance

of mailable matter contrary to the act, by any person concerned in carrying the United States Mail. It is not supposed for a moment that you have any direct agency in this unauthorized conveyance of mail matter, but it is believed that it must be through the agency in some form of some of those in your employ, in the conducting, working, or managing of the United States Mail train on your road, that this conveyance is effected. The Postmaster General desires that you will, in view of the law and your obligations in this matter, cause this practice of conveying newspapers in your mail train out of the mail to be discontinued at once. The Postmaster General wishes to discharge fully his duty to the law by requiring its observance, and consequently will be constrained to report each case of conveyance of newspapers on your road contrary to law to the District Attorney, after allowing due time for the proper steps to be taken under this request.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. HOBBIE.

M. NEWKIRK, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

CHINA TRADE.

Statement exhibiting the value of exports of domestic produce and manufactures to China, annually, from 1821 to 1839, giving the articles separately.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.									
Year ending 30th Sept.	PICKLED FISH.		SPERMACEI CANDLES.		NAVAL STORES.			GINSENG.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and Turpentine.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
	Barrels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Quantity.	Dollars.
1821	....	....	....	....	136	....	291	332,922	171,780
1822	13	39	5,996	2,313	31	....	83	729,148	304,181
1823	13	70	17,688	4,416	510	50	999	347,568	139,582
1824	....	....	3,343	869	....	....	....	576,636	222,780
1825	5	22	3,187	1,173	....	....	....	323,670	49,421
1826	....	....	5,832	2,126	....	....	....	433,358	134,790
1827	5	17	2,480	755	131	....	335	253,741	79,566
1828	....	....	2,629	814	....	....	....	219,136	90,000
1829	21	74	4,443	1,135	83	1,400	3,529	396,002	110,396
1830	81	377	6,764	1,637	38	....	45	306,513	64,070
1831	172	459	8,486	2,103	140	20	145	357,002	115,928
1832	67	323	1,600	512	76	....	293	407,067	99,303
1833	12	96	4,163	1,444	....	....	....	543,752	182,437
1834	100	325	1,842	565	....	....	....	177,655	68,471
1835	....	....	4,627	1,428	....	....	....	288,734	88,359
1836	....	....	660	230	60	....	136	456,149	206,401
1837	....	....	2,250	675	....	....	....	212,899	108,548
1838	....	....	994	308	60	....	144	66,787	35,902
1839	30	100	4,659	1,629	40	....	90	319,564	118,904

TABLE CONTINUED.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.									
Year ending 30th Sept.	BEEF.		Pork.	Bacon and lard.	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.	Household furniture.
	Quantity.	Value.							
	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821	331	2,609	240	18,800	4,380	....	....	....	....
1822	184	1,123	100	1,403	1,073	1,020	155	237	....
1823	83	498	....	13,439	1,726	1,219	1,869	474	1,368
1824	8	112	30	2,308	567	270	100	81	....
1825	269	1,915	85	5,396	1,641	400	84	118	125
1826	15	113	105	4,015	1,553	33	1,605	149	....
1827	457	3,903	317	23,208	6,429	2,909	108	545	....
1828	100	1,050	30	3,630	791	....	....	....	217
1829	62	584	15	5,787	740	985	3,836	415	68
1830	92	784	20	6,193	982	1,254	1,881	330	930
1831	236	2,069	30	7,192	1,174	2,164	765	466	216
1832	70	612	50	....	524	450	594	198	1,234
1833	....	....	....	4,330	498	1,618	4,949	791	144
1834	660	4,558	400	4,987	4,871	1,761	590	315	....
1835	525	5,150	435	....	5,275	....	....	....	....
1836	59	783	5	640	179	780	....	145	150
1837	80	673	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1838	609	8,094	600	....	8,960	1,145	....	192	....
1839	42	555	....	3,546	473	1,948	4,522	1,085	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	Skins and furs. Dollars.	Hats. Dollars.	FLOUR.		SHIP BREAD.		RICE.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Tierces.	Dollars.
1821	142,399	....	500	2,020	400	1,092	....	....
1822	78,158	....	45	335	360	1,251	....	....
1823	100,910	575	1	8	432	1,694	....	....
1824	89,839	....	....	....	147	779	....	....
1825	33,130	....	355	2,086	503	1,992	....	....
1826	45,110	175	81	404	275	981	....	....
1827	100,986	....	195	1,104	539	1,523	....	....
1828	101,764	....	25	126	172	620	....	....
1829	80,180	253	41	300	42	222	660	12,363
1830	10,306	567	126	637	210	837	....	....
1831	42,396	494	285	1,631	557	1,193	....	....
1832	129,570	318	75	418	248	848	....	....
1833	109,695	....	513	3,045	59	243	23	859
1834	8,383	....	726	4,147	501	1,256	25	433
1835	49,964	11	640	3,699	636	2,347	....	....
1836	34,888	....	575	4,281	573	1,854	....	....
1837	561	....	34	839	10	73	....	....
1838	37,864	....	53	428	90	372	....	....
1839	14,794	....	998	8,790	468	1,816	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.									
Year ending 30th Sept.	COTTON.		TOBACCO.		Soap. Pounds.	Tallow candles. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.	BEER, PORTER, AND CIDER.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Hhds.	Dollars.				Dozen.	Dollars.
1821	479,479	53,593	....	....	400	....	40	123	271
1822	112,346	14,192	5	295	....	2,000	591	512	740
1823	3,716	112	....	....	....	....	....	262	590
1824	2,710	296	....	....	4,052	....	285	474	488
1825	....	....	....	....	4,125	....	329	230	517
1826	282,538	28,350	....	....	....	....	....	155	92
1827	116,854	10,740	....	....	14,000	....	1,023	451	902
1828	....	....	2	88	6,337	120	415	....	....
1829	....	....	19	988	34,400	....	2,241	50	100
1830	....	....	2	200	9,369	....	701	115	234
1831	22,246	1,998	....	....	10,868	....	956	70	140
1832	....	....	....	....	3,450	70	327	....	....
1833	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	74
1834	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	40
1835	....	....	....	....	854	....	78	....	....
1836	....	....	....	....	10,800	3,050	1,812	140	350
1837	....	....	....	....	11,808	....	717	200	538
1838	....	....	....	....	16,079	6,150	1,910	50	113
1839	....	....	....	....	42,620	....	2,597	565	847

TABLE CONTINUED.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.									
Year ending 30th Sept.	GRAIN SPIRITS.		SPIRITS FROM MOLASSES.		Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	GUNPOWDER.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1821	....	....	....	....	46	....	64	....	....
1822	10,593	3,862	600	289	290	33	320	....	....
1823	3,310	1,106	2,450	806	820	32	572	12,500	2,500
1824	....	....	....	....	....	64	37	....	....
1825	3,000	973	....	....	462	125	386	....	....
1826	990	1,220	....	....	....	340	108	....	....
1827	1,422	475	627	241	....	....	....	20,375	2,719
1828	6,280	6,120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1829	4,346	1,371	351	112	....	....	....	....	....
1830	....	....	160	50	....	32	9	1,250	137
1831	1,074	354	....	....	80	340	206	....	....
1832	550	300	....	....	....	550	210	....	....
1833	490	189	....	....	....	....	....	10,375	1,867
1834	3,180	462	....	....	....	460	308	6,000	900
1835	441	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1836	....	....	....	....	....	1,364	653	....	....
1837	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1838	14,480	6,658	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1839	743	617	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	MANUFACTURES OF			COTTONS.				Glassware.
	Wood.	Iron.	Copper.	Printed and colored.	White.	Twist thread, &c.	Other manufactures of.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1821	1,937	4,066	....	....	....	....	....	....
1822	....	6,830	....	....	....	....	....	....
1823	4,051	4,923	1,517	....	....	....	....	....
1824	....	2,918	255	....	....	....	....	....
1825	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1826	212	846	....	154	14,777	....	....	....
1827	6,524	4,351	497	....	9,388	....	....	467
1828	....	....	483	....	10,981	....	....	....
1829	688	11	5,711	....	25,913	85	....	583
1830	47	152	....	....	52,080	3,674	419	875
1831	1,312	38	....	....	49,256	....	....	2,580
1832	561	709	513	....	86,490	....	2,018	....
1833	1,528	....	822	64,881	127,813	15,941	6,860	....
1834	4,401	188	....	....	146,881	2,378	3,238	....
1835	279	175	....	2,552	170,175	....	....	1,563
1836	....	82	....	15,351	70,395	....	....	295
1837	....	125	538	11,997	189,255	2,514	....	....
1838	160	....	....	11,280	507,560	13,257	....	....
1839	348	....	....	6,360	255,975	....	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.									
Year ending 30th Sept.	Snuff. Pounds.	Tobacco manufactured. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.	BOOTS AND SHOES.		CORDAGE.		LEAD.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Pairs.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1821	....	9,887	785	....	....	....	....	16,702	880
1822	....	67,289	7,344	....	....	....	....	....	....
1823	....	107,071	8,944	130	200	244	2,439	....	....
1824	....	42,338	5,602	....	....	....	....	....	....
1825	72	3,004	264	....	....	121	1,211	124,576	6,852
1826	1,580	15,173	1,981	....	....	....	....	....	....
1827	108	18,839	1,373	3,298	3,503	807	11,286	....	....
1828	....	88,713	6,047	....	....	....	....	....	....
1829	....	15,045	820	....	....	....	....	....	....
1830	....	65,303	6,840	922	1,062	....	....	....	....
1831	....	100,743	7,764	....	....	....	....	....	....
1832	....	17,738	1,320	....	....	....	....	....	....
1833	....	59,532	4,161	....	....	....	....	....	....
1834	480	12,245	1,252	70	70	....	....	....	....
1835	200	16,256	1,631	50	44	....	....	....	....
1836	....	3,787	559	....	....	....	....	....	....
1837	....	4,779	693	....	....	....	....	....	....
1838	....	22,811	2,492	1,000	830	....	....	227,390	11,317
1839	....	31,266	3,991	73	123	....	....	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	Wearing apparel. Dollars.	Paper and stationery. Dollars.	Books and maps. Dollars.	Drugs and medicines. Dollars.	Gold and silver, specie. Dollars.	ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.		Total value. Dollars.
						Manufactured.	Other.	
						Dollars.	Dollars.	
1821	....	....	....	150	....	1,632	556	388,535
1822	....	....	....	....	....	4,487	1,487	429,230
1823	....	....	....	....	....	6,048	2,247	288,375
1824	....	....	....	20	....	5,042	496	330,466
1825	....	....	....	15	....	11,420	1,469	160,059
1826	250	....	....	114	....	2,486	5,960	242,451
1827	9,533	122	664	5	11,500	2,178	18,208	290,862
1828	....	50	459	230	....	....	9,230	230,395
1829	....	76	493	2,365	....	8,059	684	260,759
1830	480	641	288	2,166	....	5,042	1,671	156,290
1831	....	956	1,641	2,064	....	2,555	4,746	244,790
1832	3,438	1,574	846	286	....	2,937	460	336,162
1833	....	229	2,901	400	....	11,044	312	537,774
1834	....	13	1,392	60	....	587	342	255,756
1835	....	130	....	....	834	1,711	283	335,868
1836	....	....	906	180	....	552	1,581	341,563
1837	....	60	691	....	....	228	808	318,973
1838	4,760	66	850	1,230	....	500	294	655,581
1839	....	....	1,146	....	5,090	2,923	231	430,464

Whale Fishery.

In a period of ten years, from the 31st of December, 1829, to the 31st of December, 1839, the number of vessels, employed in the whale fishery from this port, has gone up from ninety-four to two hundred and thirty-two, as will appear by the following exact table prepared from the books of the Custom-House :

<i>Statistics of the Whale Fishery of New Bedford.</i>			
Year.	No. of vessels employed.	Tons.	Men.
1829	94	27,475,28	2,029
1830	116	35,208,75	2,635
1831	146	45,101,81	3,527
1832	150	50,067,91	3,924
1833	178	56,352,29	4,445
1834	171	54,487,57	4,273
1835	178	56,529,92	4,470
1836	208	64,260,31	5,176
1837	205	62,811,67	5,086
1838	213	63,981,91	5,239
1839	232	68,835,74	5,679

The number of vessels above stated includes only those actually at sea on the 31st of December of each year, and not those which were fitting or repairing on that day. Nine or ten vessels have been added to the whaling fleet already in 1840, and the whole number of vessels employed in that business at the present time including those now fitting, is about two hundred and sixty.

<i>Estimated average value of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Bone for each year per gallon.</i>			
Year.	Sp. Oil.	Wh. Oil.	Whalebone.
1829	60 cts.	26 cts.	25 cts.
1830	65	39	20
1831	67	30	17
1832	62	22 a 25	13
1833	82	26	13
1834	85	27 a 28	21
1835	85	39	21
1836	88	44	25
1837	90	35	20
1838	88	32	20
1839	1 08	36	18

New Bedford Register.

Appointments by the Governor, July 15.—Luther T. Stevens, of Centreville, St. Josephs, Michigan, Commissioner to take acknowledgments for the State of Michigan.

Orlando Metcalf, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Commissioner to take acknowledgments for the State of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Eels, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Commissioner to take acknowledgments for the State of Ohio.—*Sun.*

Melancholy Occurrence, at the Works of the Boston Iron Company.—A melancholy accident occurred at the works of this Company on the Mill Dam, on the afternoon of Thursday last. Several of the workmen were employed at the puddling furnace, in cooling the cinders that had been drawn from it, by throwing on a large quantity of water, as customary. The water it is supposed, found its way under the molten iron, and there suddenly generating itself into steam, produced a tremendous explosion, throwing the cinders and iron in every direction through the building, which was set on fire, but soon extinguished by the engine of the company. Three men were dreadfully burned by the steam and melted iron. One of them, it is thought, will not recover. Four physicians were early in attendance from the city, and rendered every assistance in their power, to the unfortunate sufferers.—*Hoxbury Dem.*

An extraordinary quantity of rain has fallen in Tennessee during the month of June and July. The Nashville Whig states it was double the quantity which has fallen in any summer for some years back. The small grain has consequently suffered injury, but the Corn and Cotton have not been affected.

Great Fire in Cleveland.

We copy with much pain the subjoined article from the Cleveland (Ohio) papers. That young Hercules of a city has suffered severely by the calamity :

About half past 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the basement story of the Cleveland Exchange, better known as the Globe Tavern, near the corner of Superior Lane and Merwin street. The building, of wood, was soon enveloped in flames, the inmates barely having time to escape the rapid progress of the fire. The fire very soon communicated to the large four story brick hotel erected last fall by the Merwin estate, on the corner of Superior Lane and Merwin street. The building was but partially completed, three of the stores in the basement story entirely so, only one of which was occupied. The building was in immediate contact with the Exchange, and three or four windows in the exposed end being unprotected by iron blinds, gave the flames easy access to the interior and roof of the stately pile. In a short time the fire broke out from under the roof nearly the whole extent of the building, and raged with tremendous fury until the roof fell in and was consumed.—South of the Exchange a range of three wooden buildings extending on Merwin street to an alley, were burned. We subjoin as correct a list of the losses as we have been able to obtain :

New brick hotel belonging to the Merwin estate \$15,000. No insurance.

Cleveland Exchange, occupied by Mrs. Foote. Furniture, &c., mostly destroyed. Building fully insured, as we understand.

Next a building owned by R. Champion, valued at \$1000. Insured for \$500, by Portage Mutual Insurance Co. Occupied by Wake as a shoe shop, and Rooney as a clothing shop. Most of the contents of each saved.

Next the Tremont House, occupied by Mrs. Thompson, and owned by estate of McGarphy. Contents mostly saved, Building valued at \$1000. No insurance.

The other building destroyed was occupied by C. Bradburn, grocer. Damage to goods about \$600. Amount of insurance by Columbus Insurance Co. \$1,500. The building, worth about \$1000, was owned by Benedict & Baxter. No insurance.

The destruction of the new hotel is a serious calamity to our city as well as loss to the enterprising gentlemen who, in despite of the unpropitious times, had successfully begun and prosecuted an improvement designed to be lasting, useful, and ornamental. The hotel will be an entire loss, as a considerable portion of one of the end walls has already fallen down, and the standing walls will probably have to be taken down to the basement story, if not to the foundation.

On the morning following the above mentioned fire, the extensive distillery of Messrs. Vinton & Chamberlain was destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000. No insurance.

Rattle Snake.—A rattle snake was killed last Friday, about two miles from Mount Holyoke, on the south side, by a couple of gentlemen who were walking from South Hadley to Amherst, which measured "three feet and six inches in length, and six inches in circumference. It had twelve rattles—and fangs half an inch long."

Northampton (Mass.) Cour.

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CORN TRADE OF ENGLAND.

By the late short arrivals of the Steam-ships Acadia, in 12½ days, and the President, in 15½ days from England, we have received our files of "the Circular to Bankers" down to the 31st of July. In the paper of that date we find the following article and table of the corn and provision trade, which are transferred to our columns, believing they will at this time prove interesting to a large portion of the merchants and farmers.

Sirs,

"Settle old accounts before you begin a new score" is a good old mercantile rule, which we shall adopt on the present occasion in taking up the subject of Corn. Whatever we have to say upon it must be chiefly retrospective for reasons before assigned.

The positions to which we committed ourselves just about twelve months since (2d August, 1839,) were, "Supposing the weather from this date forward to be on the whole unfavorable to the ripening and gathering of the growing Corn in a greater degree than we have experienced in the southern parts of England for several years, even in that case the quantity of wheat gathered in the British islands would be larger, and the quality not inferior to that of the produce of the year 1838. In the second degree, supposing the weather to be on the whole equal to that of a summer and autumn of average warmth and dryness, then we believe the quantity of home-grown wheat secured in the British islands would be in excess of that of last year by much more than five millions of quarters, and the quality superior to it." There was a third position depending upon "decidedly auspicious weather from that date to the close of harvest," running up the estimate of excess over 1838 to six millions of quarters; but as no person can pretend that the subsequent weather in any part of the British islands turned out equal to the first or second degree of comparison adopted, and as in the greater part of the kingdom the subsequent weather was much worse than was assumed in the first degree of comparison, we need not trouble ourselves with any thing beyond the words here quoted.

There is but one way of arriving at a nearly accurate and satisfactory conclusion as to the point, viz. Whether this prospective estimate has been borne out by the course of the trade during the twelve months succeeding to that when the estimate was ventured to be submitted; and this method is with respect to wheat a comparison of quantity taken out of bond, in two equal periods of twelve months previous and subsequent to the estimate being made; then come for consideration the stock remaining on hand and the range of prices. We will take each in its turn. The foregoing extracts being taken from the Circular of 2d of August, 1839, we will take that as the centre on which to place our observations. The quantity of wheat taken out of bond in 1838 subsequent to the 1st of August, including 9,586 quarters taken out in July, 1838, was 1,836,773 quarters; that is to say, in the six months terminating with the 31st of December, 1838. This quantity we get from the account published by Government in the Gazette; and we state this circumstance because, owing to some little variation in the dates from which the account is made up, it may not precisely correspond with the account for the same period as published

ed by the House of Commons. The following statement which comprises the first six months of 1839, making, together with the former, the entire twelve months from the 1st of July, 1838, to the same date of 1839, is taken from the Returns of the House of Commons relative to the duty paid in each month, and made up to the 5th day of every month.

Wheat Paid Duty.

1839.	Quarters.
January, made up 5th Feb.....	150,012
February, " 5th March.....	211,637
March, " 5th April.....	466,399
April, " 5th May.....	177,309
May, " 5th June.....	91,890
June, " 5th July.....	494,195

1,591,442

Flour during the same period of six months, equal to about } 115,000

1,706,442

Add as above stated the last six months of 1838..... } 1,836,773

3,543,215

We now proceed to examine the quantity taken out of bond during the corresponding period of the succeeding twelve months. It appears from the table subsequently inserted that the whole quantity of Wheat taken out of bond from July 1839 to June 1840, inclusive, is, Qrs.

1,721,392

Flour for the same period, in Quarters of Wheat, about 212,000

1,933,392

From this may fairly be deducted the principal part of that taken out of bond in September 1839, on account of the lateness of the harvest and the damp unworkable state of the grain then being gathered. Duty was paid in that month on a quantity, including flour, exceeding 800,000 Quarters, set down three-fourths of this stock to eke out the deficiency of 1838 600,000

The real quantity required to make up the deficiency of 1839 1,333,392

Which being deducted from 3,543,215 quarters as shown above, will leave 2,209,823 Quarters in favor of the harvest of 1839, as far as the relative amount of the supply of foreign Wheat tends to throw light on the character of the two harvests.

To this difference, as shown by the quantity of wheat taken out of bond in the two succeeding periods of twelve months, must be added other items. We have always heard it estimated that the quantity of Barley used for making bread after the harvest of 1838, when the price was low and the quality excellent, was not less than 1,200,000 quarters; of Beans, probably 400,000. The quality, the color, the condition, and the price of the best Barley of 1838 rendered it in a peculiar manner adapted for the purpose of human food, whilst in those respects the produce of the same crop

in 1839 afforded a very remarkable contrast to that of its immediate predecessor, for the Barley of 1839 was generally damp, discolored, and unfit for food. As the price has ranged relatively much higher since the harvest of 1839, and the quality of it as a substitute for wheat so greatly inferior to that produced in 1838 as to be nearly unfit for bread, we believe not one-third of the quantity was used for food in 1839-40. Take this as equal to 700,000 of wheat. The account will stand thus:—

Difference in quantity of wheat taken out of bond in favor of the harvest of 1839.....	2,209,823
Difference in substitutes of other grain.....	700,000
Eight per cent. for the difference in produce of flour from the same quantity in measure of wheat on the whole year's produce, viz. on 14,000,000 quarters.....	1,112,000
Quantity of wheat sold at extremely low prices to the distillers, &c. in Ireland and Scotland and England because it was unfit for food, together with that portion wasted in the field from continuous wet weather, say.....	500,000

Quarters..... 4,521,923

It will be recollected that our statement of 2d August, 1839, had reference merely to quantity, compared with the harvest of the preceding year. Of course we could not then enter into the consideration of the proportionate proof in flour from a given number of quarters of wheat; therefore we have deducted eight per cent. for the extraordinary deficiency of last year's produce in flour. This is the only explanation now demanded from us, although there are some which might fairly be brought forward in support of the case if it needed them. With respect to the only remaining point connected with this section relating to quantity, is the stock on hand at the commencement of each of the three harvests of 1838, 1839, and 1840. And we shall dismiss that with expressing our belief, from a careful consideration of the matter, that there is no great difference to be found in three years in this particular—the stock on hand on the 1st of August, 1839, being, according to our opinion, somewhat the largest of the three. The general opinion now is, that the stock at the present time held by the farmers, dealers, and manufacturers is less than at the same period in the two former years; but the quiet state of most of the country markets, the free supplies of domestic Corn sent to London, and the reluctance of the millers and bakers to lay in stock, appears to contradict that opinion.

We now notice the next point, viz. the price. The average for the week ending August 2, 1839, was 71s. 3d., and of the six weeks terminating on that day 69s. 2d. We will however refer to some of the weekly averages only. August 9, 72s.; August 16, 72s. 3d.; August 23, 71s. 1d.; August 30, 71s. 10d.; September 6, 71s. 9d.; and no weekly average is marked so high as any of these which we have quoted as distinguishing the period when the case was first put upon its trial, in the course of the same year. And the nearest approximation to the range of last August which we find in the present year is the return of April 17th, which was 69s. 6d. The whole series taken in the aggregate mark an average reduction of about seven per cent. from the six which we have referred to at the starting point. Nor can the circumstance of the large quantity of inferior corn keeping down the averages unnaturally be pressed against us, because that deficiency was owing to worse weather than any we provided for even in the first degree of comparison; and if the weather had turned out according to the assumption of the second degree of comparison, the quantity of good marketable corn would have been much greater, and the returns would have exhibited an average decline of twenty per cent. instead of seven per cent. The bad quality of the produce is a point in the argument in our favor and not against us. There were probably much more than a quarter of a million of quarters of wheat—it applies more particularly to Ireland—sold at prices varying from 35s. to 45s. the quarter. We know that many of the most opulent landholders of Ireland sold their wheat to the distillers at 15s. to 17s. the barrel.

We are of opinion that no part of this statement can be impeached for want of fairness. And when we consider the nature of the weather which prevailed in the West of England and the Eastern side of Scotland, and the still more destructive character of the weather in Ireland during almost the entire period of the harvest of 1839, the wonder is, when we have before us the course of the corn trade for a whole twelve months succeeding the date when we ventured to submit the estimate of relative quantity, that the result should bear out the calculation so remarkably as is shown both by supplies and prices. In deference to some very well informed merchants, as well as from the consideration that almost every dealer in corn was opposed to our views, we guarded ourselves from stating the full measure of relative excess over the harvest of 1838, which, in the event of favoring weather, we were convinced would be discovered by the course of the corn trade. This has now been unfolded to us, and the proof is compressed into the foregoing observations. Here we shall finally leave the subject, believing that we have submitted what may be termed nearly demonstrative evidence of the truth, as far as the nature of such a wide-spread and complicated case permits.

There is, however, a stray point, one of small significance compared with that with which we have now dealt, but still one which we think proper to notice. It occurs in the Circular of the 21st of February last, when we again endeavored to sketch the probable course of the Corn trade from that date until the harvest of 1840, at which we have now arrived. This is the passage.

"2. That with weather in the next degree inferior to that just assumed, viz. with seasons genial, productive, moist and dry, according to what experience has taught us to set down as an average, but not decidedly auspicious for the whole term, (i. e. until harvest,) there would not in that case be more than a million of quarters taken out of bond—the existing Corn-law remaining in force."

It must be a person of a very crooked litigious mind who would raise the objection that the weather since February has been better than is here described. It has not been equal to the description, but inferior to it. How stands the fact then as to Foreign supply. The annexed table shows that in the five months there have been taken out of bond

787,984 quarters of wheat,
about equal to 145,000 as flour being 496,479 cwt.

932,984 qrs. of wheat and flour paid duty.

We now quit the retrospective—upon which it may be apprehended eager pushing men of business will imagine we have dwelt too long—for the purpose of saying a few words on existing prospects. And this more with the intention of clearing the way for a consideration of this important subject than of giving such a report as we should venture to submit to merchants as a thing to guide or influence their proceedings. We may as well state at once what our impressions are, and, if we were in the business, upon which we should act, until better information or new circumstances altered them. They are these,

1. That the wheat crop in the British Islands in the year 1840 will not yield a quantity in corn measurement equal to that which the crop of 1839 would have yielded if the weather had been favorable from the first of August to the close of the autumn of that year.

2. That with fair and moderately auspicious weather there will nevertheless be a supply from this year's growth nearly approaching to that which good fair years afford on the average, and a supply adequate to the wants of the people; because the quality and condition of the wheat will, in the case provided, be good, and the supply for consumption in human food will in all probability be aided materially by a great increase in the supply of good barley and oats of a description to be converted into food for man, which a considerable proportion of these grains produced in 1839 could not be.

3. Consequently, with favorable weather, we expect the course of trade, after the speculators have attained in part their object, to mark prices which will be absolutely prohibi-

tory of foreign supply (except perhaps from America) for a long time to come. Although even in the case assumed as to weather, there is no likelihood of prices falling very low, yet they will be low enough to require a high duty on imported corn.

Our purpose on the present occasion being to represent merely the impression which general and diligent inquiry has imparted, we shall not now go into the case—for it is not one properly speaking—for the object of balancing evidence, and concluding therefrom. We shall select for notice only one or two interesting points connected with the present state of the trade. The first is the strength of the combination of speculators for the purpose of setting free the stock of bonded wheat, which with flour reduced to wheat-measure exceeds 600,000 quarters. The pretty general slack demand for consumption in most parts of the country shows that the object of the speculators will be determined in their favor or otherwise almost purely by their degree of power. Corn would certainly be now falling instead of rising but for their transactions. We have in a previous number alluded to facts which indicate the extent of their grasp.—There is a party and a very numerous one—for they consist principally of the regular commission factors, orderly supply and demand millers, and manufacturers generally—opposed to the speculation; but they are not and cannot be combined for any counteracting speculative operations, and merely influence opinion among the aforesaid classes of regular traders, as the following extract from Messrs. Scott, Garnett, and Palmer's circular of Monday last in some measure makes manifest:—"We had a very large fresh supply of wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and though the local millers were not free buyers, the chief part was taken off on speculation, or for shipment coastwise, upon full as good terms as on this day se'nnight. For Foreign there was only a limited demand without alteration in value. The wheat harvest has partially commenced in this neighborhood, and may be expected to become general in the ensuing week, if the weather prove favorable. A good deal of rain, however, fell yesterday; but at present it has the appearance of being more settled."

We have, however, a strong conviction that the speculators will succeed in their object, at least so far as to effect within a short period the liberation of more than half a million of quarters of wheat and flour. The markets are now so much under their control that, with the evidence which they have given of their power and combination, we cannot doubt their success. Whether, as they calculate, to the extent of getting the duty down to 6s. 8d. or not may be doubted; but 500,000 quarters or more will be taken out of bond. In that case, and in the event of favorable weather for two or three months, prices will range lower than they would if no such quantity had been poured upon the markets, by ten per cent.

There is, however, little chance of any considerable quantity of foreign wheat and flour arriving in our ports from abroad beyond that which is the result of speculations entered into some time ago. Wheat is higher in Hamburg and Dantzic than when we last wrote upon the subject in April; the best samples cannot be bought at those places under from 58s. to 61s. the quarter, and such could not be sold in England at a profit, even with a low duty, under 70s. No man would speculate upon stock at that price unless he were propelled to it by a bad harvest in England. This description may serve to show the improbability of any large amount of value being imported from the places of greatest supply nearest to this country for some time to come; and we allude to this fact of high prices in the principal ports of supply, because it is calculated to have a material bearing on the conduct of the Bank of England and upon the money-market generally.

Then it is well known that the Mediterranean ports have been exhausted of their stocks. There has been a good harvest in Italy, as well as in all that part of Germany where the people would seek Trieste as the centre of accumulation for grain for export; but all the ports of those seas situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules are too distant for the operation of English speculators at a period like the present time.

Consequently, it appears to us that there is little danger of disturbance in our monetary affairs from this source, and it is proper to notice the matter, because we observe it stated in various provincial papers published in the manufacturing districts, that alarm for the position in which the Bank of England might be placed by an adverse corn-trade, tends powerfully to obstruct business, and prevent the revival of confidence.

America seems to us the only country that can send any considerable further supply of wheat or flour until more shall be known concerning the issue of the approaching harvest. There is now so much corn grown in Michigan and portions of other States near to the British frontier, that we have no doubt a considerable quantity will be passed over the boundary and sent to England, or cause the produce of Canada which would otherwise be consumed at home to be exported. If the harvest in the United States be as abundant as has been represented, prices under their existing Banking troubles must be very low; and consequently a considerable amount of value may be remitted in corn from the United States, notwithstanding a duty of 13s. 8d. or 16s. 8d. No merchant would for some time past, we imagine, speculate on a lower duty. *The more corn the people of the United States send us, the better chance of ease and remuneration will be afforded to the British manufacturer. Therefore we care not how much they send us from that country, and have no apprehension of danger arising to the Bank, or the Bankers, from all other sources of import for grain, provided the harvest in England proves equal to our present expectation.*

We shall again advert to this important subject when our information is more enlarged, and the prospect more fully developed.

We are, Sirs, obediently,
H. B. & Co.

For Table see page 132, and also page 138.

Value of Real Property in St. Louis, Mo.—At a sale, on Saturday last, by Mr. Wm. J. Austin, of lots in Shreve's addition, between 13th and 14th streets, if not quite a mile from the river bank, the prices were per foot as follows: One lot \$19 75; four lots, \$20; one, \$20 50; and one, \$21 50.

The terms were, one quarter cash, and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.—*Gaz.*

The sale of part of the valuable estate of the late General Ashley, fronting on Broadway, took place yesterday, and the lots offered were sold by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Co., at prices varying from \$50 to \$60 per front foot.

[*St. Louis Republican*, July 28.]

Remarkable Preservation.—Mr. John Smith, of this town whilst on his passage from Charleston to Nassau, N. P. in the schr. Mary & Eliza, was knocked overboard by the boom. The vessel was running at the rate of seven knots, and before she could be put about he was lost sight of. A very heavy shower of rain came on directly, and he was of course given up as lost. But after the rain had ceased, and while the schooner was on another tack, he was discovered swimming, and by means of the yawl taken on board, having been in the sea something like an hour.

Mr. Hale:—I observe in your paper of August 3d, a Record of Rain for the months of May, June, and July of the present year, compared with several preceding years, kept at Waltham, Mass. Below is the quantity of rain which has fallen at Brunswick, Me., during the same three months, for the years 1839 and 1840:

	May.	June.	July.	Amount.
	In. 100	In. 100	In. 100	In. 100
1839,	8. 01	4. 32	8. 43	20. 76
1840,	2. 12	2. 25	1. 70	6. 07

The quantity for 1839 is much above the average.

Yours, T. C.

Brunswick, Me. Aug. 6, 1840.

CORN TRADE OF ENGLAND.

An account of the quantity in Quarters, of each kind of Grain, and Cwts. of Wheat, Flour and all other Meal, imported into all the Ports of Great Britain from all parts of the World (except Ireland) in each Month, since the 1st December, 1838, down to 1st July, 1840, distinguishing as follows, viz :

Quantities imported in each month.

YEARS. MONTHS.		QUARTERS OF							CWTS. OF	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	All other.	Wheat flour.	Meal.
1838	December.....	212,583	...	3,582	1,781	8,856	2,831	582	72,000	5
1839	January.....	147,936	505	181	6,659	8,997	627	5	56,593	60
	February.....	210,419	10,808	15,711	8,165	3,531	2,900	1,108	82,029	....
	March.....	459,854	28,856	23,379	12,107	6,166	7,945	2,422	166,369	1
	April.....	213,703	59,599	10,707	6,216	3,757	3,323	3	55,919	....
	May.....	301,515	84,622	12,518	15,579	10,620	6,423	1,489	39,751	100
	June.....	285,390	51,484	49,062	12,909	7,640	8,348	3,563	54,291	33
	July.....	110,560	41,194	127,437	11,422	13,118	7,681	1,026	59,718	357
	August.....	235,865	42,362	266,539	47,260	14,421	9,959	792	33,089	7
	September.....	407,201	34,414	66,526	28,933	13,839	6,131	842	67,267	32
	October.....	132,565	47,092	68,761	2,284	10,582	8,301	2,392	44,972	....
	November.....	60,895	98,919	23,395	1,505	28,957	17,464	26	55,039	110
	December.....	72,820	111,231	10,336	1,491	17,871	30,515	309	122,160	30
1840	January.....	45,557	60,419	2,583	61	4,718	13,104	280	45,681	....
	February.....	44,812	80,709	2,968	....	2,142	6,774	1,306	82,418	....
	March.....	55,676	62,759	7,903	....	5,187	7,026	979	55,758	191
	April.....	229,756	149,302	24,544	....	8,241	12,857	2,683	101,718	....
	May.....	346,473	126,258	26,478	626	13,363	11,320	6,936	207,490	....
	June.....	284,624	51,757	51,724	1,252	13,621	18,012	1,000	113,096	13

Quantities charged with Duty for Home Consumption in each Month.

		QUARTERS OF						CWTS. OF		
YEARS.	MONTHS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	All other.	Wheat flour.	Mcal.
1838	December.....	259,480	....	139	1,147	5,319	1,066	585	62,043	....
1839	January.....	150,012	8	305	12,110	40,068	404	20	63,414	66
	February.....	211,637	20,033	31,365	8,276	4,436	12,849	2,149	79,557	....
	March.....	466,399	31,011	4,254	12,107	5,647	3,925	4,272	180,074	1
	April.....	177,309	20,167	174	925	1,412	417	....	38,009	....
	May.....	91,890	52,934	1,109	107	1,807	735	1,280	13,700	....
	June.....	494,195	92,151	7,724	342	2,811	1,397	3,922	36,197	....
	July.....	18,525	39,112	224,530	421	3,714	3,425	1,026	18,509	362
	August.....	2,179	37,938	394,381	86,501	14,253	9,741	660	7,249	1
	September.....	774,642	30,863	25,638	30,215	8,836	7,711	412	129,631	....
	October.....	113,503	46,734	155,054	1,438	11,969	18,378	1,694	33,911	1
	November.....	7,162	106,741	13,928	64	54,887	31,791	723	36,074	113
	December.....	12,402	112,453	7,156	2	19,100	32,183	288	28,071	....
1840	January.....	4,995	61,414	1,101	56	5,666	13,104	243	6,921	....
	February.....	7,660	80,515	96	....	2,690	4,791	1,117	6,053	....
	March.....	55,676	54,428	114	140	2,075	1,513	974	9,133	....
	April.....	229,736	139,609	1,775	116	2,833	2,760	2,374	93,297	....
	May.....	346,473	143,937	623	60	3,292	1,029	6,933	287,182	....
	June.....	148,439	41,961	29,377	136	5,381	7,853	1,000	100,814	443

Quantity remaining in Bond at the end of each Month.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	QUARTERS OF							CWTs. OF	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	All other.	Wheat flour.	Meal.
1838	December.....	6,403	11,409	239,668	5,078	30,317	13,887	3,119	25,806	281
1839	January.....	9,491	11,797	240,514	6	4,190	13,680	5,104	29,771	284
	February.....	12,870	2,661	222,495	6	3,525	2,581	2,063	31,941	274
	March.....	4,833	491	238,211	6	4,104	8,592	233	14,253	274
	April.....	41,227	9,325	245,749	3,053	6,372	11,937	159	27,805	32
	May.....	249,674	41,148	253,018	17,397	15,462	17,911	359	35,059	23
	June.....	40,258	824	291,234	29,856	19,634	24,651	....	37,348	57
	July.....	131,744	2,906	192,195	59,696	29,300	28,609	....	66,019	47
	August.....	360,638	7,074	64,764	788	23,426	29,660	....	85,250	53
	September.....	2,892	8,506	99,983	....	32,685	27,145	....	19,613	61
	October.....	16,233	9,264	9,715	791	31,141	16,574	698	27,221	53
	November.....	69,805	2,170	15,650	1,444	5,039	2,913	....	43,078	48
	December.....	128,398	1,038	14,738	2,878	3,360	698	21	123,881	48
1840	January.....	178,422	126	13,451	3,041	3,815	700	....	167,274	48
	February.....	215,742	304	14,178	3,041	2,673	2,653	118	226,667	48
	March.....	263,220	5,066	21,492	2,901	5,730	8,167	62	266,380	87
	April.....	377,863	10,377	38,965	1,948	10,498	17,637	378	251,455	87
	May.....	396,649	2,847	62,472	2,386	21,309	28,403	378	146,580	100
	June.....	526,263	10,175	81,304	3,346	28,252	36,799	62	132,509	76

A meeting was held in London on the 3d of July, composed of the merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, of the city, on the subject of the persecution of the Jews in the East.—Copies of the proceedings of the meeting were transmitted by the Lord Mayor to the several ambassadors. Among the published answers of the ambassadors is the following from Mr. Stevenson :

"32, Upper Grosvenor street, July 13, 1840.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing to me, for the purpose of transmission to my Government, the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, and others of the city of London, held at the Egyptian Hall, on the 3d of July, in relation to the cruelties practised towards the Jews in the East.

"I beg to assure your Lordship, that I will take an early opportunity of transmitting these resolutions to the United States; and I cannot better do justice to my own feelings, or those which I feel confident will be entertained by the President and people of the United States, in relation to the subjects of these resolutions, than to seize the occasion to express my deep sympathy in favor of those oppressed people.

"I have the honor to be,
your Lordship's obedient servant,

"A. STEVENSON."

Census of N. Providence.—We have been furnished by Mr. John S. Despean, employed to take the census in this town, with the annexed particulars in relation to the population, manufactures, &c., thereof.

The whole number of inhabitants is	4207
The number of white males is	2033
" " females	2174
" " colored males	31
" " females	32

The whole number of inhabitants in Pawtucket village is 2717.

There are 2 academies in the town, which contain 40 students each; 8 private schools, which contain 255 scholars, and 8 common schools, which contain 577 scholars,

The following is a list of the names and ages of the revolutionary soldiers and pensioners in N. Providence :

Calvin Ripley, aged	93
Elizabeth Gregory,	91
Lucy Marsh,	89
Waite Brown,	87
Huldah Sweetland,	84
Benjamin Burrell,	81
Stephen Brown,	81
John Montgomery,	81
Sarah Hawkins,	80
Stephen Randal,	79
Dorcas Sherman,	77
Lucy Field,	75

Manufactures.—There are 20 establishments in the town for the manufacture of cotton cloths. They contain 30,000 spindles, and turn out \$230,000 worth of goods a year. Six hundred operatives are employed in them, and the amount of capital invested in them is \$270,000.

The whole amount of capital invested in all kinds of manufactures in the town is \$402,200.

Agriculture, &c.—There are 390 horses owned in the town, 790 head of cattle, 100 sheep, 1075 swine, \$1050 worth of poultry. There were 50 bushels of wheat raised last year 175 of barley, 500 of oats, 1000 of rye, 55 of buckwheat, 7,700 of corn, 15,300 of potatoes, and 2,110 tons of hay.

The population of North Providence in 1820 was 2418; in 1830 it was 3303. It being, in 1840, 4207, there has been an increase within the last ten years of upwards of 900. —*Pawtucket Gaz.*

City Post Office, on the Last Day of the Session.—It has been stated to us, by one whose information on the subject cannot be doubted, that on last Tuesday, the day of the adjournment of Congress, no less than three hundred and forty-four bushels of documents and newspapers were sent from our City Post Office by the mails going East, West, North, and South.—*Nat. Int.*

Ginning of East India Cotton.

On page 286 of Vol. II an account was given of the successful exertions of Capt. Bayles, to procure American planters and Gins to be sent to the East Indies to improve the quality of their Cotton. In the Liverpool Mail of the 21st of July, we find the following details of some experiments made with those gins, upon East India Cotton, and of the ultimate destination of gins and planters for India.

It was known in the beginning of last week that it was the intention of the directors of the East India Company to pay a visit to Liverpool, for the purpose of calling the attention of the brokers and spinners of the commercial and manufacturing districts to the extended efforts they are about to make for directing and encouraging an improved mode of cultivation of cotton in our eastern possessions, and of substituting a number of experiments in the cleaning of cotton-wool. It had been conceived by Capt. Bayles, of the Indian military service, that the only effectual mode to improve the culture of cotton in India, was to induce a number of experienced planters to go out. In 1838 he was therefore deputed to visit America, where he engaged ten planters, six of whom have already sailed, three to Bombay and three to Madras. The remaining four will accompany Captain Bayles, to the Bengal presidency. The captain also brought with him seed of the best kinds, especially of the Mexican plant, now the most valued in Louisiana and Southern Alabama; also saw-gins by several makers, as Brookes, Jones, Carver, and Idler. With these gins the intended experiments were to be made.

On Wednesday last the chairman of the directors, Wm. Butterworth Bayley, Esq. the deputy chairman—Lyll, Esq. Sir Richard Jenkins, late chairman, Sir James Lushington, Sir Robert Campbell, and John Loch, Esq. directors, with Mr. Melvill, the secretary, and Mr. Green, the assistant secretary of the board, arrived in Liverpool, and fixed Friday for making the experiments. Accordingly, on the afternoon of that day, the directors, together with deputations from the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Glasgow, and a large body of brokers and spinners, assembled in a room on the premises of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston. They had been summoned by a circular, which so fully explains the object in view that we insert a copy:

"The object of the present experiments is to show, that by the introduction of the American saw-gin into India, the cotton indigenous to that country may be so well cleaned, and with so little injury to the staple, as to render it a marketable article to an almost unlimited extent.

It is not intended to compare cotton so cleaned with that which is cleaned by hand, or even by the roller-gin. It must be obvious that hand-cleaning, except as a mere experiment, is totally out of the question; and as it has been found that the best roller-gin can only do about one-eighth of the work effected by a saw-gin in an equal time, on which account it has been long ago discarded in America, except for cleaning Sea Island cotton, it follows that the preference will necessarily be given to the saw-gin, wherever operations are upon an extensive scale, provided it be once admitted that, in the process of ginning, the staple of the cotton is not materially injured. The universal use of the saw-gin in America has placed this point beyond dispute, as far as regards the cotton of that country, and the experiments of this day will doubtless satisfy all present, that East India cotton may be subjected to the same process with exactly similar results. The invention of this gin enabled America almost to drive India out of the market, as a grower of the raw material, just as the invention of spinning machinery has driven her from the manufacture of cottons; by its adoption into India she will, in all probability, regain her lost position, and may, in her turn, be almost the only country from which the wants of the English manufacturer will be supplied.

Four saw-gins will be set in motion in the long room, viz. three from America, driven by steam power, and one by manual labor, built here by Dr. Jones. Mr. Fawcett's roller gins, driven by steam power, will be at work in another room.—

Into each of these gins will be put 21 lbs. weight of Surat cotton in the seed, which has been in this country for seven years, is very dirty, and is by no means a superior sample of East India cotton. The time occupied in ginning, will necessarily vary according to the number of saws in each gin. Two of the gins have sixty saws, one has forty, and the hand-gin has only twenty-four saws. Specimens of what is cleaned by each gin will be submitted in separate parcels, one at a time, to the brokers and spinners, with the view of ascertaining first which saw-gin is most efficient, and second, what may be the value of the cotton so ginned.

The whole of the ginned cotton, after being weighed to ascertain the quantity of waste, will be sent to the North Shore Mill Company, where the process of spinning it will afterwards be exhibited. 21 lbs. of cotton grown in India from Foreign seed will next be put into the best gin, and when cleaned will be compared with some of the same cotton cleaned in India. Both of these will be submitted for valuation to the brokers and spinners. Specimens of cotton grown in India from Bourbon seed, and of American cotton, will be similarly experimented upon.

Samples of all the different cottons, with the prices they would fetch in the market, as certified by brokers and spinners present, will be retained by the American gentlemen for their future guidance in India."

W. B. Bayley, Esq., intimated to the assembly the objects which the board of directors had in view. The experiments then began. A bag of 21 lbs. of the above described Surat cotton was put into each of the three American gins. That called No. 1, is the invention of Mr. Carver; No. 2, that of Mr. Jones, and No. 3, that of Mr. Brookes.

The following is the result of the experiments:—

Gin No. 1.—Amount of cotton wool yielded, 5 lbs. 3 oz.; seeds and waste, 15 lbs. 6 oz. The estimated value per lb. was 4½d.

Gin No. 2.—Cotton, 5 lbs.; seeds, 14 lbs. 10 oz.; waste, 12 oz. Value 4½d.

Gin No. 3.—Cotton, 5 lbs. 3 oz.; seeds, 12 lbs. 8 oz.; waste, 2 lbs. 11 oz.

The fourth saw-gin experimented upon was also of American invention. It had been tried in India, with hand power, and failed. There were put into it 21 lbs. of the same Surat cotton as had before been used; and the result was thus—Cotton, 4 lbs. 10 oz. seeds, 15 lbs. waste, 10 oz. Value 4d.

The experiment on the hand-gin alluded to in the circular and the construction of which had been only commenced twelve days previous, turned out more successfully than might have been anticipated under the circumstances. A small amount of cotton only was ginned, which was pronounced to be equal to the samples of the gins Numbers 2 and 4.

Generally speaking, the experiments of the day were allowed to be quite sufficient to show that East India cotton may be satisfactorily cleaned by the saw-gin, although several gentlemen were of opinion that the staple is too short to allow of the cutting which must necessarily take place, to some extent, in the operation. If, however, the efforts about to be made by the directors should have the anticipated effect of improving the quality of the cotton produced in the East Indies, this objection will be removed. For the first year or two the efforts of Capt. Bayles and the planters can be expected to produce no very decisive consequences; but in the course of no very long period we may hope to hear something which will be decisive of the fate of this most important experiment, alike interesting to England and to the East.

On Friday evening the chairman of the board of directors entertained a large party at dinner at the Adelphi Hotel. There were present the deputations from Glasgow and Manchester, and a number of extensive cotton spinners and brokers.

In consequence of the visit of the directors to this town, some gentlemen of Manchester, interested in the trade to the East Indies, and feeling a strong anxiety to promote the growth of cotton there, thought it right to testify their respect for the directors, and their sympathy in the important object which had brought them into Lancashire, by inviting

TABLE I.

TOWNSHIPS.	Taxables.	No. of acres sealed.	No. of acres unsealed.	Whole no. of acres.	No. of working horses.	Number of cows over four years.	No. of working oxen.	No. of dwelling houses.	Number of grist mills.	Number of saw mills.	No. of licensed Inns.	Number of Tanneries.	Other Manufactories.
Stroud,.....	330	19,040	....	19,040	212	334	20	181	4	9	4	1	1 Clover Mill, and 1 Forge.
Hamilton,.....	329	19,748	....	19,748	290	443	8	117	7	9	9	1	1 Foundry 2 Clover Mills and 1 Felling do.
Lower Smithfield,.....	232	14,807	320	16,127	166	283	7	117	5	9	8	3	1 Clover Mill.
Ross,.....	192	21,638	....	21,638	155	250	35	....	4	10	4	....
Chestnut Hill,.....	267	24,380	6,838	31,218	204	311	18	....	5	25	7	1	1 Clover Mill, 1 Ceiling Lath do. and 1 Turning Mill.
Middle Smithfield,.....	189	12,118	18,476	30,594	167	266	18	....	2	3	1	1	
Pocono,.....	178	21,027	24,926	45,953	116	147	16	110	2	12	3	2	
Tobyhanna,.....	103	37,429	140,014	177,443	39	77	55	....	....	22	7	....
Price,.....	66	11,914	49,302	61,216	40	74	32	....	1	9	1	....
Coolbaugh,.....	33	3,160	42,333	45,493	21	19	2	21	....	1	3	....
	1,919	185,261	282,209	167,470	1,410	2,205	211		30	109	47	9	

TABLE II.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of sealed lands and buildings.	Val. of unsealed lands.	Value of buildings included in the first column.	Value of Grist Mills.	Value of Saw Mills.	Value of Tanneries.	Total valuation of Real Estate.	Value of Horses.	Value of Cows.	Value of Oxen.	Valuation of occupations taxed.	Av. occupation rate to each taxable.	Whole amount taxed for County purposes.
Stroud,.....	201,256	....	\$29,282	4,700	1,550	3,000	\$210,506	7,455	3,340	300	40,920	124	282,521
Hamilton,.....	146,306	....	....	5,754	1,800	567	154,427	11,600	4,430	100	52,320	160	222,877
Lower Smithfield,.....	134,541	320	....	4,450	1,560	875	141,746	7,289	2,630	140	24,375	107	176,980
Ross,.....	127,153	....	....	1,400	1,080	....	129,633	5,400	2,500	630	12,336	63	150,499
Chestnut Hill,.....	104,528	6,828	....	3,120	4,790	160	119,226	8,200	2,488	350	23,925	89	154,189
Middle Smithfield,.....	61,448	18,476	....	2,000	400	150	82,474	6,765	2,660	280	18,700	100	109,879
Pocono,.....	50,187	12,759	2,706	1,200	1,450	3,500	69,096	3,275	1,470	340	19,100	107	93,281
Tobyhanna,.....	50,999	150,722	....	....	3,600	....	205,321	1,850	780	1,375	9,350	90	218,726
Price,.....	22,982	51,336	4,810	200	2,600	....	77,118	1,200	740	845	none!	....	79,903
Coolbaugh,.....	2,729	22,128	1,115	....	100	....	24,957	575	190	50	325	10	26,097
	\$902,129	\$262,369		\$22,924	\$18,030	\$9,252	\$1,214,504	\$52,609	\$21,428	\$4,410	\$201,851		\$1,494,852

The Secretary observes that such different rates of valuation prevail in different counties, that it is impossible to institute a comparison of their respective resources—and the same remark may be applied to the ten townships of this county.

Section 3, of the general law relating to "County rates and levies" passed April 15th 1834, directs "that the assessors of the several townships shall *previously* to each triennial assessment, assemble at the office of the Commissioners of their respective counties on a day to be appointed by such Commissioners, to fix upon '*some uniform standard*,' to ascertain the real value of all property made taxable by law, taking into consideration, improvements, proximity to market, and other advantages of situation, so that the *same relative valuation* may be observed in every township." Now, if such a meeting was held in 1837 in this county, the *uniform standard* has been grievously misunderstood by the different assessors, as a slight examination of the tables will show.

As an instance I take the townships of Stroud and Hamilton—though the number of acres returned in the latter, is but 708 the greatest, yet the quantity used for agricultural purposes, exceeds that amount in Stroud by several thousand acres—and it is believed, the productiveness and relative value of the farms in the two townships, do not greatly differ—and yet the average rate of the farms in Hamilton is but \$8 per acre, while that of Stroud is nearly \$13—a difference of nearly \$5 per acre—it follows that one is too high or the other too low, and in either case that the citizens of Stroud are burdened with taxes, to an extent above the *relative value*. By a column in Table II., you will observe the same disproportion exists in the Tax occupations: while the average rate to each taxable, in Hamilton is \$160, in Ross the next township adjoining it is but \$63—in Stroud it is \$124, and in Price adjoining, it is nothing at all!! In one township, Cows are rated at \$8, and in all the rest at \$10. Horses seem to be rated, just as the whim of the moment dictates. In Lower Smithfield they average \$44 each, and in Middle Smithfield \$34½. In Pocono \$28½, and in Tobyhanna \$47½. In Stroud \$35, and in Hamilton \$40 and so on. In these matters each tax payer can make his own comments. Dwelling houses are separately enumerated in but four townships, and in their valuation the same system or rather want of system prevails. In one township pleasure wagons are taxed and in another *gold watches* for county purposes, though they are not in the list of taxable articles. In these remarks I by no means wish to be understood as casting any reflections on the *intentions* of the late assessors, believing as I do, that the deviations from the *uniform standard* directed to be observed in the section above quoted were caused by a misconception of the spirit of the law. Now that a heavy State tax is to be levied in addition to the present county and township taxes it is highly important that the burden be *equalized* throughout the county, which can only be done by a strict observance of the law of 1834, on the part of the Commissioners and Assessors.

JUSTICE.

Surgical.—A medical man has directed our attention to a surgical invention that bids fair to be of great use in reducing the amount of suffering attendant upon amputation. A band of flexible steel encircles the limb like a ribband; this is graduated by means of a slide with cogs, and a ratchet wheel turned with a key; the object of this band is to make an equable circular retraction by which the dreadfully painful dissection of the skin that is to cover the wound when the limb is off, is rendered quite unnecessary. Actual experiment has proved that a limb may be removed in ten seconds—and the pain attendant on the operation must therefore be greatly reduced. The inventor is Dr. Dixon, a surgeon of experience and great promise, of this city.—*N. Y. Era.*

Illinois.—On the 4th of July inst. for the first time, there was held upon the extensive and beautiful prairie at the new and growing town of Providence, in Bureau county, a celebration of the anniversary of American Independence by the citizens of both sexes of that town and of Tiskilwa, late Indiantown.—*Peoria Reg.*

VOL. III.—18

Large Casting.—We had the pleasure of witnessing, yesterday afternoon, at the foundry of Messrs. Merrick and Towne, the casting of one of the bed-plates of the engines to be placed in the United States Steam Frigate, now building at the Navy Yard. About thirty-four thousand pounds of iron were melted for this casting; the plate itself will weigh about twenty-seven thousand pounds, or thirteen and a half tons! The pouring furnished a fine spectacle; the time occupied in filling the mould was 1 minute 35 seconds. The bed-plate is 29 feet 2½ inches long, 7 feet 4 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. The channel from the condenser to the air-pump, and two strong ribs, 23 inches deep, running the whole length of the plate, form parts of the same casting. The operation, which could not fail to be watched with anxiety by all concerned, was conducted with perfect order, and, so far as yet appears, with entire success.

The construction of these immense engines is advancing rapidly in the various departments, (which are very numerous,) and renders the extensive establishment of Merrick & Towne a place of special interest at the present time.

[*North American.*]

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian was taken into the dry dock, in Charlestown, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She passed in all standing—guns and all on board, precisely as she came from sea, three days since. This is the first time this has taken place at this dock—although we are informed that the frigate Columbia was taken in in the same manner a few years since at Norfolk. There seems to be no sort of difficulty in the operation, and it certainly saves a vast deal of labor and expense. The bottom of the Macedonian, although by no means so foul as some we have seen, is covered all over with small barnacles, which must have retarded her sailing in a very material degree.

When the frigate Constellation was taken into the dock last year, her bottom was completely covered with pretty good sized oysters; this was after a three years' cruise in the West Indies. The Macedonian has only been out half that time; she has the very same guns on board she had when taken from the British in 1812, viz: 14 long 18 pounders on her gun deck, and 9 32 carronades, and one long 18 on her quarter deck and fore-castle: total, 44 guns. Her copper seems to be in excellent order, as we could see no place that was in the slightest degree ragged. She will sail again in the course of a few weeks.—*Boston Atlas.*

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, one of the fluted pillars, for the new Custom House, passed through State street, mounted upon three four wheeled carriages, built in the very strongest manner, and drawn by thirty-one yoke of stout oxen and two horses. Its weight is thirty-six tons. The train left Quincy, about nine miles distant, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having been ten hours on the road. The forenoon being hot, two yoke of oxen became exhausted, and were taken out of the team before it reached the city. The pillars for the Custom House are of two sizes, the largest of which will weigh about fifty tons.—*Bost. Patriot.*

From Supplement to the Circular to Bankers.

Prices of Corn in Europe.

Sirs,

We intended to insert the following returns some time since. They are curious and interesting, as illustrating two points of some importance. The first is, that in Sweden—a country where, we believe, there is no metallic money in current use of a higher denomination than four pence, and where paper money, for the smallest sums as well as the largest, is in regulated circulation—corn is uniformly cheaper than in other of the more westerly states of Europe, and the fluctuations in the price of corn are less than in any country. Next to Sweden in the latter characteristic stands England. These facts we submit to the repealers and conservators of our existing Corn law.

We are, Sirs, obediently,
H. B. & Co.

Stoppage in Transitu.

In continuation of our original plan to lay before our readers at the earliest opportunity, late decisions of the higher courts of the country, on subjects of commercial interest, we give below, a report prepared for our Register, of a case decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at its last session in this city.

For the U. S. Commercial and Statistical Register.

Mr. Editor,—The subject of Stoppage in Transitu, becomes very prominent in crises such as that which we witnessed in the spring of 1837, and such as it is to be feared the commerce of this country is periodically to be subjected to; when a general disruption of commercial ties takes place, and when "*saure qui peut*" becomes a watchword. For the sake of readers out of our own state, we have given the opinion of the Chief Justice as delivered; not being willing to impair, by an attempt to abridge it, what we think does honor to the jurisprudence of Pennsylvania. We have more than once thought that a great service would be rendered to the jurisprudence of the entire country, by publishing in a detached volume, some of the decisions of our Supreme Court upon subjects of general interest, which of course would embrace many cases on commercial law. Your former volumes have called attention to the mischievous discrepancies which prevail in the commercial law and regulations between the different states, and one cause of this discrepancy, is, the ignorance in which the profession is in the different states, in regard to the law on a point before them, in the sister states. Each state has so much in its jurisprudence that is of local application only, and it is especially the case in Pennsylvania, that no person out of the state can be expected to read or even to possess their judicial reports, and hence, decisions of great and general interest become of little value, from being connected with matter of mere local concern. The decisions of one state on the general topics of the law, and especially on commercial topics, interest every other state in the Union; and nowhere have these subjects received more careful and thorough consideration and satisfactory settlement by the bench than in the state of Pennsylvania. We broach for the consideration of the profession of this state, the idea of one or more such volumes, as we have spoken of

W

The decision to which we referred is that of

Bell De Yongh & Co.

vs.

Moss and al.

Dec. Term, 1839.

The Messrs. Philips of Philadelphia had ordered of the Plaintiffs of Lehigh, a quantity of silks; making themselves liable by a direction to have the goods *charged to them*; and at the same time authorizing the Plaintiffs to draw on Lizardi & Co. of London, with whom the Philips had lodged a credit in favor of the Plaintiffs for £10,000, to be drawn for from time to time. Lizardi & Co. had not had any communication with the Plaintiffs, but in writing to the Philips on June 29, 1836 say "Bell De Yongh & Co; We observe the credit granted by you for £10,000 in their favor which shall be duly attended to." The Philips had of course informed the Plaintiffs of this credit, and bills prior to those mentioned directly and drawn on the same credit, had been paid. The goods were shipped to the Philips on their order, and the Plaintiffs drew on Lizardi & Co. for the amount of them, the credit of £10,000 not having been exhausted. On the arrival of the bills, they were protested for non-acceptance, Lizardi & Co. having just before announced that they had closed all American credits whatsoever. The Philips stopped payment on 22nd March 1837, and soon after assigned the goods in question, (still at sea,) and their bills of lading to the defendants in trust for certain creditors. In this state of things, Mr. Derby, the general agent of the Plaintiffs, at New York, having been referred to the defendants, the assignees aforesaid, by the Philips whom he first addressed, wrote to the said assignees, the present defendants, informing them of the dishonor of the bills which Lizardi & Co. were to have accepted, and stating that in consequence

of such dishonor, the Philips themselves had acquired no title to the silks, and of course could pass none to them the defendants. He proposed that the silks in question should be delivered to him as agent of the Plaintiffs, to await the fate of the bills on Lizardi; notifying to the assignees at the same time, that unless they agreed to some such proposition he should hold them personally liable for the proceeds, and requiring them to keep a separate account accordingly. In consequence of this letter, an agreement was entered into between Mr. Derby and the defendants, that the latter should receive and hold the goods in question, without prejudice to the rights of either party, till their respective rights could be judicially determined; and this suit was brought accordingly. The Philips were largely indebted to Lizardi & Co. in general account.

For the DEFENDANTS, it was contended, that Lizardi & Co. had by their letter of 29th June 1836, accepted the Plaintiffs' bills in advance, and that the Plaintiffs having thus received bills accepted by a house in good credit, could not look to the Philips;—such bills being equivalent to payment. II. That at any rate, such acceptance constituted a good security, and that the Plaintiffs were bound to look to that security, before they could come upon the silks which had been assigned for the benefit of parties who had no other security. III. That Mr. Derby, being but a general agent of the Plaintiffs could not constitute himself an agent for so peculiar an object as this.

The council of the PLAINTIFFS, on the other hand contended, that Lizardi & Co. not having had any communication with the Plaintiffs, were not bound to them as acceptors; and the opinion of the Plaintiffs council in England to this effect was read. The residue of the Plaintiffs ground is sufficiently explained in the able opinion of the court delivered by

CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON. It rather seems the Plaintiffs might have had recourse to F. De Lizardi & Co. on the bills accepted in advance or by an action on their agreement to accept. It is fallacious to say there was no proof of privity between the particular parties. The consignees had given the plaintiffs a credit with that house for the very purpose of enabling them to draw on it in payment of purchases: and the bills drawn in pursuance of it had been honored in repeated instances; after which it would have been too late for De Lizardi & Co. to say they had made no engagement with the Plaintiffs. They were in the predicament of a master who had recognised an authority in his servant to contract debts on his account by previous payment of his bills. The promise to accept was doubtless made to the consignees, and not to the Plaintiffs, but might not the Plaintiffs from whom a consideration moved on the faith of it, have maintained an action on it or had the benefit of it as a precursory acceptance? It would seem from *Smith v. Plummer*, decided at the present term, that they might. F. De Lizardi & Co., by their letter of June 29th, 1836, recognised the credit as granted specially in favor of the Plaintiffs; after which it would be a fraud in them to insist on want of privity with a house that had trusted the consignees on the faith of their promise. The operation was the same in substance as if the bills had been drawn by the consignees in the Plaintiffs favor; and *Powell v. Morrison* shows they would in that case have been taken, with the advantage of an acceptance in advance. What the Plaintiffs did, was to draw in favor of themselves by the consignees authority; and as their bills were consequently attended with the same advantage, I see nothing to have prevented them from recurring to De Lizardi & Co. as actual acceptors: and it is immaterial to the question, that they subsequently discharged the responsibility of that house, by protesting the bills for want of a special acceptance. But here the Defendants case stops.

No authority has been produced for the position of their counsel, that a consignor who has means of recourse to funds in the hands of a solvent house, may not stop the goods for the insolvency of the consignee at any time before satisfaction had: nor has any sufficient reason been given why he should not. A credit with a banker is not payment, but means of payment, more or less secure according to the solidity of the depository; and the greater or less certainty of

the security, cannot affect the question of its character. It is but a security still. Here the consignees were the vendees and primary debtors; and what did they pledge as a guaranty? The acceptances of De Lizardi & Co., and no principle is surer than that a creditor may press all his securities at the same time. The London house was but a surety; and it has never been adjudged that the existence of an additional security, precludes the right of stoppage consequent on the failure of the principal debtor. Lord KENYON is reported in *Northey v. Field* (2 Espin. 613,) to have said that the leaning of the Courts in favor of stoppage *in transitu*, is a leaning in furtherance of justice; and if there was ever a case for its encouragement, it is the present, in which to have deprived the Plaintiffs of their hold on the goods would have exposed them to the hazard not only of the acceptors' solvency, but also of their eventual liability. That house it seems to us, might have been held responsible on the agreement to accept; but it might have seemed otherwise to the courts of Westminster Hall—in fact an opinion adverse to its liability, though no part of the case, it is proper for purposes of illustration to say, was given by the plaintiffs' own counsel in England—and it would be palpably unjust, did the law cast on them the burthen of electing between consistent remedies at their peril. The protection given by this specific remedy would not have been entire, had it not been demandable in any event, and not without waiting for the result of an application of collateral securities. Every judge and text writer speaks of the right as arising by the failure of the vendee, without regard to circumstances; and it cannot be doubted, in this instance, that as vendees, the consignees were the direct and principal debtors. What was said in *Parsons v. Armor*, (3. Peters 428.)—that a bill of exchange is a substitute for coin, and that a power to throw the bills upon the market, is equivalent to a deposit of cash in the agents' vaults—was said, not in regard to the relation of vendor and vendee, but in regard to the relation of principal and agent, and as affecting the agents' right to purchase on credit, under an authority to purchase only for cash. As nothing but an extinguishment of the debt, is satisfaction between the buyer and seller, I would say that a power to check for a deposit in bank would not be payment to suspend the right of stoppage, unless it were so agreed, and the deposit were actually placed to the drawers' account; certainly it would not produce that consequence if the deposit might be withdrawn or the consignors' check might be refused. On the principle of substituting the London house as the debtor, the bills drawn as they were, by the consignors would have exonerated the consignees from all responsibility whatever; but it has not been said that an action would not have been maintainable against them on the contract of sale, and why might they not proceed as well by an enforcement of their lien? If the drawing of a bill had the effect of merging every previous responsibility, the right of stoppage which is incident to the consignees' liability on the contract of sale, would be extinguished by it in every case; but that it is followed by no such consequence, is shown, among other instances by *Feisse v. Wray* (3. East. 94,) in which the right was sustained, though an endorsed bill, drawn by the consignor, and accepted by the consignee had still a month to run. This would prove, were an authority wanted for so plain a principle, that liability on the original contract, is not supplanted by a security given for the price; as is instanced also, by the giving of the buyers' own note or bill, which though it operates an extension of the credit, extinguishes not the original contract: as well by payment in bills of a third person, which is not absolute satisfaction, unless it were declared so by the terms of the bargain. In *Feisse v. Wray*, the counsel of the assignees did not pretend that the acceptance of a bill drawn for the whole, is payment for the whole, but only that as the holder might have proved under the commission, the bill was to be taken as payment *pro tanto*; to which the court answered that even payment of a part did not preclude the consignor from stopping the residue. That case shows also, that the consignor being entitled to all the remedies for which he implicitly stipulated, is not precluded from stopping the goods by the existence of

a collateral security. It would indeed startle the commercial community to say, that where the consignor has collateral means of payment, uncertain as it must be in its results, he shall not press a lien growing incidentally out of the consignee's direct liability. The *Messieurs De Lizardi & Co.* have already contributed their share of the loss suffered by these transactions; and the other creditors have no equity to throw the plaintiffs on the security of their acceptance. They had an undoubted right to stop *in transitu*, when the consignees executed their assignment. Have they lost it by the transfer? if not, has it been effectually exercised?

The right of stoppage *in transitu* is said to be an equity, and the defendants, being invested with a *prima facie* title it is said are entitled to claim as purchasers for a valuable consideration, and without notice; no part of which is founded. Though first of all, sanctioned by a court of equity, it has grown by commercial usage into a legal privilege annexed to a contract of sale; and it is equally, but much more frequently enforced by a court of law. Neither are the Defendants, as assignees in trust, purchasers for a valuable consideration. That proposition has been settled by *Williams v. Twelves*, and *Knowles v. Lord*. Nor could the consignors, by this species of transfer, whatever they might have done by an assignment of the bill of lading, convey an unencumbered ownership, be the consideration, what it might. It is a general principle of the common law, that he who has not property in a chattel, or a right to present possession of it, cannot transfer it absolutely; to which a transfer by endorsement of a bill of lading is an exception, depending upon the commercial qualities of that document, which as evidence of an unconditional title passes by endorsement like a promissory note or bill of exchange, and like it, cannot be challenged in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, who has received it in a course of regular dealing, for want of consideration between the consignor and consignee. *Craven v. Rider*, (6. Taunt. 433. S. C. 1. Eng. Com. Law. Rep. 439.) is an authority in point, that a re-sale by the consignee, does not bar the consignor's right.

The objection that a special authority was necessary to empower their general agent to act in the Plaintiffs' behalf, is also unfounded. Not even such a power, but a transfer of the ownership, which is usually effected by an endorsement and transmission of the bill of lading, is requisite to enable an agent to claim by action in his own name, and it seems to have been doubted in *Coxe v. Harden*, (4. East. 211,) whether even an endorsement without valuable consideration were sufficient. But it is not necessary to invest an agent with the ownership in order to invest him with the right of stoppage. Nor does it seem necessary that he should have an authority for it adapted to the particular transaction. To constitute a commercial agency, I should be inclined to think, requires not a writing under seal; and where it is general, acts done by the agent within the scope of the principal's business, bind him as effectually, or operate to his benefit as extensively, as if they were done by himself. They are treated as acts of a servant done in his master's employment.

The remaining point is the only one which induces the judgment to pause. The countermand of the original order to deliver to the consignee, which is the usual act of stoppage, is so invariably communicated to the master or other person in possession that I have seen but one case in which it was communicated to any one else. It has not however been adjudged that a countermand is the only means by which the consignor can assert his right; and it is not perceived why any other notorious act of reclamation should not have the same effect. The object of a demand is not merely to implicate the master, but chiefly to affect the consignee with notice through his person: and to accomplish that, an open and notorious assertion of the right in any form would seem to be equally potent and proper. The consignee is bound to notice a demand on the master; but he surely cannot complain of a demand made on himself, that it gave him direct, instead of circuitous information of the consignor's attachment of the property by virtue of his lien. A delivery subsequent to demand on the carrier does not defeat it; and on what ground is the consignee's

possession ineoperative, in such a case, but that of surreption? A demand of the carrier is a countermand of the previous order to deliver; and where he is not accessible at the time, there is no reason why an equivalent for it should not be found in a countermand of the consignee's authority to receive. If there were a specific object to be accomplished by a demand on the carrier, it would be to make him liable; but his responsibility is seldom looked to; the object being to prevent the consignee's ownership from becoming absolute; for which purpose, any act that warns him of an enforcement of the lien, ought to be taken for a sufficient protest against his possession. It is stated by Chancellor Kent, (2. Com. 543.) that no specific form of stoppage is necessary, and in *ex parte Walker and Woodbridge*, (1. Cookes, B. L. 149.)—the case to which I have alluded, it was deemed sufficient to defeat the title of the bankrupt's assignees, who had taken possession of the property by force, that the consignor's had previously entered the goods at the Custom-House. Now what are the circumstances here? The Messrs. Philips, the consignees became insolvent about the twenty-second of March, and the ship arrived on the ninth of May. Mr. Derby, the Plaintiffs' general agent wrote to the Defendants, the assignees, on the sixth of May, informing them that they had not acquired an absolute title in consequence of the protest, for non-acceptance of the bills drawn on De Lizardi and Co., and proposing that the goods should either be delivered to him on deposit to await the fate of the bills, or that the assignees should keep a separate account of sales; and in the event of their acceptance of the latter alternative, prospectively demanded the proceeds as the property of the Plaintiffs. There could not be a more distinct annunciation of their right under the lien or a more direct assertion of their intention to urge it. In consequence of this the parties agreed that the goods should remain without being sold, till the question of title should be determined by a competent tribunal, should the bills not be paid in the meantime; and that the rights of the parties should not be varied by the agreement. The bills were not paid, and the Plaintiffs having brought this action of trover, stand as they did when their agent asserted their claim. The assertion, it is said, was accompanied with proposals and not with a demand; but the proposals themselves were a substantive demand; and it is sufficient in either aspect, that the agent not only pointed to the existence of the Plaintiffs' lien, but gave a notice of their determination to prosecute their right. After that, the Defendants can gain no advantage by taking possession of the goods.

Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Destruction of Indian Key by Indians, and Massacre of the Inhabitants.

The schooner *Victoria*, Capt. Kenton, arrived at quarantine last evening, from Key West, reports the destruction of Indian Key by a party of from 100 to 150 Indians, and the murder of several inhabitants. The following letter from the correspondent of the *Courier* furnishes a detailed account of this dreadful affair:—

Key West, August, 1840.

Dear Sirs:—We were alarmed on the morning of the 8th inst. by the arrival here of a great part of the inhabitants of Key Vacas. They had left their homes in consequence of the arrival of a small boat, with some negroes from Indian Key, on the morning of the 7th, who reported that a number of Indians had landed on Indian Key, immediately after the moon had gone down; they think from 100 to 150 in number, that morning, and had murdered all of its inhabitants, and burnt their houses. A party from this immediately went on board of the wrecking sloop *Vevilia*, and started. They had not proceeded many miles when they encountered the wrecking schooner *Gen. Washington*, direct from Indian Key, whose captain informed them that it was unnecessary for them to proceed further, as all of the houses, except one, owned and occupied by Mr. Chas. Howe, Inspector of Customs, were destroyed—and that the Indians had left the island about 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 7th, taking away all that they wanted, in the boats belonging to the Key. It ap-

pears, so soon as the alarm was given by the yells of the Indians, Mr. Houseman and wife, and Mr. Howe, wife, and five children, were successful in making their escape, and went to Tea-Table Key which is about one mile and a half. Dr. Perrine, wife, and three children, remained in their house for a short time, when the Doctor went to the Cupalo and spoke to the Indians in Spanish—but it is supposed they then shot him, for he was not again seen. His lady, with her two daughters and son, retreated to the Turtle Crawl, near the house, watched their opportunity, and while the Indians were plundering, started in a boat for an old hulk, lying about two hundred yards from the Key, where they remained until daylight, when they were taken away by a boat from Tea-Table Key. Mr. John Motte, master of the wrecking sloop *Key West*, with his wife, two children, and his mother, retired, for the purpose of secreting themselves in the privy, but poor unfortunate people, they were soon dragged out, and Mr. Motte and wife were shot—the mother escaping to the water, by which she was saved—they then dashed out the brains of the two infants against the rocks, and left them with the corpses of the parents. As the house of Dr. P. was burnt, his body must have been consumed in it. A lad, about 12 years, brother of Mrs. E. Smith, hid himself in the cistern of Mr. Houseman's house—with a carpenter named Blocks—the latter was saved, but much burnt; the lad perished in the flames. The only other person on the Key, at the time of the attack, hurt, was Mr. Otis, a carpenter—he was wounded by a rifle ball, which has been extracted, and he is doing well. At Tea-Table Key, a U. S. post, about one mile and a half from Indian Key, there were about 12 invalids, in charge of a Doctor of the U. S. A.—The rest of the detachment of Marines, under command of Lieut. Sloan, had left about 48 hours before, in the U. S. schr. *Wave*, for Cape Romano, to join the expedition of boats in the everglades, under command of Lieut. Com'g M'Laughlin. Nevertheless, the Doctor, so soon as he heard of the attack, with five of his invalids, and Mr. Houseman, pushed towards the scene of action, with a barge, in which was mounted a gun, which they discharged, on approaching the place—it recoiled and went overboard. The Indians left their plunder, and walked as far as they could in the water towards the boats, distributing themselves and firing, by which they wounded one of the Doctor's men, and obliged him to haul off. The following persons were on the Key at the attack: Mr. Houseman and wife, Mr. Charles Howe, wife and 5 children, Dr. Perrine, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Elliott Smith, child, brother and mother, Jno. Motte, wife and 3 children, Messrs. Otis, Blocks and Glass, carpenters, Mr. Goodhue, clerk of Mr. Houseman, 8 men, crew of wrecking sloop *Key West*, and some 10 or 12 negroes, the latter all saved. Out of this number Mr. Motte, wife and 2 children, are destroyed, and Dr. Perrine and the brother of Mrs. Smith, with all of the houses, except one of Mr. Howe's. A boat in charge of Charles Stuart, was immediately sent from this place with the news to Cape Florida, and one from this to Cape Romano, with the hope that some of the Indians might be intercepted on their return. Charles Stewart and one other man had been a hunting, and were in the act of landing on Indian Key, when they were warned by the yells of the savages in time to make their escape.

Mr. Howe's family, and the rest of the unfortunate sufferers, are on board the wrecking schooner *Sylph*, at Indian Key, awaiting clothes, provisions, &c. from this, all of which have been sent them by the sloop *Vevilia*, Capt. Wood.—This is rather an imperfect account, but all of the facts are strictly stated.—*Charleston Patriot*.

Map of New Netherlands.—Mr. Converse has republished at New York, a Dutch map of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands, and the adjoining colonies of New England and Virginia, from Vischer's map bearing date 1659. It exhibits the extent of the Dutch claim at that time, which covered the whole of New Jersey and a great part of Pennsylvania on the west, as well as the whole of Connecticut and Rhode Island, the whole valley of the Connecticut river, and a great part of Massachusetts on the East. The map is for sale at the principal book-stores in New York.

The Pardoning Power.—Very few have any thing like an idea of the extent to which the pardoning power vested in the executives of the several States is exercised. In this State during the fourteen years which elapsed between 1810, and 1823, out of three thousand one hundred and seventy-five persons convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, 2344 were pardoned. In the three years from 1816 to 1818, the number of persons pardoned was 803; and in five years out of 817 convicts set free, only 77 completed the term prescribed by the sentence. The reason assigned for the pardon of 740 was the want of space for their imprisonment.

In Pennsylvania, within the twenty-two years from 1799 to 1820, three Governors in succession pardoned not less than 2508 convicts. In the city of Philadelphia, from 1787 to 1832, there were 2488 pardoned, which gives an average of 54 annually. In 1819, the number of pardons extended to 134.

In the State of Ohio, 707 convicts were imprisoned in fifteen years commencing with 1815, of these, 501 were pardoned, 128 served the time out, and the remainder escaped or died.

In consequence of the exercise of the pardoning power by Governor Grason, of Maryland, Peter O'Hara, convicted of the murder of his wife, nine or ten years since, and four other convicts, have been discharged from the State prison. These pardons are understood to have been granted on petitions from Baltimore.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Log of the Acadia.—August 4th, at 4, P. M. discharged the pilot.

5th, passed Tuscar at 6½, A. M. Kinsale at 4, P. M., Cape Clear at 8, P. M. Fair weather.

6th, N. E. to N. W.; course, S. 31 30 W. 172m. lat 51 00 N. lon. 13 43 W. Fine.

7th, NNW. to N. E.; course, S. 71 45 W. 246m. lat. 39 48 N. lon. 19 49 W. Strong breezes and cloudy, with swell.

8th, Variable, WNW.; course, S. 79 58 W. 235m. lat. 48 58 N. lon. 25 45 W. A. M. moderate, P. M. strong breezes.

9th, WNW.; course, S. 83 W. 231m. lat. 48, 35, N. D. R.; lon. 31 35 W. Strong breezes with heavy head sea and fog.

10th, WNW.; S. 83 22 W. 200m. lat 47 32 N. lon. 36 28 W. Dry weather.

11th, WNW.; course, S. 83 W. 209m. lat. 47 8 N. lon. 41 37 W. A. M. dry weather, P. M. moderate, with fog, and head sea, working expansively.

12th, WNW. WSW.; course, S. 84 31 W. 251m. lat. 46 44 N. D. R. lon. 47 43 W. Fresh breezes, with thick fog, and head swell, working expansively.

13th, 8 W. WNW.; course, S. 78 W. 200m. lat. 45 31 N. lon. 53 36 W. A. M. dry, P. M. light breezes, with fog.

14th, 45 21, lon. 58 9—hazy.

15th,—Arrived off Halifax harbor at 7 A. M.—thick fog till 6 P. M. Arrived at Halifax at 7, P. M. left for Boston at 10½, P. M.

17th,—Arrived at Boston, and moored at Cunard wharf at 10, A. M.

Anthracite Iron.—A cargo of 50 tons, the first received from the Lehigh Company's Furnace near Allentown, arrived in the city yesterday. It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge in relation to such matters, that this new application of the anthracite with which our mountains abound forms an era in the history of Pennsylvania of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance. We may add that this conviction is gaining strength with every new trial of this mode of smelting iron ore.

The Furnace above mentioned has been in operation six weeks, during the last three of which it has produced from 50 to 60 tons per week and is managed with great ease and certainty.—*N. Amer.*

Great Day's Work.—Mr. Charles Ketchum, of Milo, Yates county, recently sheared 162 sheep in one day.

Review of the Weather, etc., for July, 1840.

The month which has just closed presented but little that was uncommon for this season of the year. It commenced clear and cool, with the thermometer at 64, and the wind north-west. But on the 2d, it became cloudy and some rain fell on that and the succeeding day, with the wind from the eastward. The morning of the 4th was clear and pleasant, but remarkably cool, the mercury standing at 53. On the afternoon of the 5th, the clouds again made their appearance, and alternated with showers and sunshine up to the evening of the ninth, when the clear sky once more predominated until the 13th.

The morning of this day was cloudy, with a little rain during the forenoon. Towards one o'clock the clouds presented a very peculiar appearance, the lightning flashed across the heavens, followed by heavy peals of thunder, the rain descended in torrents, and the wind blew for a short time with the utmost violence. We do not remember to have ever witnessed such a tornado in this city. The greatest violence of it, however, was experienced between Market and Walnut street, east of Third street. Some little injury was sustained by the roofs of some of the stores in the "burnt district;" also by some on the north side of Market street near the wharf; by one or two in Chesnut street above Front street, and by some in Walnut street. Considerable damage was also sustained by the shipping. The barque Ann Reynolds, from Boston, was driven with great violence against the wharf, and lost her rudder; a Jersey sloop lost her mast and bowsprit, and the pipe of the steamboat Delaware was blown down and other injury done her. But the damage to the awnings and other moveables, whether attached to houses or human beings, although of a less serious character, was much more general, and presented quite an amusing scene to those who were safely sheltered from the storm. We have heard of no personal injury being sustained in this city; but in Camden a house was struck by the lightning, and was greatly shattered, the chimney demolished, and several persons who had resorted to it for protection, were more or less injured, and one lady was killed. From the 13th to the 22d, the sky was generally clear, if we except a thunder gust on the noon of the 18th, followed by a showery afternoon, and a little rain on the succeeding day. The weather, during most of this time, was intensely hot, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 97 degrees. On the morning of the 29th, the clouds looked threatening, but passed away with a very slight shower, making twelve days during the month on which more or less rain fell. The wind during the month was exceedingly various blowing from the same direction during the whole of only one day, and then it was from the north-east, with the sky perfectly clear.

The quantity of rain which fell during the month was four and a half inches; that of the corresponding month of last year was two and a half inches.

The average temperature of the month was just the same as that of the corresponding month of last year, viz: 74.—P. Philadelphia, August 1st, 1840.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Large Ship.—We notice in the St. John N. B. Courier, of 1st inst. the launch (on Wednesday, last week, at Buotouch,) of the splendid ship Greenock, and we believe the largest merchantman ever built in North America. Her dimensions are: length of keel 182 feet, breadth of beam 36 feet, depth of hold 23½ feet, and from figure head to taffrail 225 feet—her measurement will be nearly 1400, and it is supposed she will carry 2400 or 2500 tons timber and broken storage. Her model and fastenings are on an improved principle with a beautiful bow and a light stern.

Remarkably Short Passage.—The letters by the George Washington, and United States, reached London by the same mail. The former sailed from this port on the 8th of June, and the latter of the 14th, consequently she must have made her passage in sixteen days.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Notice to Mariners.

Extract from the Directions for Apalachicola Bay, by Capt. Cornforth, of the brig Harbinger.

From Cape St. Antonio, or the Dry Tortugas, steer for the middle of St. George's Island. The soundings will be regular as you approach the land, which is extremely low all about and they will shoal gradually. The above course will take you to the eastward of St. George's Reef, extending eight miles from the south point of St. George's Island. The soundings near the west edge of this reef are very irregular, and not to be depended upon. By running along the island you will meet the reef, and by keeping your lead going it will carry you outside; for should you fall to the westward, and make Cape St. Blas, or to the westward of it, and a S. W. wind come on, and blow hard, you are then between the two reefs, and the current setting along St. Blas Reef, and winding into Apalachicola Bay, you will find some difficulty in keeping to windward; but by being to the eastward of St. George's, you will have the current setting to southward and westward, towards the gulf, and further to the eastward, the stronger you will feel it going to windward.

When I was bound to Apalachicola on my last voyage, I made Cape St. Blas, in consequence of the chart being wrong. Although the water was smooth, and the breeze fresh, it took me from 4 P. M. till 4 A. M. next morning to double the reef. At 3 A. M. next morning, we found our soundings vary from three fathoms to seven, then a quarter less three, then five, and so on the whole time. The light-house is on the west end of St. George's Island; which situation renders it of no use coming from the eastward, as a landmark, until you open it to the westward of St. George's, which is one of my reasons for recommending this island to be steered for about midway. At the West Pass there is a pilot-cutter attends, and it is intended to have one at the East Pass between Dog Island and St. George's; also a light; which is the only channel for large ships, having fifteen to sixteen feet in the channel at low water, and no bar.

The bar at the West Pass is about sixty feet broad, and of hard sand. I touched once very lightly going in, drawing twelve feet and a half water; also the same in coming out again.

Ships going in at the East Pass can get up to about twelve or thirteen miles of the town to load. The bay inside is perfectly safe, and will hold a large fleet of ships; the ground good and soft—an excellent place for cruisers. Vessels bound for the West Pass ought not to draw more than twelve feet; for, when over the bar, if you are to load in the bay, very little more can be found; in fact, I laid aground nearly the whole of our time—the ground soft, and vast numbers of oyster beds all along shore.

The latitude of St. George's light-house by meridian altitude I made 29 37, N. with artificial horizon, and longitude 84 53, W. by lunars. Inside, at the anchorage for loading at, our longitude, by means of several lunars, was 84 45 45 W. and lat. 29 41 33 N. and when at anchor near the bar, the latitude was 29 34 N. and long. 84 51, W. The tide rises about two feet, but so irregularly sometimes that there is only one high-water in 36 hours. The tides are here very much affected by the winds.

A light-house is built on the West end of Dog Island which forms the East Pass of Apalachicola and St. George's Island. The latitude of the light is 29 45, N. and the longitude about 84 23, W. It revolves once in three minutes, is 55 feet above the level of the sea, and appears like a star of the first magnitude. A black streak is painted round the light-house 5 feet from the top, to distinguish it from St. Mark's and St. George's. It was lighted on the 21st of February, 1839, and has 14 reflectors. It bears N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the Bar 34 miles. I cannot answer for the correctness of its longitude, for I could not go there myself, but will try this voyage. I obtained this longitude from the pilots.

Apalachicola Adv.

Despatch.—The Susannah Cumming, Captain Salter, made her last voyage to Liverpool from Savannah in twenty days.

Death of Timothy Flint.

We copy the following from the Salem (Mass.) Gazette of Yesterday.

Died on Tuesday evening last, in Reading, Mass. at the residence of his brother, of a lingering and painful disorder, Timothy Flint; aged 60, well known in America, and on the other side of the Atlantic, as the author of various works, that have given him a rank among the most distinguished writers of our country. Of a genius highly imaginative and poetical, he united with a vigorous intellect and discriminating judgment, a quick sensibility and warm affections, a vivid perception and enjoyment, a deep felt and ever grateful recognition of the author of the beautiful, grand and lovely in nature, of the true and good, the elevated and pure, the brilliant and divinely gifted in human endowment and character; and possessed a rare felicity and power of embodying in glowing and appropriate language, his impressions of the outward, and what he conceived and felt of the inward and spiritual world. During the brief period of seven or eight years, in which he exercised his talents as an author, he wrote with a fecundity and frequency of publication scarcely surpassed by the prolific author of the Waverly novels.

"His Recollections of Ten years in the Valley of the Mississippi," the work by which he was first known to the public as an author, possesses all the interest of a romance, joined with the feeling that we are reading a true narrative of the author's actual experience, of what he saw and felt, in the adventures and fortunes therein recorded, containing the most graphic and faithful paintings of the scenery and physical aspect of the regions he describes. His "Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley," &c. is a work of great value, containing the best general account of that vast and fertile country, that has yet been given to the public. His novels contain scenes and descriptions of surpassing beauty and interest. Some of the finest productions of his pen are to be found in the Western Monthly Review, which he sustained, almost alone, for three years. Many beautiful tales also were furnished by him for the different annuals and periodicals of the time.

He left his residence on Red River, (La.) last May, in feeble health, hoping to derive benefit from the bracing air of the North. He came to his native place, where his disorder soon assumed symptoms of a speedy and fatal termination. He wrote to his family, that before they received his letter he should no longer be among the living; which intelligence was so taken to heart by Mrs. Flint, that she was seized with a fever, and died just four weeks to a day before her husband.

Drift of the Ocean.—A bottle containing the following memorandum, was picked up on the East Coast of Trinidad on the 5th of May:

"This bottle was put overboard, March 18th, 1840, on the Equator, long. 39, 05, West from Greenwich, from the barque Coosa, from Rio de Janeiro for Philadelphia—Joseph Hand and Sheppard Gandy, of Philadelphia, owners; Andrew Daniel Goodal, of Tenerife, and Robert Clinton Yates, of Rio de Janeiro, passengers; D. B. Moore, master, Francis Swift, first mate, and George Brown, second mate.

"The finder will confer a particular favor by publishing the time and place of finding, so that the intelligence may reach the United States, as it is an experiment for ascertaining the course and rate of departure from this place."

By the above it will be seen that this bottle, in the space of forty-eight days, was carried in a south-easterly direction, at the rate of thirty-one miles per day, or nearly fifteen hundred miles.

St. Louis, July 24th.—*First arrival of lead from the Osage country.*—The steamer Pocahontas which arrived yesterday from Jefferson city, had 227 pigs of lead on board, for Kennet, White & Co. of this city. This lead was dug up on the borders of the Osage river, and is the first and only shipment ever brought from that section of the State. We hope it is only the beginning of an extensive trade.

[*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Cotton at Liverpool.

We are requested to give the names of the firms in Liverpool, who have been this season receivers of Cotton.

List of Importers into Liverpool to 30th June, 1840.

F. Huth & Co.....	91,957 bales.
Baring, Brothers & Co.....	50,384
Wildes, Pickersgill & Co.....	45,934
Brown, Shipley & Co.....	43,035
Molyneux, Wetherby & Co.....	23,049
Wainwright, Shields & Co.....	16,855
A. Dennistoun & Co.....	14,449
Roskill, Ogden & Co.....	29,860
Bolton, Ogden & Co.....	14,375
Isaac Loir & Co.....	13,120
Todd, Jackson & Co.....	13,433
V. Pontz.....	13,475
J. Holford & Co.....	14,634
Waddington, Holt & Co.....	10,147
Hurton, Parker & Co.....	10,274
Colman & Stoltefort.....	8,996
F. De Lizardi & Co.....	8,628
Taylor, Sons & Co.....	8,015
T. & J. D. Thornely.....	7,325
Nontaine & Prince.....	5,235
Order, or mysterious.....	160,000

[New Orleans Bulletin.]

Locomotive Engines. .

Reading, July 1st, 1840.

On the 1st inst., the locomotive engine "Neversink," built by M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, drew 52 loaded cars from Pottstown to Reading, (17 miles,) in one hour and thirty-one minutes. The total ascent overcome by the engine in the above distance was 110 feet. At one point, she passed over a grade of 19 feet rise per mile for one mile in length, at a speed of 9 9-10 miles per hour. Nett weight of freight, consisting of 99 tons of blooms, 37 tons of bar iron, 14 tons of merchandise, &c., 163½ tons of 2240 lbs. Total gross weight of train, not including engine or tender, 230 2-10 tons of 2240 lbs.

This load, hauled up a 19 feet grade, by a second class engine, is 3½ tons more than the estimated daily performance of the first class engines down the road from the coal region to the Delaware.

Average rate of speed of train, 11 2-10 miles per hour. Weight of engine including fuel and water, 22,250 pounds. Weight on drawing wheels in running order, or with water and fuel, and 2 men, 12,198 lbs. Cylinders, 10½ inches diam. Stroke, 16 inches. The weight of tender was not thrown upon the driving wheels during any part of the performance. The adhesion of the engine was as ½ and 72-100 of its weight on the drawing wheels.

Yours, &c., THOS. D. SIMPSON,

Superintendent Motive Power of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

ANDREW VAUCLAIN, Engineer.

Copper and copper ore, of a superior quality, some of it containing a mixture of gold, as we learn by the Somerville Whig, have been found on the north side of the South Mountain, in Washington Valley, Somerset county, N. J., on lands of Isaac Bloomer. The miners are now engaged with encouraging prospects. A specimen of the ore has been tested at the mint in Philadelphia and found superior as to weight and quality to any ever tried in that city. The assayer also discovered a mixture of gold in the ore, but it was not deemed important to separate it, as it would add materially to the value of the copper. A German smelter has examined this ore and pronounces it the best he ever saw.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

One Hundred and Thirty Pounder.—The experimental proofs of another large cannon, (130 pounder) made by Cyrus Alger & Co., commenced yesterday at South Boston Point, under the direction of Col. George Bomford, Chief of the Ordnance Department. This gun is considerably larger than the one experimented upon some months since. We hope we may be able to give further particulars, but those who are desirous to witness the operations of so potent and terrible a piece of ordnance, will have an opportunity by jumping into one of the South Boston omnibuses, as we learn the experiments will be repeated for several days.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

Despatch—An order for merchandise was sent from New York to England on the 1st day of July. The goods were bought in London, sent to Bristol by land, reached New York, were sold, and the proceeds remitted back by the Great Western, and will probably be in London about Sept. 1st—three crossings of the Atlantic, with the transaction of the business, and eleven days lost by delays in waiting for the steamers consuming but two months.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Mastadon.—A skeleton of one of these huge animals, was found, some weeks since, in Upper Missouri, and is now placed in Mr. Koch's museum at St. Louis. The editor of the Evening Gazette, of that city, who lately saw the skeleton at the museum, says: "The bones are all exhibited, entirely in their proper connexion. The bones of the legs and thighs are in their proper position, as also the terrific looking head and jaws. The vertebrae are, however, in three separate pieces, each, including the tail, about ten feet long. The entire length of the animal, is thirty feet; his height fifteen feet. If we recollect that the bulkiest animal known (the elephant) is only nine feet high, and about fifteen feet long, we shall get at some idea of the enormous projections of this huge animal."

The other day at Liverpool, June 15, it was remarked by a gentleman long connected with the 'United States' trade, that the average price of American cotton was lower on that day than it had ever been known before.

It is stated in the Globe that Major James D. Graham, and Lieutenants Lee and Tom, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, have been ordered on the survey of the due north line of the north-eastern boundary.

To the Secretary of the State of Indiana we tender our thanks for a volume of the documents of the Senate and House of Representatives for 1839-40.

The New York papers contain an account of a serious accident having occurred at Albany. The bridge across the canal near the steamboat landing, upon which a crowd, attracted by a crazy person, was standing, gave way precipitating a large number of persons into the water. Twenty-five dead bodies have been found, at the latest dates.

Cabs.—Six Cabs capable of conveying four persons each have been introduced into this city by Mr. Glenat—price 75 cents for the first hour, 50 cents for the 2d, &c.

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No. 10.

MESSAGE

OF GOVERNOR WALLACE OF INDIANA.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

We are greatly indebted to Divine Providence for the multiplied blessings dispensed during the past year, to the people of Indiana. Whilst other portions of the Union have been scourged and desolated by pestilence, our fellow-citizens have been permitted the enjoyment of general good health; the seasons to them have been genial; the earth has been most bountiful, and yielded to the labors of the husbandman a superabundance of the chief comforts and necessities of life. I wish that fact and truth would justify me in making a similar acknowledgment to those who have been for years controlling the political fortunes of this great nation; but a deranged and ruined currency; a universal prostration of credit and confidence; the deep unmitigated pecuniary distress, which is now visiting, or threatening to visit, every class of our late prosperous community, most solemnly forbid it. How long this state of confusion is to last is a question which the people only can answer; for in their hands are exclusively vested the constitutional right and power, to apply and enforce the necessary correctives.

Finances.

The balance in the treasury, on the 31st of October last, amounted to 28,702 dollars. From this sum, however, the fourth quarterly dues have to be deducted, which may likely reduce it to twelve thousand dollars. Of the revenue collected in 1838, thirty thousand dollars had not been appropriated. The legislature, by special act, directed the treasurer to loan it out for one year, on sufficient security, at a rate of interest not less than ten per cent. This duty the treasurer performed, and the loans will fall due chiefly in the month of February next. These two sums, amounting to forty-two thousand dollars, together with the poll tax, which may probably produce forty-five thousand dollars more—in all eighty-seven thousand dollars—constitute the only means provided for defraying the expenses of the State government in 1840. A fact, the knowledge of which, must necessarily impose upon you the observance of a severe system of economy, as the disbursements, on behalf of the State, for the two preceding years, have considerably exceeded that sum. In one respect you possess a decided advantage over your predecessors: you will have no provision to make to meet the heavy expenditures consequent upon a revision and distribution of the laws.

Expenses of Legislature—Public Printing.

The expenses of the last legislature, including the pay and mileage of members, amount to forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and twelve cents; the public printing to seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-three cents; and the specific appropriations to seven thousand and eighty-five dollars. In relation to the public printing account, it may be well enough to remark, that about three thousand dollars of it, were for newspapers published at the seat of government, and distributed by the members of the legislature to their constituents.

VOL. III.—19

Assessment—Taxes.

The assessments of taxable property, the present year, are quite favorable; they exhibit most gratifying results; and prove, beyond a question, that both the population and wealth of the State have been steadily on the increase. The taxable polls of 1839 amount to ninety-five thousand two hundred and ninety-one; exceeding those of 1838, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six. But this is evidently much below the true estimate, as the aggregate vote cast at the late congressional election very clearly demonstrates,—that vote being one hundred thousand and five hundred. Indeed, I have little or no doubt, but that a close and careful assessment would have returned not less than one hundred and fifteen thousand polls. In 1838, the total valuation of all the taxable property of the state amounted to 97,058,094 dollars; this year that amount has been swelled to 107,337,715 dollars—showing the year's increase to be 10,278,621 dollars.

The principal subjects of taxation, it will be recollected, consist of lands and their improvements, town lots, corporation stock, and personal property. Of these, the lands, the present year, embracing 7,475,320 acres, have been valued at 65,984,879 dollars; the town lots at 14,676,372 dollars; corporation stock at 869,630 dollars; and personal property at 23,687,534 dollars. Now in the assessment of two of the foregoing items, to wit, the lands and corporation stock, we know that there has been displayed the grossest negligence. We know, for instance, by referring to the reports of the commissioner of the general land office, that 8,922,122 acres of land are subject to taxation this year, and, of right, ought so to have appeared on the assessment rolls; yet we find there only 7,475,320 acres, leaving 1,346,802 acres untaxed. We know, too, that the private stock in the State Bank of Indiana, alone, amounts to 1,334,050 dollars, between four and five hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of corporation stock returned. Besides, there are the stocks of the saving institutions, the loan offices, and insurance companies located in many parts of the State, apparently lost sight of or omitted altogether.

The loss which the treasury sustains in consequence of such imperfect assessments, is truly astonishing. If, for example, we add to the aforesaid 1,346,802 acres, the 229,351 acres returned as per auditor's report, as delinquent lands, to the school commissioners, we then discover that 1,576,153 acres escape taxation this year; these at eight dollars and seventy-two cents per acre, the average value of other lands, amount to 13,745,005 dollars; add to this again, the 464,420 dollars, the neglected portions of the private stocks in the State Bank, and other institutions, and we have 14,209,425 dollars of taxable property unassessed entirely; which, according to the established rate, would have produced a revenue of 42,628 dollars. Surely such things ought not to be. This principle of taxing one man's property, and exempting that of his neighbor, is exceedingly unjust and cannot long be tolerated or submitted to by the people.

State Debt—Resources.

The state debt, created by the sale of state bonds, at various times, for bank and internal improvements, amounts to 10,064,000 dollars; 1,727,000 for the Wabash and Erie Canal; two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars for the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Railroad Company; two hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars for the creation of bank stock in anticipation of the fourth instalment of the

surplus revenue; 5,982,000 dollars for the system of internal improvements; and 1,890,000 dollars for the purpose of establishing the State Bank. From this exhibit you will perceive that 7,870,000 dollars have been borrowed for internal improvement purposes, and only 5,932,000 dollars for the system proper. I make this distinction because, the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the Ohio State line to Terre-Haute, is provided with means, independent of taxation, to assist in its construction; and the two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, advanced to the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad are secured by mortgages on land.

From the report of the Fund Commissioners, already before you, you have no doubt ascertained that out of the 5,932,000 dollars of State Bonds sold, for the benefit of the system proper, only 4,456,624 dollars and thirty-nine cents have been received; leaving 1,486,375 dollars still due; that out of the 1,727,000 dollars sold for the benefit of the Wabash and Erie Canal, only 1,553,507 dollars and twenty cents have been received, leaving one hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred ninety-two dollars and eighty cents still due. In short, that on the entire sales of 7,659,000 dollars worth of bonds, 1,659,868 dollars and nineteen cents remain to be paid by the purchasers. But although the state is bound to pay the interest on the whole amount of Bonds sold, still, by agreement between the parties, the interest on the 1,659,868 dollars is to be paid by the purchasers, as it becomes due; so that, in reality, the State, this year is required to meet the interest on only about six millions of dollars of the internal improvement debt.

Now of the bonds sold, three hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars draw six, and seven million eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars, five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first of January and July. The January payment, therefore, will amount to two hundred and seven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, and by adding five thousand dollars as the probable exchange on London, it will be two hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and twenty dollars. To meet this demand the State is provided with the following means, to wit:

Thirty cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property in the State—which we have seen amounts to 107,337,715 dollars—deducting nine per cent. for collections,.....	\$294,000
Interest on canal lands,.....	22,000
The excess of interest over six per cent. realized on the 294,000 dollars of bank stock created in anticipation of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue,.....	8,820
Interest on the third instalment of the surplus revenue,.....	25,180
Canal and railroad tolls,.....	13,338
From the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Railroad Company,.....	11,050
Interest due from New York Banks as per Fund Commissioners report,.....	46,000
Total,.....	420,388
Deduct the January payment,.....	212,620

And there is left,..... \$207,768 to apply to the July payment.

The amount of this balance, however, will greatly depend on the success attending the collections of the revenue.—Should there be many delinquencies it may possibly, fall short a few thousand dollars; but not enough, I hope, to prevent the State from fulfilling her engagements without difficulty.

By the revenue act of the last legislature, the levy of thirty cents on the hundred dollars, for the payment of the State debt, is confined to the year 1839. It will, therefore, become necessary for you, at the present session, to provide the requisite means to accomplish the same object for 1840.

From the sales of the public lands, as reported by the commissioner of the General Land Office, we ascertain, that the 8,922,122 acres of land now subject to taxation, will be augmented annually by the following additions: in 1840, by 1,586,904 acres; in 1841, by 3,249,210 acres; in 1842,

by 1,249,818 acres; and in 1843, by 320,641, acres—proving most conclusively that in 1843 we shall have 15,328,694 acres of taxable land. In times, therefore, like the present, when gloom and despondency seem to pervade every bosom; when the credit of sovereign states even, can no longer command money from abroad; and when bankruptcy and ruin, with their attending trains of evil, apparently hang suspended over the great mass of the people, no citizen of Indiana, I presume devoted to her interest, or who feels himself identified with her prosperity and glory, can avoid receiving the foregoing facts as evidence sufficient to justify him in confidently anticipating a safe deliverance from present and future enthrallments. Administrations may change, parties may alternately triumph, and destructive experiments be repeated, but the soil and its fertility will remain unaffected by either; it constitutes an element of wealth which man, even in his folly, cannot destroy, and which, when all others are swept away from him, continues in the performance of its functions to cheer and support him through every emergency. It is, therefore, matter of heart-felt gratification to see how largely the people of Indiana are possessed of this element; for, combined with the untiring energy and industry which distinguish their character, we feel that we hazard nothing in predicting that the wealth and resources of the state must continue to expand in despite of the most adverse circumstances.

The failure to procure funds, as we had a right to expect from the extensive sale of State bonds effected in the early part of the season, has led to great and unusual embarrassments, not only among the contractors and laborers, but also amongst the people. The State has in consequence, fallen largely in debt to the former, and is without the means, in possession, of discharging it. The banks, too, have advanced most liberally, and have not yet been reimbursed. In a dilemma, therefore, so unexpected, questions of great interest naturally present themselves. How can the State extricate herself from present difficulties? What course will she take to liquidate the outstanding obligations against her?—So far as the banks are concerned, a few months delay might perhaps, be tolerated; but not so with the contractors and laborers; their necessities require immediate payment; and the State, by all means, should exert herself to accomplish it. The amount advanced by the bank is 641,200 dollars and 17 cents, and the amount due to contractors, 706,559 dollars. To discharge both these debts, the State has owing to her from the New York Banks, as before stated, 1,659,868 dollars. If the contractors, therefore, could only wait a reasonable length of time, without absolutely ruining themselves and their creditors, I am confident that a sufficiency must be realized, from the New York debt, to pay all their claims. But this I fear cannot be. A remedy, consequently, has been suggested, by the issue of State scrip, to cover their demands, redeemable by the Fund Commissioners, so soon as enough is received from the bonds already sold. Greatly as I am opposed to such a measure, yet sooner than see the character of the State jeopardized, and so respectable and deserving a portion of my fellow citizens ruined, I would most cheerfully sanction it. But then let it be a last resort—when every other rational expedient has failed.

Internal Improvements.

But questions, equally as grave and important are yet behind. What shall be done with the public works? Shall they be abandoned altogether? I hope not. In my opinion the policy of the State, in the present emergency, should be first, to provide against the dilapidation of those portions of the works left in an unfinished state; and, secondly, as means can be procured, to finish some entirely, and complete others, at least, to points where they may be rendered available or useful to the country. By the observance of this policy, it is evident, that the millions already expended would be saved; some of the works completed; and the rest placed in a condition to be taken up and prosecuted at any time hereafter, as the people may direct.

By the internal improvement bill of 1836, ten millions of dollars were appropriated to carry on the several works embraced in the system. With an eye to this fact, and, on the

supposition that the expenditures shall not exceed the appropriation, I procured from the chief engineer, the following table, showing how much of the works respectively may be completed, the value of work done, and the amount still

necessary to be done, to advance them to certain points. It may, however, be proper to remark that all the calculations, in the table, have been based on the ground that the whole of the present expenditures are to be saved :—

NAMES OF THE WORKS.	Length in miles.	Total cost.	Estimated value of work done.	Work to be done.
White water canal, from Ohio river to National road....	\$69.40	\$1,557,720	\$966,856	\$590,865
Central canal from Port Royal to junction with the Kill-buck summit 10 miles north of Andersonstown.....	78.22	1,294,754	706,874	587,880
Central canal from Evansville to first feeder from White river, in Greene county	93.20	1,922,930	466,382	1,456,548
Erie and Michigan canal from Fort Wayne, to the middle fork reservoir, near north line of Noble county.....	50.	1,000,000	65,476	934,524
Cross-cut canal from Eel river dam to Terre-Haute, to make the water power available without lock	25.50	427,917	336,825	91,092
Madison and Indianapolis railroad complete.....	85.86	2,150,000	1,095,888	1,054,112
Road from New Albany to Mount Pleasant, M'Adamized to Paoli, and only graded and bridged thence to Mount Pleasant.....	68.37	662,295	573,108	89,189
Road from Jeffersonville to Salem, via New Albany, grading and bridging only.....	37.64	320,891	251,563	69,328
Road from Lafayette to Crawfordsville, grading and bridging.....	26.87	87,737	56,144	31,593
Road from Crawfordsville to Greencastle, grading and bridging.....	27.85	119,665	55,944	63,721
Improvement of the Wabash Rapids, made jointly by Illinois and Indiana; whole cost 185,000—one half of which is.....	.....	92,500	10,000	82,500
Wabash canal from Tippecanoe to Lafayette.....	562.91	9,636,410	4,585,058	5,051,352
Wabash canal from Lafayette to Covington.....	14.36	297,118	266,541	30,577
	40.	500,000	34,210	465,790
Wabash and Erie canal from Ohio State line to Tippecanoe	617.27	10,433,528	4,885,809	5,547,719
	129.74	1,847,010	1,708,979	138,031
	747.01	12,280,538	6,594,788	5,685,750

From this table we learn, first, that only \$4,885,809, of the ten million appropriation, have, as yet, been expended, leaving upwards of five millions still to be applied; and, secondly, that by expending about ten and a half millions of dollars, the White Water canal, the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, the Wabash and Erie canal to Covington, the Southern end of the Central canal to White River, the Northern end of the same canal beyond Andersonstown, and the Michigan and Erie canal from Fort Wayne to the Summit level, may all be completed; besides placing the other works in a condition to be prosecuted, from time to time, as the means of the State and the wishes of the people may authorize. If we separate the Wabash and Erie canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe to Terre-Haute from the system proper, as being an independent work, provided for by the donation of land from Congress, the ten and a half millions may then be made to complete, in addition to the works named, nearly the whole of the Northern end of the Central canal, from Martinsville to the Wabash river.

It is not for me to dictate to you the course you are to pursue in the present emergency. You come fresh from the people, doubtlessly prepared to represent their views and feelings, and to give shape and vitality to the future policy of the State. To do this you have the power; and, in consequence of the suspension of operations upon all the public works, duty will imperiously compel you to act. To the result, therefore, of your deliberations, I shall look with no ordinary interest; for I stand pledged to the people, to be governed, in my action, by their will and pleasure, as they may see fit to express it, through a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Hence, in all things involving no constitutional objections, you may expect my ready concurrence, save one: I can consent to no measure that would either de-

stroy the credit, or impeach the integrity and honor of the State.

For a full and satisfactory exposition of the operations of the Board of Internal Improvement, under the modification law of last winter, I beg leave to refer you to their, and the Engineer's reports.

It appears that the expenses of the Board, and Engineer department, are less this year by 15,000 dollars, than they were last, a result attributable, of right, to the same law.

The tolls collected on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, for the six months it has been in operation, amount to eight thousand four hundred and seventy dollars; on the White Water canal, six hundred and twenty dollars; and on the Wabash and Erie canal, four thousand two hundred and forty eight dollars; with regard to the latter work, it is greatly to be regretted, that Ohio has been so tardy in pushing forward that portion of it, lying within her territory.—The yearly loss to Indiana, in consequence, is very considerable. We shall have, by expending some one hundred and sixty eight thousand dollars more, one hundred and forty-four miles of this work completed, every foot of which, however, must remain in a manner idle—almost valueless, until we shall be enabled to communicate with Lake Erie. A knowledge of these facts, it seems to me, would tend much to stimulate Ohio to greater exertions in our behalf; and more especially, when by doing so, she would, at once, render the whole of Central Indiana tributary to her.

Public Lands.

By a special act of the last Legislature, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more agents to assist him in making further selections of land claimed by the State for the continuation of the Wabash and Erie canal, from the

mouth of Tippecanoe river to Terre-Haute. In the exercise of this authority, I appointed John Vawter of Jennings, Johnson Watts of Dearborn, William Elliott of Wayne, and A. W. Morris of Marion, as such agents. These gentlemen in the early part of the season, proceeded to discharge the duties assigned them and selected lands to the amount of two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine acres, lying in the counties of Porter, Lake, Jasper, Noble, Kosciusko, Fulton, Marshall, Miami, and in the great Miami Reservation. The tract books and selections will in due time be laid before you giving a detailed description of the lands, the quality and rate, the valuation of each tract, and the names of the settlers. I have, also, as required by the act of Congress, reported the same to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The selection which I made last year of seventy-three thousand seven hundred and ten acres, had the effect of bringing the authorities of the General Government to the necessity of adopting some definite course of action in relation to them. The Attorney General, and the Commissioner of the general Land office, decided in favor of the State's claim; the Solicitor of the Treasury against it. This conflict of opinion, amongst his legal advisers, I presume, induced the President of the United States to refer the question over to Congress. But this step was taken at so late a period of the session as to preclude the hope of obtaining a decision from that body before the adjournment; the whole subject, therefore will, as a matter of course, come up before the present Congress among the unfinished business of the last.

To say that we have, or feel, no interest in the result of this decision would very properly subject us to the charge of great want of candor. The condition of the State is such, that property so immensely valuable cannot well be treated with indifference; because it would tend greatly to diminish the burthens of the people, and to further those laudable designs of improvement so necessary to a complete development of all our resources. And when it is considered that the policy of the State alone, in the prosecution of so many works, has, more than any thing else, contributed to enhance the value of the public domain, and to induce the sale of millions of acres that otherwise would have remained among the refuse lands of the Government for a quarter of a century hence, a ratification of this claim by Congress cannot, I think, be viewed in any other light than an act of sheer justice to Indiana.

In the event that the lands, thus selected, should be confirmed to the State by Congress, in time for your action, I have then to renew in behalf of the worthy and enterprising settlers upon them the recommendation, that they have the exclusive privilege of purchasing them at the minimum price to be fixed by the Legislature; or, on failure of that, that some just provision be made to compensate them for their improvements.

Since 1834 and up to the first of September 1838, the people have purchased in Indiana, 6,961,573 acres of land: for which they have paid into the coffers of the General Government not less than 8,701,966 dollars—an enormous sum certainly—one scarcely to be credited—and but for the authenticated reports of the commissioner of the General Land Office, might well be questioned. During the same period, there have been brought into the State and expended for Internal Improvement purposes, a little rising five millions of dollars—three millions less than the amount paid out for land. My object in stating these facts is, simply, to show the people where their money has gone to; and why it is that we hear from every quarter of the State the cry of its exceeding great scarcity. The truth is, Indiana has been contributing to the support of the General Government, for the last four years, at the ruinous rate of two millions of dollars a year; and what returns has she had for it, and for the millions paid before? A refusal to make an appropriation on the Cumberland Road; a veto of the Wabash appropriation bill; a veto of the land bill, which according to the estimate furnished to Congress, by Mr. Whitcomb the commissioner of the General Land Office, in January last, would have yielded to the State up to the 30th of September, 1838,

2,646,744 dollars, enough to have enabled her to prosecute our public works, without harassing the people, or bending them down under the weight of oppressive taxation. And now that circumstances have changed; that the wants and necessities of the people are such as to call loudly for relief; and with a view to obtain it for them, and to diminish their taxes in future, I respectfully recommend that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested, to use every honorable exertion to procure from Congress, the passage of a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, according to the principles of the bill which recently passed both Houses of Congress on that subject.

State of the Currency—Banks.

I have before intimated that the financial concerns of the country are, at this time, in a condition to excite universal anxiety and alarm. A sudden blight has come over our prospects; the active and enterprising are discouraged; and the abundant products of the soil seem to have been gathered in vain. Our true policy, without doubt, is to aim at remedies for these disastrous results rather than to inquire curiously for their cause; yet we may briefly hint at some of those which have contributed to our difficulties. The gold bill for a time occasioned an unnatural importation of specie, not in the usual way of trade, and its reflux seems to be leaving us bare. Local Banks have been too much encouraged at one time and oppressed at another. As the tariff on foreign merchandise has decreased, importations have been made to the injury of home manufactures, and more than the country can well pay. There have been, perhaps, less industry and economy amongst us than there should have been, and more speculation in lands and lots than policy would justify. Each one for himself must now see where he has been in error, and few, it is hoped, are so situated that they cannot do much to extricate themselves. But something also is looked for on the part of public functionaries. By an encouraging tone, by maintaining what is right and correcting what is wrong, by forgetting petty and personal contests and aiming to maintain at all hazards the credit and interests of the State, proper feelings and spirit will be kept up amongst our citizens.

The medium of circulation now used in most if not all the civilized countries with which we have intercourse is composed of specie and paper, and in reference to this, property has been valued, agreements made, and debts contracted; we cannot therefore, deal with other States and countries on equal terms, unless we have a medium of circulation much like theirs in value. Fluctuations in these matters are, perhaps, not to be avoided. Yet legislation should aim at as much uniformity as possible, or, debts contracted in one medium may be collected in another of far more value.

It would seem, then, to be our duty and interest to sustain by all fair means our institutions. If, however, abuses are alleged to exist, let them be examined and corrected. If any of those who manage them have lost the confidence of the people, let their places be supplied by others; and if any injurious apprehensions prevail, let them be explained. If when these are done, the community, generally, can be satisfied, our capital connected with credit may perform its functions as heretofore. But if no confidence can be felt that banks will be safely and prudently managed; if they must be so restricted as to lose the power of being useful; if a predominant party is seriously bent on destroying them; it is better to give them up at once, than contend for preserving them after they have lost their value. But before this be effected, it may be well enough to inquire whether the ruin of the present generation of business men and the depreciation of all property and labor to a sixth of their present prices, will not prepare the community for wilder extravagancies than have as yet been attempted.

The state has thus far failed to realize the advantages, which were expected to be derived from the addition to the bank stock authorized at the last session. A contract was made, however, in April last, with the Morris Canal and Banking Company, for the sale of a million of dollars, in State bonds, to be paid for in ten monthly instalments, com-

mencing the first of September last, which, when paid, were to be applied to the increase of the state stock in the bank. But that company gave notice, in August, that owing to there being no demand for state bonds, at any thing like fair prices, the instalments could not be paid; and, under the circumstances, an arrangement was made to return one half of the bonds, and indemnify the state, and secure the payment of the other half in ten annual instalments. For particulars, I refer you to the report of the President of the State Bank who conducted the negotiations.

The condition of the State Bank appears to be healthy. On the 31st of October last, her assets amounted to six millions two hundred and forty thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and 25 cents, and her liabilities, to 3,493,042 dollars and 60 cents: showing an excess of ultimate assets, over and above all ultimate liabilities, except to the state and the other stockholders of 2,747,285 dollars and 65 cents; at the same date she had in her vaults, 1,021,490 dollars and 18 cents in specie, and 3,124,497 dollars in circulation.

The measure of total suspension, recently adopted by the banks of Pennsylvania, Maryland and other states, I am happy to say, has not been followed by the State Bank of Indiana. The board of directors, at their late meeting, refused to authorize it; but, very properly, left the question open to be hereafter determined according to the emergency of the moment, by the people themselves in the several bank districts.

Complaints, and I fear with but too much justice, are constantly being made, by the people living in counties adjoining those in which the several branches of the bank are located. They seem to think that an equal participation in the benefits of these institutions is denied them, from the fact, that by far the greater portion of their funds are loaned to individuals residing immediately in their vicinity. This species of favoritism, if it does exist, ought by all means to be avoided in future, or some decisive measure should be taken to prevent a repetition. The bank is as well a state as a private concern; one, in which the people are stockholders to an amount, nearly equal to that held by individuals. The advantages, therefore, if there are any, should be distributed among them as equally as the nature of the surrounding circumstances will permit.

Education—University.

At the request of Doctor Wylie, President of the University at Bloomington, against whom, it will be remembered, charges of malconduct, in the administration of the affairs of that Institution had been preferred, and widely circulated through the medium of newspapers and other channels, a meeting of the board of trustees was called, which I attended, in the month of April last. At this meeting the board entered into quite a laboured and patient examination of all the charges which resulted in the entire acquittal of the accused by the unanimous vote of the members present. Indeed the testimony so far from implicating President Wylie in the smallest degree triumphantly vindicated his conduct throughout, and placed him in point of firmness and integrity as an officer, on higher ground, than the malice or envy of foes had before permitted him to occupy. I regret to say, however, that a majority of the board, after mature consideration, deem it essential to the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the University, to vacate three of the Professorships; two of these are still vacant—one having been filled, as I have since been informed, at the September session of the board of trustees.

The subject of education is one of paramount interest, and merits the first and last consideration of an American legislator. Heretofore, the preparatory steps only have been taken to bring about the establishment of the common school system in Indiana. The newness of the country, the sparseness of the population and the demand for all the time and labor of the settler to prepare him a comfortable home, have, thus far, forbid any successful attempt toward accomplishing this desirable object. But the period has at length arrived when the field may be advantageously occupied; when the wants and circumstances of a vast majority of the people, are such as to justify, and even require immediate

action. If we take the census of 1830 as a criterion, we have within the limits of the state about 272,000 minors over the age of five, and under the ages of eighteen and twenty one years. This number, we know, is constantly and rapidly increasing, by means of emigration, and with it, as a matter of course, the necessity of devising some speedy and efficient plan to ensure instruction to them all.

To effect this object, the creation of a board of public instruction would probably be the most successful,—a board whose duty it should be to superintend the establishment of schools in every county; to see that the funds are carefully husbanded and equitably distributed; to provide competent teachers; and by public addresses, or otherwise to wake up and encourage the people to lend a helping and sustaining hand in forwarding so noble an undertaking.

That we have abundant means already provided, with which to operate successfully and profitably on this plan, cannot, I think, be rationally denied. According to the very able and interesting report of Judge Kinney, prepared with great care and labor, as chairman of the committee on education, of the last house of representatives, we will have by 1850, in the saline fund, the tax on bank stock, the surplus revenue, the reserved sixteenth sections of land, the sinking fund or bank stock, the unsold saline lands, the lands returned as delinquent to the school commissioners, a capital rising four millions of dollars—two millions of which are now within the absolute control, and may be applied at any moment by the legislature. The latter sum, therefore, judiciously invested, may be made productive of a revenue of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum; enough certainly to answer present purposes, and to ensure a safe and prosperous beginning.

One of the great difficulties we have at present to encounter, is the scarcity of competent and qualified school teachers. To remedy which, a scheme something like this has been suggested; namely, to authorize a separate department in the State University; under the control of its president, devoted exclusively to preparing and qualifying young men for the duties of professional teachers. To the attainment of this object, the proceeds of the saline fund, amounting to some two thousand dollars per annum, might be profitably applied. This would enable the state to provide that the necessary books and tuition should be furnished free of expense, and that each county should be entitled to send one or more of their most deserving and promising young men. Imperfect as is this skeleton of the plan proposed, still, I flatter myself, that it will be sufficient to direct your attention to the subject, and to call from your more matured and deliberate consideration a better.

State Prison.

On the subject of the state prison I feel it my duty to remark, that a change, or improvement of some kind, in its present system of police, or government, is required to make it what it ought to be—in fact what it claims to be—a place both of punishment and reformation. If I mistake not, no steps have as yet been taken to provide the convicts even with the means of religious instruction—an omission, certainly, most fatal to the prospect of ever producing in them that radical and permanent reform, necessary to accomplish one of the chief designs of the institution. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of a chaplain to the prison, who should receive a reasonable salary for his services. For particulars in regard to the manner in which the convicts are treated, as well as to the general police of the prison, I refer you to the accompanying reports of C. F. Clarkson, Esq., herewith submitted, the visitor appointed by the executive agreeably to law.

Standard Weights.

Since the adjournment of the legislature, I have received from the secretary of the treasury of the United States, the set of standard weights, authorized by congress and designed for the use of Indiana. To insure to every county the benefit of these, some legislation will be required at your hands. What this shall be, your own good sense and intelligence will readily enough suggest.

Geological Survey.

In consequence of receiving the appointment of United States geologist, David Dale Owen, Esq. who, for the last two years has been acting in that capacity for the state, declined the acceptance of a re-appointment when tendered to him. These circumstances occurred so late in the season as to prevent, in my opinion, the selection of an individual equally prepared and competent in time to enter upon the discharge of the duties required of him, with any hope of adequate profit or advantage to the community at large. The law too, creating the office, will shortly expire, which will devolve upon you the duty of either continuing or abolishing it altogether.

Every year furnishes fresh developments of the mineral resources of the state; and the enterprise of our citizens is rapidly drawing from them the means of increasing their wealth and capital. Within the last year, in addition to the Mishawaka establishments, works have been erected at Rochester, in Fulton county, where bar iron of the first quality has been successfully manufactured; and ore abstracted from mines apparently inexhaustible, and certainly of the richest kind. We may, therefore, look to St. Joseph and Fulton counties as being able, by proper encouragement, in a short time, to supply a goodly portion of Indiana with the indispensable articles of iron and castings.

Apportionment.

The period for again taking the census of the state, with a view to another apportionment of senators and representatives, having arrived, your attention to the subject is respectfully solicited.

Resolution of States.

I take pleasure in laying before you, according to request, joint resolutions of the legislatures of Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Missouri, on the subject of the public domain; also, joint resolutions of the state of Ohio, on the Maine boundary question; and also, a communication from his excellency the governor of New York, transmitting a law of that state, entitled "an act to authorize the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice from other states and territories of the United States," which I recommend to your special consideration. In addition to the foregoing, I submit to you the resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky responsive to those passed by the legislature of Indiana, at the last session, on the subject of slavery.

Cumberland Road.

The defeat of the Cumberland road bill in Congress, at the last session, caused great dissatisfaction among the people both of Indiana and Illinois. For the purpose of expressing their chagrin and disappointment at this result, and of adopting measures in relation to the further prosecution of the road, a convention of delegates from these states and Ohio, assembled at Terre-Haute on the eighth and ninth of July. A copy of the proceedings of this body has been furnished me by the president, and I most cheerfully comply with the request contained in one of the resolutions, and submit the same to the consideration of the legislature.

Improvement Navigation.

The improvement of the navigation, and particularly the removal of the obstructions at the falls of the Wabash river, continues deservedly to enlist the feelings and interests of the people of that rich and fertile valley. The tardiness with which operations have been carried on there, receives their marked disapprobation, and gave rise to a very spirited convention at Vincennes, in which all the counties interested were generally represented. I regret that it is not in my power, officially, to lay before you the result of their deliberations, as a copy of their proceedings has not yet been furnished me. I hope, however, to have that pleasure before your adjournment.

Harbor and trade of Michigan City.

The importance of the harbor of Michigan City, and the extent of the commerce of northern Indiana cannot, perhaps, be better exemplified, than by giving you a statement of the business transacted at that point, during the past year. There

have been, it seems, four hundred and seventy-three arrivals and departures of vessels of various descriptions; there have been shipped 272,400 bushels of grain, and 10,368 barrels of flour, besides large amounts of pork, and other articles, of which no exact account has been kept. During the same period, there have been unshipped at the same place 1,850 tons of merchandise, valued at 750,000 dollars, and 9,000 barrels of salt. In addition to all this, the necessity of improving the harbor as speedily as possible, is strongly demonstrated from the fact that within the three weeks, next preceeding the 23d of November, ten vessels have been stranded in its vicinity, and the cargoes of some of them, consisting of wheat and flour, entirely lost to the owners. On this account, perhaps, it would be well enough to urge the attention of Congress to the subject, and to request a sufficient appropriation to render the harbor at once a safe and fit receptacle for the shipping of the lake.

Relief of pecuniary distress.

Before closing this communication, I hope I shall be pardoned for again alluding to the pecuniary distresses of our fellow citizens. A remedy of some kind is called for—is absolutely necessary—if not to relieve, at least to protect their property from the most appalling sacrifices. The suspension of the public works, and the large arrearages, due to contractors and the banks, which the State has thus far failed to discharge, will, unless some scheme of safety be devised, be the ruin of thousands. The people have been looking to these funds and the banks, as they had a right to, to furnish them with the requisite means of paying their debts and taxes. A doubt of the State's ability to meet her engagements punctually never, I suppose, entered their imaginations; or, perhaps they would have displayed more caution in the extension of their obligations. But great as has been their disappointment, and desperate as appears their condition, yet in no instance—to their credit be it told—have we seen the slightest disposition manifested to have their property sheltered under the wing of stay or replevin laws. All they ask is, that it may, in the payment of their debts, bring, if not the full, at least a reasonable proportion of its value. And surely a fairer request could not well be made by one man of another. If loss is to be sustained, the debtor proposes to bear it; if profit accrues, he yields it to the creditor; and in no event does he ask the creditor to be the loser.

I hope therefore, that all safe, correct, and constitutional expedients may be resorted to by you, to shield our fellow citizens from the dangers and losses which now appear to threaten them. Were their creditors disposed to be lenient, and give time, all would ultimately be safe. For time to them now is of incalculable value: they want time to economise; time to accommodate themselves to this sudden and unlooked for change of circumstances; time to settle and arrange their business; and time to convert their surplus produce into money. If they can be favored in this respect, I have no doubt of their ability, in one or two years to disenthral themselves completely from the chief of their present embarrassments.

DAVID WALLACE.

Indianapolis, December 3, 1839.

Iowa.—Census of 1840.—It will be seen by the following that the population has nearly doubled itself within the last two years. At the enumeration of 1838 it was 22,859; on the 1st of June last 43,119.

Population of Iowa.—Census of 1840

Clayton county	1,945	Louisa	1,925
Delaware	171	Washington	1,572
Dubuque	3,056	Henry	3,784
Jackson	1,432	Jefferson	2,780
Jones	475	Van Buren	6,090
Clinton	800	Lee	6,096
Linn	1,385	Des Moines	5,646
Scott	2,193		
Muscataine	1,042		42,981
Cedar	1,225	Attached to V. B.	136
Johnson	1,504		
			43,117

Afflicting Calamity!

Fall of the Draw of the State Street Canal Drawbridge.

Our city is the scene of a most distressing and calamitous dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the steamboats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the Bridge over the Canal Basin, the Draw broke and precipitated from *seventy to eighty persons* and three or four horses and carts into the Basin. They fell about twenty feet into twelve feet water. The struggle for life, among the sufferers, was brief but awful. We shudder at the horrid recollection of it. Hundreds of citizens, with a dozen boats, sprang to the relief of their drowning fellow-citizens. At 7 o'clock, 18 dead bodies had been recovered, of which we only learn the names of the following:

James Hinman, Constable, of this city.

Mr. Driscoll, Merchant of Palmyra.

Charles Lyons, Tobacco Pedlar, of this city.

A son of Jacob Henderer, of Columbia st., 14 years old.

A son of Sybrant Kettle, of this city, 16 years old.

Roderick Davidson, an interesting and promising youth, employed in this office, 16 years old. — Groesbeck, a boy, belonging to the boat Mohawk.

Mr. Cavener, an insane man, from Westmoreland, Oneida county, under the charge of Mr. Stevens and Orin I. Fuller, of Rome, on his way to Hudson. Cavener and Fuller were lost and Stevens saved.

James Van Buren, of German Flatts, a canal driver, who was assisting Fuller to get Cavener to the boat.

Samuel Fisher, lamp lighter, of this city.

Francis Rogee, laborer, of this city.

— Wood, a boy about 14 years old, of this city.

Thomas McDowell, of this city.

William L. Morey, of Vermont.

— Jones, of this city.

H. L. Hoffman, of Fultonville.

Smith Matthews, of Troy.

A part of the draw fell after most of the sufferers were in the water, from which many were injured. Others were wounded by the struggling horses. The body of Mr. Hinman, and that of a boy, show severe wounds.

Capt. Jacobs, of the boat Col. Littlejohn, who was assisting with the insane man, though in the midst of this destructive scene, was saved.

James Henry, Bookseller, fell outside of the crowd, and saved himself.

Among the hats recovered, was one with a letter directed to "Jonathan Hart."

Mr. Carr, of the Pearl street House, was slightly injured, but saved himself.

Thomas Greene, of the firm of Rathbone, Chapin & Greene, who was surrounded by struggling men and horses, swam out.

A young man (Samuel H. Ransom,) saved himself and an old man who was exhausted and sinking.

Mr. Wilson, of Juliet, Illinois, son of J. Q. Wilson of this city, swam out.

Capt. Morgan, of a canal boat, saved himself.

A man whose name we could not learn, was saved with a broken arm.

Daniel Gavit, Engraver, swam out.

Several Cartmen, among whom we recognised David Terry, John W. Butler, Charles Rock, John Stackpole, and Peter Simonds, saved themselves and horses.

This dreadful loss of life was occasioned by the refractory conduct of the Insane Man who was refusing to go with his Keeper. His resistance drew a crowd which blocked up the passage until the mass of people and carts became too heavy for the Draw. Officer Hinman, the moment the Draw gave way, was endeavoring to disperse the crowd.

A large number of citizens continued their search for the bodies until dark. Several missing persons are supposed to be numbered among the dead.

Medical gentlemen continued their efforts to restore life until hope expired. All their exertions were unavailing.

Several bodies were recovered within five minutes after the fall, and we can only account for the abortiveness of

every effort to resuscitate life by supposing that the persons lost were injured by the fall or wounded before they sunk.

Our medical men, (among whom we noticed Doctors Coggswell, Armsby, Van Ormda, M'Naughton, Hanckley and Staats) were prompt and untiring in their efforts to restore life. In two or three instances respiration was slightly effected, but all finally sunk.

The Mayor, who was early on the spot, assisted to save two boys who were nearly exhausted.

Among the citizens who made praiseworthy efforts to save lives and recover bodies, were Col. Groesbeck; Robert L. Kearney, John McCarule, Edward Brinkerhoff, S. M. Fish, J. E. Gavit, David Terry, jr. Elijah Brainard, and several others whose names do not occur to us.

Albany Evening Journal.

A Mr. Cavanaugh, a deranged person, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, under the charge of Messrs. Stevens and Fuller, of that county, on his way to the asylum at Hudson, became refractory when they reached the draw, and attracted a crowd of persons passing to and from the steamboats; and these crowded the passage so as to prevent the progress of the carts, carriages, &c. until the weight became too great and the draw broke, precipitating all who were on it into the basin twenty feet below and in twelve feet water. It is supposed that at least eighty persons fell with the draw; surrounded by horses, baggage wagons, carts and the falling timbers.

Instantly citizens ran to the scene of danger, and put off in boats to the rescue of those who were struggling for life. The surface of the water was literally black with the moving heads, and with floating hats, papers, &c. As soon as these were taken into the boats the broken portion of the draw was taken away, and then commenced the search and efforts to recover the bodies that had fallen under it.

At sundown, 19 bodies had been recovered, which with one recovered to-day, make an aggregate of twenty persons ascertained to have been drowned.

The following names, in addition to those mentioned above, are given:

James Quackenboss, a boy belonging to the canal boat Mohawk.

Joseph Welch, hackman, Albany.

John Rierdon, carpenter, Albany.

Samuel A. Chamberlain, aged eleven, son of Mr. Chamberlain, of Canada, an intelligent and promising boy, who with his father and other relatives had been a few days in town.

The labor of dragging or searching the basin was resumed this morning, and one body, that of Master Chamberlain, recovered. The probability is that all have been found; although there are rumors of one or two missing boys from families of the city.

Eight bodies, not claimed by relatives, were deposited on Saturday night in the City Hall. On Sunday morning, three of them were removed by friends, and the funeral of the remaining five took place from the City Hall at one o'clock, P. M., under the direction of the Corporation, attended by several of the clergy and a large concourse of citizens.

Jacob Plateau, reported drowned, is alive.

Charles Mosely, severely wounded in the head and side—delirious.

Ten Eyck Quackenbush, dangerously wounded in the head.

John McKernan, porter at Congress Hall, was taken from the water, with his shoulder badly dislocated.

Connelly, a blacksmith, is said to have had his thigh broken.

One of the narrowest escapes was that of A. Gallup, jr. He was passing to the boat with a package of money. Feeling the downward motion of the bridge, he threw the money forward on the unbroken part, and caught the foot or boot of a person who in turn clung to the timber above. Being on that part of the draw which came up by the force of the weights, when relieved of its load, he was relieved from his perilous situation and recovered his package.

Albany Argus.

The draw is composed of two pieces, the one letting down upon the other, forming a flat arch, and raised, when necessary, by means of chains attached to a high frame work fixed on the permanent part of the bridge. It is supposed that the great weight caused the parts of the bridge against which the draw abutted, to give way gradually, until the draw itself settled to a level and finally broke through. The easternmost half of the draw fell first, and as the persons who had fallen into the water were struggling to the surface, the other half of the draw fell killing instantly several, and carrying others to the bottom with it. This perhaps will explain the otherwise unaccountable fact that of all those who were drawn lifeless from the water, not one was resuscitated, although every assistance in the power of our citizens and physicians was promptly rendered.

As to the precise number who lost their lives by this sad calamity, there is yet perhaps some uncertainty. It is supposed that there were from sixty to seventy persons on the draw at the moment of the accident. Twenty-one bodies have been found, and, with one exception, identified. But there are several caps and hats at the City Hall still unclaimed, some of which however, doubtless belong to persons who effected their escape.

The Common Council met early Sunday morning and directed the necessary steps to be taken for the recovery of any bodies yet remaining in the water, and for the burial of the dead. In pursuance of their second resolution they assembled at the City Hall in the afternoon, together with a very large concourse of our citizens, and after an impressive prayer from the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, followed to the grave the remains of those of the sufferers from this shocking disaster, whose bodies were unclaimed.

The body of Mr. Morey, of Burlington, Vt. was identified by one Alexander Robinson who was with him at the time of the accident, and had his arm broken.

Daily Advertiser.

Cotton Manufactures.

Memorandum of facts stated by J. B. Smith, Esq. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, before a Committee of the House of Commons, July 27, 1840.

Mr. Smith stated that the number of persons and their families, directly and indirectly, receiving their support from the manufacture of Cotton in Great Britain, is not less than *two millions*, and that the quantity manufactured in 1838 was 3,200,000 lbs.—of which about one-third was made into yarns and the residue into cotton goods.

That the increase in the cotton trade with all the world, from 1828 to 1838, had been 25 per cent. in the export of manufactured goods, and 114 per cent. in yarns; but that within the same period there had been an actual decrease in the home consumption, although the population had increased, from natural causes, at the rate of 1000 souls a day.—The increase in the export of twist over that of manufactures, had risen from the inability of parties on the Continent to take British goods, and at the same time to find employment for their people, in consequence of England refusing to take their corn and timber in exchange for her manufactures; but that the twist furnishes employment for their weavers, and that such was the rapid transfer now going on of British capital and skill to the Continent, arising from their more profitable employment there, that unless a speedy amelioration in the Corn Laws should take place, the whole trade to Russia and Germany would be cut off. In Germany the operation of the tariff already prohibits the coarser goods, while they express a perfect readiness to relax their system, if we will admit their produce.

Within his recollection, the highest number of the yarn shipped to Switzerland had been 8's and 10's, whereas now as high as 110's were exported to that country.

Holland had also become a large customer for yarns, which were wove into goods, and then shipped up the Rhine and elsewhere for a market.

In the last ten years a positive decrease in consumption of British manufactures on the continent had taken place,

although the population was greatly extended, whereas the increase of exports to all those countries, whose products are permitted to be imported at reasonable duties, is very remarkable.

The amount of cotton manufactures to

	1820.	1838.
South America was	£412,000	£1,275,000
Brazil,	924,000	1,600,000
United States,	1,150,000, which increased in	
1831 to	2,530,000.	

In the year 1832 the high tariff was adopted—since when by the increase of their own cotton fabrics, the trade gradually fell off, till in 1838, it was only £1,286,000, being a diminution in seven years of one-half, while the export to Brazil has increased in nearly an equal ratio, and that country is now our best customer.

Mr. Addington, our minister to Washington, gives it as his opinion, that the high tariff would not have been adopted but for the existence of the corn laws in England.

Recent letters from the United States express a belief that as soon as the presidential contest is over, the discussion on an increase of the tariff will be renewed, and that it is not improbable that the new agricultural states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c. will find the operation of our policy of shutting our ports to their products so severe and injurious, as to induce them to give their aid in building up a home market by extending the manufacturing interests—and that those new states will hold the balance of power on this question. Flour, by the last accounts, was \$4½ per barrel in the sea ports and much less in the interior, whereas the price in this country is at least double.

Mr. Smith went on to state that the cotton trade in Lancashire is in a very depressed state, owing to the general want of demand; and that this was in a great degree owing to the corn laws. America had always been an excellent customer, but she finds no reciprocity. She has a large surplus of grain, which she wants to sell or exchange for our commodities, and we are in absolute want of the grain, and have a surplus of manufactures and an unemployed population but are prevented by the corn laws from making this exchange, so advantageous to both nations.

So great has been the emigration of good workmen, that it is said in Nottingham if trade were to revive, it would be difficult to get suitable workmen to take charge of their manufactories. There have been numerous *turn outs* in consequence of the reduction of wages in the last year. Within that time they have been reduced 15 to 20 per cent. meaning spinners, that of still labor is greater. The price of cotton goods as compared with the price of provisions was never so low. Wages are much less than they appear to be, for the operatives are not allowed to work full time, and they pay higher for every thing. Wages have decreased, while food has been rising in value.

It is well established that the price of food diminishes with the increase of demand for labor, and that the high price of provisions always decreases the home trade.

The corn laws do not, as has been asserted by its advocates, make better customers among the agriculturists, for the manufacturers of the country, but quite the reverse.

The whole productive system is wrong in principle, and should be abolished. The manufacturers do not require it, because four-fifths of all their product is exported and of course receive no advantage from our own system of duties, but are met by the retaliating system in other countries.

There is no relief which could be given to the country so effectual as a total repeal of the corn laws.

They inflict a heavier burthen on the nation than all other taxes put together, while they affect the commerce of the country most seriously, by limiting the amount of capital and labor employed in it—distressing the working classes, and confining the consumers to a favored set of producers, instead of throwing the doors open to a fair competition—raising the price of all the necessaries of life, and levying an indirect tax on all classes in the kingdom—for higher prices of food are the worst kind of taxes.

It is computed that 80,000,000 quarters of grain of all sorts are annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland.

The immediate effect of the corn laws to raise the price 10s. per quarter, and the remote effect is to raise the price of other articles of consumption affected by the price of grain, to at least an equal extent. This, therefore, makes an aggregate addition to the cost of living equal to £60,000,000, whereas all other taxes do not amount to more than £5,000,000, so that the people of this country are now actually paying in this way upwards of £100,000,000 per annum, in these direct and indirect taxes.

Returns of the price of Corn, for the last twenty-two years, show that the price of corn in London has on an average been double that of Prussia, and the British public are now paying at the rate of 30s. per quarter more than the people on the continent, which shows the additional tax on this country, from this cause alone, to be £90,000,000 per annum. Of this sum, arising from a system designed to protect the British landholder, the greater part does not benefit them but is absolutely lost.

The operation of so oppressive a system prevents the ready collection of other necessary taxes, by lessening the ability to pay them, and the revenue would be greatly and directly benefited by a repeal of the corn laws. Their continuance affects the laboring classes, first, by enhancing to them the cost of the necessaries of life, it next attacks the commercial and general interests of the country, by building up rivals in other countries, who are gradually closing their ports against our trade, and depriving us of their markets. This will induce, as it has already done, our capitalists to send their money to those places where it can be more profitably employed than in our own declining manufactures. Our best workmen will follow, and impart the advantages of their skill to our new rivals.

The market for sale becoming thus gradually contracted, the home competition will increase, and the price of labor will fall. The ability of the manufacturer to purchase from the agriculturist, and of the agriculturists to consume the product of the manufacturer, will decrease together. A fall of rents must follow and with it a falling off in the revenue, so that in the end, but most certainly, it reaches the landholder, who will find himself surrounded with an impoverished tenantry, instead of the industrious and well employed and thriving class, whom a different policy would cherish and support.

Interesting Correspondence

BETWEEN THE HON. D. WEBSTER, AND N. BIDDLE.

BOSTON, August 3. 1840.

Dear Sir:—When I came through Philadelphia in the latter part of June, it was my expectation to return again to Washington, and my intention, on such return, to find an opportunity of seeing you.

Among the reasons for desiring to see you, one was to thank you for your address at the Tide Water celebration, and for your manly and just defence therein of American credit. Almost the only unkind feeling which I brought from Europe, was no small degree of indignation at the injustice and arrogance of certain European journals, whenever they speak of American credit, or the responsibility and integrity of the governments of the American States.

It has appeared to me that there must be lurking at the bottom of all this a strong desire to disparage free institutions, by representing them as unworthy of reliance, on the part of foreigners, and unsteady to the sacred obligations of public faith. It is true, at the same time, and cannot be too much lamented, that a few—I hope a very few—among ourselves, have been found to utter sentiments totally subversive of the foundations of that public faith, and indeed of all social obligations. But there are such disorganizers in all countries. I wish we could find more leisure, from our domestic controversies, to direct the public attention, as it ought to be directed, against these foreign misrepresentations.

The recent proceedings of your Legislature have given me great pleasure. Amid all the fierce contests of party, Pennsylvania seems to have remembered that she is Pennsylvania—that she has a character to preserve, both at home

and abroad, and great interests to be maintained, which can be maintained, only by upholding that character. I take for granted your people will cheerfully pay the very small tax required for these high purposes, and am quite sure that this example of Pennsylvania will be of extensive usefulness.

It is my purpose to be at home through this month, and the next, as much as possible, although I may possibly have occasion to go to New York, and perhaps to Philadelphia, for a day or two. If you can persuade yourself to exchange your own highly cultivated grounds and gardens, for a plain farmer's residence, cooled by the sea breezes, I shall be most happy to see you at Marshfield.

Yours, very truly, always,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

N. BIDDLE, Esq., Andalusia, Penn.

ANDALUSIA, (Penn.) Aug. 7, 1840.

Hon. Daniel Webster, Boston.

My Dear Sir:—I have had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 3d instant, and am gratified that what I said on the occasion to which you allude meets your approbation.—I was, in truth, a little anxious at the tone of some politicians in respect to the public debt, and therefore, for the first time since my retirement, ventured an appeal, which I have never found unsuccessful, to the native honesty and intelligence of my countrymen. That I did not misunderstand them, the conduct of Pennsylvania since has abundantly proved. Finding the income from her public works, in their unfinished state, insufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, she has laid a tax for that purpose. This will be paid promptly and cheerfully. All the anticipations of public odium against those who voted for it have been disappointed; and what is very remarkable, in the heat of a popular election, when each party is prompt to turn every circumstance to the disadvantage of its rival, neither party has reproached the other with laying the tax, the justice and propriety of thus sustaining the public credit being on all sides conceded. But Pennsylvania has done more. She has agreed, as some of the other States have done, to make up to the foreign creditor the difference between specie and her domestic currency. This, as you know, is a financial novelty quite unknown elsewhere; and as such an Americanism as the steamboat or the quadrant, though its originality runs less chance of being disputed, from the little probability of its adoption abroad. And yet, although the United States form the only nation that ever paid off the whole of its national debt, and are the first to indemnify the foreign creditor against the depreciation of the local currency, one might imagine, from the tone assumed by some Europeans, that America had been guilty of some great default towards foreign nations, themselves the models of fidelity; and it is amusing to read the grave homilies preached at these young people about the propriety of paying their debts, by older nations who have lived in the habitual violation of all the duties they recommend.

Now we must not suffer the country to be thus scolded or bullied out of its self-respect. And though I would discourage all national prejudices as generally the result of passion and ignorance, yet it seems within the limits of a just self-defence respectfully and kindly to warn such assailants, that these reproaches are very apt to become reciprocal—that the party attacked is often forced to remember of his antagonist that which he would willingly forget—and that if we were to judge them by the same harsh law they apply to us, the retort would be equally easy and decisive. Take for instance our excellent friends the English, many of whom are rather prone to deliver lectures about the infidelity of republican institutions—they would be startled perhaps at being told that the first and greatest violation of faith to public creditors known in Modern Europe, was committed by the government of England. But it is historically and literally true. The very foundation of their whole debt is an enormous wrong. The first item of it is a certain sum of £664,263, of three per cents. You recollect the history of this.—The government had borrowed, partly for the use of the

navy, too, a sum of £1,328,526, at eight per cent., on the security of certain assignments of the public revenue. The payments were stopped, first for a year, and then indefinitely. The public creditors, many of whom were ruined, applied for redress to Parliament, but in vain. They then went into the Courts, and after twelve years obtained judgment against the Crown. The Chancellor reversed the decision of the Courts. The House of Lords reversed the decision of the Chancellor, and the creditors now hoped to recover at least their dues, which amounted, with the accumulation of twenty-five years' interest, to £3,428,526; but at the last moment they were met by an act of Parliament, declaring that they should receive only three per cent. on the principal, and that even this principal might be redeemed on the payment of one half of it. Thus was a debt of about seventeen millions of dollars, at eight per cent., reduced to three millions, at three per cent. An injustice running through a period of twenty-five years, begun by the profligacy of Charles II., but consummated by the gray and respectable Parliament of William III. Well may Hume say of it, that it was a "forfeiture of public credit, and an open violation of the most solemn engagements, both foreign and domestic." Well may Bishop Burnet call it "a dishonorable and perfidious action;" and well may one of the most enlightened foreign travellers in England declare, "such was the disgraceful beginning of the present debt of England." So much for the first loan made to England.

Now as to the last loans, let us compare the conduct of America and of England, with regard to the public creditors in our own time.

You know that the whole debt of the United States, more especially the foreign debt contracted during the revolutionary war—that incurred during the last war, and that for the purchase of Louisiana and Florida—amounting in the whole to about one hundred and eighty-four (184) millions of dollars, were all paid, principal and interest, to the last cent, the very three per cents. being paid off at par.

In the year 1797 the United States were in the full career of this reimbursement, when the Government of Great Britain began by forbidding the Bank of England to pay specie; and then borrowed so much from the Banks as to cause the multiplication of its notes, and by degrees a depreciation of them, till in 1811 they had reached a discount of about ten per cent. In order to sustain them the House of Commons then adopted one of the most extraordinary proceedings in the history of legislation. It passed a resolution, "That the notes of the Bank of England have been, and are at this time held in public estimation equivalent to the legal coin of the value, and generally accepted as such in all pecuniary transactions to which such coin is lawfully applicable." It is this which Tooke calls Mr. Vansittart's "resolution of unhappy celebrity," and which the Edinburgh Review denounces as "an ever memorable resolution, a resolution, which took for granted that a part was equal to the whole; that ninety pounds and one hundred pounds were the same thing;" and declared it was passed, "when guineas were notoriously bought at a premium, and bank notes were at an open discount, as compared with gold and bullion, of upward of ten per cent." Having declared in defiance of the fact, that the notes were at par, it remained to force every body to take them at par, and to punish every body who took them at less than par; accordingly Parliament enacted,

1. That the notes should be a legal tender for all debts.
2. That whoever should receive pay for any gold coin more than its lawful value, whether such additional value was in other coins or in bank notes, should be "deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor," and be fined and imprisoned.
3. That whoever should receive or pay any notes for less than the lawful amount expressed therein, should in like manner be fined and imprisoned.

Notwithstanding these acts, the notes continued to depreciate, till at last they reached a discount of twenty, thirty, forty, and at one time forty-one per cent. What course did the Government of England then pursue? Why it paid the public creditors in this depreciated paper, and in nothing else. The loan had been made in specie,—the interest was paid

in notes at this enormous depreciation—twice or thrice as great as that of the bank paper of the United States during the last war, or during the suspension of specie payments since. It never entered into the imagination of the English Government to allow for this depreciation, and the public creditor knew that if he did not take this, he would get nothing. And yet the saving to the government was clearly understood and noted; for it is calculated by an English writer,—Mushet,—that on the debt contracted before 1800, the Government gained—and the fund holders of course lost—no less than thirty-seven millions sterling, or one hundred and thirty-seven (137) millions of dollars, the difference between the paper and specie. Combine the provisions of these laws and observe their effect on an American who had money due to him in England from either the government or individuals. If his fortune was in the English funds, he received his interest in paper depreciated to forty per cent. But if he wished to convert it into gold to bring home—if he changed his notes for gold at the market rate—if when his note of twenty pounds was worth only twelve pounds he exchanged it for gold at any rate less than the twenty pounds, he was liable to be put in jail and fined. If, instead of gold, he wished to bring home British merchandise, and passed off his twenty pound note for less than twenty pounds, when every body knew it to be worth only twelve pounds, or even for his travelling expenses, exchanged it for less than twenty pounds, he was again liable to be put in jail and fined.

If the debt to him was from an individual Englishman his case was rather worse, for he was obliged to receive not only the interest but the principal in this depreciated paper. If for a debt of one hundred pounds his English debtor offered him paper which was worth only sixty pounds he was obliged to take it or get nothing. But if the Englishman was inclined to be just, to do as the American States have done, make up the difference by paying specie, or its equivalent, both the creditor and the debtor might be found expatiating their honesty in the same jail, the act of Parliament making it criminal in both to do an American that act of justice which the American States require to be done to an Englishman. And yet so short is the remembrance of one's own injustice, the English seem to have forgotten all this, and rail at their neighbor for similar acts, with the most entire unconsciousness of what they have themselves done. Even that most excellent tempered man, Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, cannot forbear to sneer at the French, when he says that "the assignats were raised to par by guillotining those who sold or bought them at less than their full value." He forgot that during a much longer period than the forced circulation of assignats in France, all those who sold or bought bank notes in England at less than their full value were—not absolutely guillotined, that not being the English fashion—but fined and put in prison; with this difference too, which might discompose the loyalty of Scott, that if the contumacious American who would not believe that sixty was equal to one hundred, was put to death in France, it was done by Jacobins and terrorists, whereas his countryman imprisoned in England for the same offence had the consolation of knowing that the law which condemned him was enacted, as it graciously purports "by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled." To make the case of the American States at all parallel to this, it would be necessary to follow the example of England, and, 1st, forbid their banks to pay specie; 2d, borrow from these banks till their issues become depreciated; 3d, then declare by legislative resolution that there was no depreciation; 4th, then as the depreciation increased, pay the public debt in this paper, and force all foreigners to take it in payment of debt not merely from the Government but from all private American citizens; and end, 5thly, by enacting that if any Englishman should receive for any debt a ten dollar note for less than ten dollars, although it was worth only six dollars, or having received it should exchange it either for specie or goods for less than ten dollars, he should be fined and put in jail at the discretion of the American judges.

Fortunately for America her whole conduct has been the

direct reverse of all this. One of the fundamental laws of the Union is that no state shall "make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment for debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts;" and this power, which is withdrawn from the states, has never been exercised by the Federal government. You remember at the gloomiest period of the last war with England—that very England, where at that moment, and during several years previous, paper money was a legal tender—the American Government declined that measure. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, declaring, in his official report of October 17th, 1814 "that the extremity of that day cannot be anticipated when any honest man, and enlightened statesman will again venture upon the desperate expedient of a tender law." No tender law has, therefore been passed in the United States. The courts have never been closed against foreigners. They have never been forced to take paper money—they never have been punished for receiving it, or for passing it at any rate they pleased; and every dollar of principal or interest due to them by the Government has been paid. How faithfully that principle was carried into execution is seen in a very remarkable manner in the treaty between the United States and England in the year 1793. It was then agreed by the United States, that inasmuch as British subjects who had debts due to them from American citizens found difficulty in collecting them, the United States assumed to "make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors." For which purpose commissioners were to be appointed to examine and make awards to the claimants, "and the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid *in specie* to such creditor or claimant *without deduction*." Afterward finding trouble in adjusting the details, the United States agreed, by a convention between Mr. Rufus King and Lord Hawkesbury,* in 1802, to pay a gross sum of six hundred thousand pounds, which was accordingly done at what then was par, four dollars and forty-four cents for the pound sterling. Now this payment by the United States *in specie* of the debts of individual citizens, was made when the Government of England did not pay even the interest on its own public debt in anything but irredeemable paper. What then, one naturally asks, is the occasion of this new denunciation? It is this—the United States have borrowed abroad certain sums to make improvements. That these will be repaid no man can possibly doubt. On a single occasion, however, one of the twenty-six states, in the midst of a temporary financial embarrassment and the excitement of political contentions, inadvertently suffered the quarter day to pass for twenty-four or forty-eight hours; but then hastened to repair the omission by not merely paying the interest, but by paying it in gold and silver, lest the foreigner should lose anything by the exchange.

It is a singular coincidence that, in the very same year, 1797, when England began her paper money system, which lasted for more than twenty years, the government of France, too, came in contact with its public creditors. The debt of France was then about nine hundred and sixty-six (966) millions of dollars, the interest about forty-eight (48) millions of dollars; but in order to continue the invasion of Germany and Italy, the army required fifty-six millions, (56) and this could only be had by taking it from the fund holder; and so, as the historian has it, it was "requisite to take a decisive measure in regard to the debt." This decisive measure consisted in paying off nominally two-thirds of the capital in a fresh and worthless paper, and retaining the one-third—thus reducing the debt to about three hundred and twenty-two (322) millions, and taking from the public creditors about six hundred and forty-four (644) millions, and this by a simple decree, without the least notice, and for no reason except the wants of the army. The latest French historian, M. Thiers, says that the paper given for the two-thirds "fell in commerce to one-sixth of their value, and that to those who did not wish to purchase lands it was an *absolute bankruptcy*." Yet he entirely approves of the measure, and concludes his account of it with this convenient axiom of finance,

* Afterwards Earl of Liverpool.

more consolatory for the past than encouraging for the future, that "measures of this nature inflict, like revolutions, much individual hardship, but people must submit to them when they have become inevitable;" and so "the consolidated third" in the French debt represents a sum of which two thirds were substantially annulled, and the remaining third consolidated or funded.

It would be a waste of time to go over the list of so many other governments that are now, or have recently been bankrupt, and I mention these two, certainly in no mood of complaint, but merely to show how cautiously nations should abstain from these weapons of reproach so readily turned upon themselves. And yet our people, instead of resisting and exposing these affectations of superiority, take to heart all this abuse, with as much shamefaced humility as if they really had been doing something exceedingly wrong, believing that these nations must have practised at least a little of what they advise so much. They say that the Americans have a great deal of national vanity. I wish they had a little more national pride. It would wean them from their childish sensitiveness to small jests about trifling peculiarities of manners, and raise their thoughts to the great interests in which superiority is worth contending for; it would teach them to estimate the true value of their institutions, and dispose them, while never wounding other countries, always to defend their own. Here, for instance, is a great outcry about American credit, and the danger to public faith from popular Governments, both of which are denounced in a strain of financial virtue quite ferocious; and yet after all it appears that these reproaches are made by the people who do not pay, against the people who do pay; and that those who have been most faithful to their engagements are precisely these abused republicans.

Undoubtedly, this country is in a state of much internal embarrassment. No man can lament it more than you and I do. I may venture to add, none have striven more to avert and to remedy it. It is equally true that, here as elsewhere, there have not been wanting a few persons who hoped to profit by the public troubles, and finding the country dispirited, sought to make it dishonest. But these have produced no impression on the mass of the nation, which on all these points are perfectly sound, by whatever party names they may be distinguished. All these embarrassments will, I trust, soon disappear; but in the meantime our great purpose should be to preserve and to vindicate the good faith of the country, as the safest element of its future prosperity. I hope you will be able to come and see me, when we will talk of these things, and of much more agreeable things. Meanwhile believe me always, with great regard, yours,

N. BIDDLE.
Com. Adv.

Message of Governor Wickliffe

At the Extra Session of the Kentucky Legislature, August 19th, 1840.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
August 19th, 1840. }

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

The purpose of calling you together at this time is distinctly announced in the proclamation under which you assembled.

It is a matter of regret, no doubt, with you, as it is unquestionably with me, that the omission, by the last Legislature, to re-enact the law of 1836, "prescribing the mode of choosing electors to vote for President and Vice President," has made this extra session of the Legislature necessary.

When it is remembered that the attention of the members of the last General Assembly was intensely fixed, and their labors unremittingly devoted to many exciting questions of State and National policy, it is not the part of justice to censure any one for the omission. They, like myself, no doubt believed the law of 1836 was in full force.

The Legislature having met for a special object, and so near the period at which my official connexion with the

(Concluded on page 160.)

CHINA TRADE

Statement exhibiting the value of exports of foreign produce and manufactures to China, annually, from 1821 to 1839, giving the articles separately.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	Spelter or zinc. Dollars.	Furs undressed. Dollars.	COPPER.		Specie—gold and silver. Dollars.	Woollen cloths, &c. Dollars.	Worsted stuffs and camlets. Dollars.	Silks. Dollars.
			Bar and bolt. Dollars.	Sheathing, &c. Dollars.				
1821	....	5,646	....	....	3,391,487	103,040	70,763	....
1822	....	....	2,906	....	5,075,012	59,813	2,575	1,104
1823	....	....	28,075	....	3,584,182	93,181	16,493	53
1824	....	1,000	14,851	....	4,463,852	106,297	51,558	3,240
1825	10,438	....	....	173	4,523,075	170,663	39,509	6,340
1826	6,969	16,844	53,730	....	1,651,595	63,657	3,600	250
1827	....	1,150	2,438	1,676	2,513,318	18,871	393	....
1828	9,548	....	....	12,508	454,500	5,158	2,052	305
1829	....	163	9,260	....	601,593	427	....	2,375
1830	11,050	....	25,316	3,945	79,984	18,000	7,410	2,575
1831	7,292	....	32,348	4,394	367,024	31,209	105	1,776
1832	17,840	769	3,216	2,575	452,119	....	....	3,450
1833	....	....	....	7,960	290,456	166,066	4,506	....
1834	4,647	....	....	....	378,830	78,304	1,336	....
1835	....	....	....	....	1,390,832	....	....	495
1836	3,399	....	....	....	413,661	3,500	9,000	693
1837	....	....	....	....	155,000	410	....	585
1838	8,011	....	....	....	728,661	2,726	1,540	1,110
1839	4,072	....	....	....	987,473	....	....	11,140

TABLE CONTINUED.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	COTTONS.			Lace thread and cotton. Dollars.	Linens and other manufactures of flax. Dollars.	Sheetings, brown and white. Dollars.	Sail duck. Dollars.	Glassware. Dollars.
	Printed and colored. Dollars.	White. Dollars.	Other manufactures of Dollars.					
1821	1,679	2,088	....	....	....	....	1,345	13,539
1822	1,420	12,614	....	....	408	....	5,322	7,505
1823	11,362	16,147	....	....	540	....	9,289	800
1824	4,984	13,264	....	....	....	....	360	8,539
1825	58,762	81,646	794	778	1,566	....	6,218	2,427
1826	14,616	91,208	446	....	567	....	588	....
1827	41,051	35,223	....	1,580	242	....	3,437	2,452
1828	200,820	3,969	3,574	729	....	....	....	5,756
1829	9,178	15,225	7,988	1,254	....	320	7,714	....
1830	10,009	21,317	465	....	657	....	2,736	64
1831	25,142	109,733	5,789	256	264	....	525	1,200
1832	59,445	64,729	12,478	4,601	1,381	950	3,563	....
1833	33,747	68,572	4,413	1,344	1,231	5,808	3,321	725
1834	1,501	98,842	5,294	1,568	2,188	1,481	3,491	1,125
1835	22,421	22,888	1,109	2,299	....	....	5,809	....
1836	69,877	71	....	9,659	600	4,500	1,798	12,594
1837	10,100	1,633	....	2,042	13,715	365	1,093	1,735
1838	23,171	1,430	1,053	3,406	....	....	1,705	1,159
1839	....	....	218	....	820	....	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	Watches. Dollars.	Jewellery. Dollars.	MANUFACTURES OF			Tin, in plates, bars, &c. Dollars.	Quicksilver. Dollars.	Opium. Dollars.
			Iron and steel. Dollars.	Brass. Dollars.	Wood. Dollars.			
1821	....	1,500	886	....	....	....	....	....
1822	....	5,554	3,844	....	....	....	....	....
1823	....	3,768	1,716	....	....	....	....	....
1824	....	....	4,100	....	....	2,700	....	....
1825	2,049	....	1,748	715	3,568	....	153,457	....
1826	4,838	500	640	9,072	12,515	6,825	134,288	....
1827	5,920	....	1,150	28,375	5,051	3,570	200,201	301,804
1828	7,422	236	1,315	21,291	....	2,056	190,605	135,605
1829	1,590	....	1,322	343	....	....	161,061	103,247
1830	1,218	....	2,700	....	183	6,064	82,305	69,392
1831	11,748	1,481	154	....	....	18,276	256,751	650
1832	2,740	....	....	....	....	1,950	193,078	1,558
1833	2,472	....	36	361	....	....	17,977	11,043
1834	3,170	....	300	....	....	....	....	....
1835	1,652	....	....	....	112	....	....	50,925
1836	....	....	4,421	....	....	....	....	116,470
1837	2,240	....	....	....	....	....	7,000	52,321
1838	1,634	....	....	1,140	360	....	6,954	....
1839	....	....	....	....	....	4,455	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	MADEIRA WINE.		OTHER WINE.		GRAIN SPIRITS.		OTHER SPIRITS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1821	1,731	4,979	125	183	229	200	573	547
1822	6,002	9,003	5,288	2,678	4,369	2,528	5,040	3,490
1823	3,884	7,631	6,754	6,983	296	285	17,606	11,038
1824	2,101	5,260	2,096	2,496	237	95	9,541	7,840
1825	1,668	2,620	....	....	....	....	2,176	2,031
1826	4,593	10,099	1,156	1,219	1,451	726	1,611	1,191
1827	1,658	4,927	1,959	1,954	....	....	930	568
1828	378	1,134	3,039	3,370	....	....	3,065	2,792
1829	862	2,466	603	545	124	83	3,599	2,234
1830	4,000	8,100	1,369	2,415	864	312	4,079	2,633
1831	596	796	2,841	760	....	....	....	....
1832	....	....	529	853	....	....	240	300
1833	786	1,660	270	245	....	....	137	159
1834	....	....	1,230	1,357	....	....	1,823	1,840
1835	278	374	15	44	....	....	....	....
1836	....	....	120	325	....	....	....	....
1837	....	....	225	636	....	....	....	....
1838	....	....	3,409	5,640	....	....	....	....
1839	....	....	2,188	1,190	....	....	320	288

TABLE CONTINUED.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	LINSEED OIL.		TEAS.		RAISINS AND OTHER FRUITS.		CORDAGE TARRED.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1821	....	....	2,116	1,478	150	24	....	....
1822	....	....	627	274	1,678	384	....	....
1823	....	....	891	408	525	58	....	....
1824	....	....	2,510	2,261	....	....	....	....
1825	....	....	2,563	754	1,668	250	38,740	4,649
1826	1,162	982	....	....	2,824	441	....	....
1827	....	....	629	230	3,266	386	6,140	432
1828	....	....	478	234	13,500	810	....	....
1829	618	557	6,966	4,523	225	26	40,580	2,978
1830	....	....	770	283	794	100	8,561	585
1831	250	232	306	70	5,125	639	....	....
1832	222	222	496	124	5,425	741	10,491	973
1833	20	25	....	....	9,725	591	57,787	4,018
1834	477	455	33	4	4,300	330	61,895	3,674
1835	....	....	....	....	2,200	221	87,690	4,625
1836	....	....	178	36	3,130	367	....	....
1837	....	....	....	....	5,750	285	....	....
1838	....	....	806	81	7,834	784	5,667	847
1839	....	....	....	....	5,000	500	13,490	911

TABLE CONTINUED.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	WHITE LEAD.		LEAD.		CIGARS.		BAR IRON.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Thousands.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
1821	....	....	84,668	5,292	29	405	200	500
1822	....	....	201,217	11,828	65	675	5,209	18,134
1823	....	....	150,962	7,527	60	480	7,367	20,058
1824	....	....	231,202	13,204	46	706	4,013	12,182
1825	6,288	872	956,981	58,387	201	3,149	1,300	4,819
1826	....	....	2,040,565	113,032	193	2,930	....	....
1827	....	....	3,554,084	178,131	139	2,072	650	2,862
1828	....	....	1,497,286	69,051	1	12	1,770	14,855
1829	23,912	1,599	1,516,355	53,232	275	4,138	1,193	5,939
1830	2,576	154	644,585	20,583	155	1,822	1,913	3,973
1831	....	....	935,626	29,220	159	2,094	70	146
1832	1,120	119	2,463,992	70,983	130	1,805	1,769	5,242
1833	....	....	1,882,633	60,754	101	1,596	6,478	17,183
1834	....	....	359,167	15,448	42	787	405	1,480
1835	3,416	256	145,294	5,764	134	1,751	....	....
1836	....	....	583,876	24,588	38	452	74	203
1837	....	....	26,907	1,600	....	....	159	756
1838	....	....	315,319	15,207	105	1,101	....	....
1839	....	....	170,829	8,034	3	50	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
IRON.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	PIG.		SHEET AND HOOP.		NAIL RODS.		ALL OTHER.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1821	....	....	39,424	1,885	....	....	....	....
1822	715	1,430	355,040	12,149	....	....	....	....
1823	....	....	135,968	3,983	....	....	3,243	97
1824	2,708	6,789	269,024	9,475	....	....	....	....
1825	....	....	....	....	24,000	696	6,216	186
1826	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1827	214	536	103,747	6,220	22,400	650	16,128	684
1828	....	....	24,846	1,178	412,180	11,153	....	....
1829	....	....	....	....	385,745	21,029	....	....
1830	....	....	27,420	862	....	....	156,510	2,663
1831	612	918	69,414	1,980	131,572	2,919	....	....
1832	2,000	4,476	33,600	701	46,764	819	....	....
1833	....	....	162,308	7,049	....	....	447	504
1834	....	....	12,096	426	....	....	....	....
1835	223	203	....	....	....	....	....	....
1836	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1837	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1838	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO CHINA.								
Year ending 30th Sept.	STEEL.		BOTTLES.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE NOT ENUMERATED.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Free of duty.	Paying duties ad val.	Paying specific duties.	Total value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821	243	3,731	....	....	893	289,627	300	3,902,025
1822	....	....	....	....	3,702	261,786	....	5,506,198
1823	357	2,075	56	364	6,120	513,947	1,026	4,347,686
1824	137	1,009	....	....	10,230	223,988	425	4,970,705
1825	....	....	....	....	1,455	266,542	120	5,410,456
1826	11	68	....	....	226	120,147	389	2,324,193
1827	....	....	30	260	....	187,891	17,868	3,573,543
1828	....	....	....	....	....	89,138	1,211	1,252,417
1829	....	....	45	270	603	66,906	3,915	1,094,103
1830	246	1,522	....	....	....	193,415	1,141	585,903
1831	363	2,050	....	....	564	117,990	9,825	1,046,045
1832	....	....	50	338	6	14,023	168	924,360
1833	245	1,367	....	....	157,957	16,469	186	895,985
1834	....	....	....	....	141,352	5,497	....	754,727
1835	....	....	....	....	18,686	2,224	23	1,532,712
1836	....	....	2	15	155,463	17,534	1,476	852,701
1837	....	....	....	....	23,751	2,608	34,013	311,618
1838	....	....	....	....	51,324	980	997	861,021
1839	....	....	....	....	82,894	300	792	1,102,137

government of the State will terminate, I have not felt myself at liberty to call your attention to other subjects of general interest, or to trouble you with a statement of the fiscal condition of the Commonwealth, and the progress of her public works during the present year. Should the Legislature desire any information upon these or other subjects connected with the administration of the State Government, it will give me great pleasure to furnish such as may be required by the representatives of the people.

It is not intended by the undersigned to intimate an opinion unfavorable to the power, or to the propriety of its exercise, by the Legislature now assembled, of general legislation upon all or any questions which, in the judgment of those vested with the law-making power, the public interests demands.

In the event that you feel it your duty to proceed to the general business of legislation at this time I will take the liberty to invite your attention to the subjects treated of in the message I had the honor of submitting to the consideration of your predecessors, with the renewed expression of my opinion that none of them, and particularly the condition of the public revenue—the necessity of providing the means to protect the credit of the State, to enable the Commonwealth to fulfil her engagements with the contractors upon her public works, and to preserve her faith inviolate with the holders of her bonds—have lost any thing of interest, or diminished in importance since they were presented to the consideration of your predecessors.

I congratulate you and my fellow-citizens, in being able to announce to the Legislature, that the interest due to the holders of State securities, has heretofore been promptly paid. I need not say how humiliating it must prove to every true Kentuckian, should he live to see the day when that credit which his State now possesses, shall be tarnished by the failure on the part of the Representatives of the people, to provide the means of redeeming the plighted faith of the Commonwealth. She now enjoys a confidence and a credit of which she may justly boast, when we take into consideration the derangement of the monetary concerns of the world, which now every where prevails.

Under the law of the last session, having for its object the maintenance of the public credit, &c., I have issued to contractors and public creditors for work and labor, and demands against the Commonwealth, connected with the system of Internal Improvement, the bonds of the State at par, redeemable in six years, bearing an interest of six per cent., to the amount of \$367,400. I have sold to the Board of Education thirty year bonds, bearing like interest, at par, to the amount of \$24,000.

Under the opinion that a sale of the bonds of the State could not have been effected upon the terms prescribed in the act, or upon such terms as the State ought to accept, I have not commissioned a special agent, at public expense, for that purpose, though agents have been and are now vested with authority to make contracts for the sale of State bonds upon the terms prescribed in the act of the last Legislature. My last advices from them have not created any well founded hope that a sale can or will be effected at the present time. Capitalists seem unwilling to make investments until things shall right themselves by the establishment of some system of finance by the General Government that will promise stability to capital and value to labor.

You will discover by a copy of the proceedings of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky, at their annual meeting in May last, which accompanies this communication, that they are of opinion some action of the Legislature is necessary to enable the President and Directors of that institution to settle and adjust the question of liability on the part of the Bank for the spurious stock issued by the agent of the Bank in Philadelphia. I have been requested by members of the Committee appointed by the stockholders, specially to invite the attention of the present Legislature to this subject.

Information from Maj. W. S. Waller, now in Philadelphia, who has been employed by the Bank to separate the genuine from the spurious stock, authorizes me to express the opinion that such a result will follow the skill and labor which he has brought to bear upon the subject. He will not, however,

bring his labors to a close before the first of October, and I do not see how the Legislature can act understandingly upon this subject until, not only the amount of spurious issue shall be known, but the holders thereof ascertained.

It was expected by the last Legislature that steps would have been taken by the proper executive officer to foreclose, by sale, the mortgage executed by the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company to the State, as an indemnity for her endorsement upon the bonds of the company to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the accruing interest of which the State has been compelled to pay for the last fifteen months.

The execution of this duty by the First Auditor of the Treasury, upon whom the law devolved, it was officially required by me soon after the committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported that no further legislation was necessary. Why it has not been done he may be able satisfactorily to account to the Legislature. He has not in the correspondence between us, copies of which I send you, satisfied me that his failure or refusal to advertise the property mortgaged for sale is consistent with a proper discharge of his official duties, or in accordance with the wishes or expectation of the last Legislature. It is for the Representatives of the people to determine in what mode the State is to be relieved of this constant and perplexing demand upon the Treasury of the State. If the law be defective, it should be remedied; if the defect is alone in the officer, whose duty it is to execute the law, he should be admonished to the discharge of the same by the Representatives of the people.

The executive duties of the State will, in a few days pass into the hands of the gentleman whom the people have recently selected to the discharge of the high and responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, and the duties assigned by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to their Treasurer, will in all probability, be transferred to another. I must, therefore, solicit, as an act of justice to the present incumbent, and the gentlemen who have acted as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the last four years, that the Representatives of the people, by a committee, or in some other mode, examine the books and accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of that fund. This is equally due to the public interest committed to the Legislature and to those who have heretofore discharged with fidelity, no doubt, the responsible and laborious duties of fiscal agents of the government. Owing to the distance at which some of the members of the board reside from the seat of government, and the nature of their engagements as Presidents of Banks, it is often difficult to constitute a Board for the transaction of business. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of adding another member to the Board, whose residence shall be at or near the seat of government.

With a tender of my best wishes for your personal welfare, and a willingness to co-operate with you in the labors which have been devolved upon you by the constitution, and with the expression of a hope that the same Providence which has watched over the interest of our common country will smile upon your efforts to promote her interest,

I subscribe myself your fellow-citizen,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

On motion of Col. Ford, a committee of thirteen members was appointed in the House of Representatives to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message relating to the passage of a law providing for the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

[A law was passed providing for the election by the qualified voters in the respective counties, on the 1st of November next, and of every fourth year thereafter.—*Ed. Reg.*]

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R. 9, 1840.

No. 11.

The Circular to Bankers contains a series of articles on the commerce of the United States, which we have concluded to transfer to our pages, as they furnish views and tables which will be found interesting and useful for reference. With regard to the tables, we would observe, that the source whence they are derived is not stated—but we presume they are from official documents—so far as we have had the means of testing them by an examination, they appear to be correct—but they are published as we find them in the Circular, and upon its authority.

Commerce of the United States.

Having on the 29th of May, and in subsequent Circulars, exhibited a general view of the extent and nature of the external commerce of Great Britain with the world at large, we insert to-day the first of a series of statements illustrative of the extent and nature of the navigation and external commerce of the United States of North America; the one herewith shows the value in *dollars* of the products exported under eight general heads, and the total thereof, in comparison with the total value of the imports in each of the thirty-six years 1803—1838, with a more detailed view of the nature of the articles exported in each of the three years 1833, 1837, and 1838, and also of the quantity of Flour and Grain exported, included under the head of Agricultural Productions in each of the eighteen years 1821—38, and of Gold and Silver imported in each of the thirteen years 1826—38.

The great characteristic of the external commerce of Great Britain during the last half century has been its vast excess of export over import; while that of the United States during the same period exhibits the converse, an inordinate excess of import over export; the imports of the last nine years, which included upwards of 100 millions of dollars in gold and silver, exceeding the value of the exports by upwards of 23 millions of dollars or £50,000,000 sterling; and yet amidst all this induction with half of it during the last few years unencumbered with impost of any kind, the entire trading community of the United States has been, and still continues involved in an unparalleled pecuniary inability and embarrassment; before we enter on an elucidation of this extraordinary anomaly we will exhibit in detail all the facts bearing on the subject, from which our readers may be able to judge for themselves in respect to the conclusions we shall draw from them; the observations we offered in our last week's Circular in respect to the principle of consignments to America will be found not undeserving of reference to the inordinate excess of import into the United States which the accompanying statement exhibits. We shall confine our further remarks on this occasion to the recital of those great historical events which will suffice to account for the extraordinary extent (in comparison with every other nation except England) which the external commerce of the United States has attained, and for the several extremes which have occurred during the last thirty-five years.

The French revolution, which so soon followed the recognition of the Federal Government of the United States by the several powers of Europe, in conjunction with the then prevailing prepossession in favor of a democratic form of government, tended not merely to draw numbers, but wealth, intelligence, and skill from various parts of Europe

to settle and apply their energies in the United States, while the war declared by England against France in February, 1793, soon led to such an obstruction of the external commerce of France, Holland, and Spain, as to transfer the carrying of the colonial produce of those nations to American ships: this will suffice to account for the vast amount and excess of import into, and of foreign produce re-exported from the United States from 1794 to 1808, (the details of the first nine years will appear in a subsequent Number;) up to this period the seeming extension of the commerce of the United States was more an European than an American operation; the Americans being merely the carriers, and not the ostensible parties involved in the risks and consequences of the enterprise; at the same time the enormous rates of freight which the Americans realized as carriers constituted the means of great induction of import for consumption; but as the intervention of American carrying under the mask of neutrality tended to nullify all the effects produced by England by her war achievements, consequent on the supply and resource which the nominal neutrality of America afforded to the enemies of England, it left Great Britain no alternative but to counteract by all the means in her power the insidious intervention of such neutrality, and in consequence of the interposition which it became the duty of Great Britain to exercise in counteracting the same, the United States resorted to one of the most extraordinary acts of self-denial in national privation which the page of history records, in an entire suspension of all external intercourse between the United States and all other parts of the world; this puerile and as it proved self-recoiling measure entitled an "Embargo Act," passed into a law on the 22d December, 1807, and continued till April, 1809. This will suffice to account for the sudden diminution of amount which the accompanying statement exhibits subsequent to 1807, the United States' Custom-house year commences on the 1st October, consequently the amount which the statement herewith exhibits shows the extent of transactions from the 20th September to the 22d December, 1807, and that for the year 1809, from April to the 30th September in that year; the year 1808, that is from January to January, having been one of entire suspension of all legal mercantile operation; what consequences would have resulted to the United States by a longer continuance of that measure it is now as difficult to determine as it would be useless to conjecture, while it is not altogether undeserving of reflection; no measure could have possibly proved more futile than it did. aimed directly as it was at Great Britain, it not only "scath'd not, but it mis'd the ring entirely," for instead of finding the way more clear by her abstinence, on resuming activity she not only found it additionally obstructed, but several of her most advantageous points of intercourse actually in possession of England; and deeming all attempts at reinstating or maintaining a beneficial neutrality hopeless, the United States in 1811 resolved again to suspend all external intercourse, further than to allow of the return of all outlying ships and property that could be obtained preparatory to a convenient opportunity for an open declaration of war against Great Britain. Such opportunity seemed to present itself at the period when Napoleon was vainly indulging in the conquest of Europe, by planting his standard of victory on the battlements of Moscow; it was at that critical and ever memorable period when Great Britain was left without a single ally, that the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, issued her

denunciation of war against Great Britain, and which continued till December 1814; this experiment we consider rounding as little to the interest and honor of the United States as did her former one in 1807, but at the present time we deem it a fitter subject on all sides for reflection, than for comment or observation, it sufficiently explains the disparity in the accompanying account in the years 1812-14; this suspension of social intercourse was followed by an extraordinary large importation from England in 1815-16, compensated, in part, by a large accumulation of capital that had taken place even during the war for large supplies of Flour, Rice, &c. covertly introduced for the consumption of the British army then in Spain and Portugal in 1812-13; the exportation of Wheat Flour from the United States in those two years, notwithstanding the war, having amounted to 2,700,000 barrels, when its value in England was not less on an average than £3:10:0 per barrel; the diminished amount of imports, in 1821, 1826, and 1830, denote successive periods of inordinately increased rates of impost on British products, the effect and consequences of which to England we shall, by the time we have exhibited the whole of the statistical details, fully explain.

On taking a general view of the Exports of the produce

of the United States through the whole period from 1803 to 1839, the aggregate increase will be seen to result entirely from the single article of Cotton Wool, the produce exclusively of the slave portion of the population; all other articles indicate a stationary or decrease, rather than an increase, the average of the last five years being less than the average of the first five years of the period, notwithstanding a marked increase under the head of manufactures; and what is still more remarkable, when the extent and inherent fertility of so large a portion of territory is considered the entire annual exports of all the products of the United States (Cotton Wool, the produce of slave labor, excepted) do not exceed half the value of the products of Ireland, annually exported from thence to Great Britain; and if we further separate Tobacco, also the produce of slave labor, all the other products do not equal a third part, if a fourth of the value of the exports of Ireland as abovementioned. In our next we shall exhibit the extent of the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain direct, and with twelve other European countries, and also with British America and with China, and show that the bulk of the inordinate excess of import into the United States, during the last nine years, has been exclusively at the expense of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT IN DOLLARS

Of Merchandise exported from, and of Merchandise imported into the United States of North America in each of the 36 years 1803—1838.

Year.	Products of the sea.	Products of the forest.	Cotton wool.	Tobacco.	All other agric'l. productions.	Manufactures.	Unenumerated articles.	Foreign products re-exported.	TOTAL.	
									Export.	Import.
1803	2,635,000	4,850,000	7,920,000	6,230,000	19,845,000	1,355,000	....	13,594,072	55,800,033	64,866,866
1804	3,433,423	4,654,466	7,404,117	6,000,000	16,981,145	2,189,000	....	36,231,697	77,699,074	85,000,000
1805	2,884,000	5,261,000	9,445,000	6,341,000	15,776,000	2,300,000	....	53,179,019	95,566,021	120,000,000
1806	3,116,000	4,861,000	8,332,000	6,572,000	18,271,000	2,707,000	....	60,283,236	101,536,963	129,000,000
1807	2,804,000	5,476,000	14,232,000	5,476,000	18,124,090	2,120,000	....	59,643,558	108,343,150	138,500,000
1808	832,000	1,399,000	2,221,000	838,000	3,687,000	344,000	....	12,997,414	22,430,960	56,990,000
1809	1,710,000	4,583,000	8,515,000	3,774,000	10,945,000	3,145,000	373,000	20,797,531	52,203,231	69,400,000
1810	1,481,000	4,978,000	15,108,000	5,048,000	13,344,000	2,405,000	488,000	24,391,295	66,757,974	85,400,000
1811	1,413,000	5,286,000	9,652,000	2,150,000	23,754,000	3,039,000	663,000	16,022,790	61,316,831	53,400,000
1812	935,000	2,701,000	3,080,000	1,514,000	19,971,000	1,355,000	486,000	8,495,127	38,527,236	77,030,000
1813	304,000	1,107,700	2,324,000	319,000	20,478,000	390,000	88,300	2,847,845	27,855,997	22,005,000
1814	188,000	570,000	2,683,000	232,000	2,698,000	411,000	104,700	145,169	6,927,441	12,965,000
1815	912,000	3,901,000	17,529,000	8,235,000	13,044,000	1,553,000	791,000	6,593,350	52,557,753	113,041,274
1816	1,331,000	7,293,000	24,106,000	12,809,000	16,439,000	1,755,000	1,049,000	17,138,556	81,920,452	147,103,000
1817	1,671,000	6,484,000	22,628,000	9,230,000	25,364,000	2,202,000	734,000	19,358,069	87,671,569	99,269,000
1818	2,187,000	5,691,000	31,334,000	31,563,000	2,439,000	....	....	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,750,000
1819	2,024,000	4,927,000	21,082,000	20,312,000	9,441,000	....	....	19,165,683	70,142,521	87,125,000
1820	2,251,000	5,304,000	22,309,000	7,969,000	11,207,000	2,019,000	625,000	18,088,029	69,691,669	74,450,000
1821	1,499,188	3,794,341	20,157,484	5,648,962	9,601,546	2,262,622	707,751	21,302,488	64,974,382	62,585,724
1822	1,384,539	3,815,542	24,035,058	6,222,838	11,014,503	2,483,052	918,567	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541
1823	1,658,224	4,498,911	20,445,520	6,232,672	11,918,534	2,357,527	994,020	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267
1824	1,610,990	4,889,646	21,947,401	4,855,566	12,092,231	3,264,421	1,889,245	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007
1825	1,595,065	4,938,949	36,846,649	6,115,623	11,275,479	3,169,115	3,003,865	32,590,642	99,535,388	96,340,075
1826	1,473,388	3,951,250	25,025,214	5,347,208	10,880,579	5,852,733	525,338	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477
1827	1,575,333	3,343,970	29,359,545	6,775,123	11,128,475	6,386,846	550,400	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,068
1828	1,693,980	3,889,611	22,487,229	5,269,960	10,858,735	5,993,401	481,793	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,824
1829	1,817,100	3,681,759	26,575,311	4,982,974	12,396,299	5,716,100	590,650	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527
1830	1,725,270	4,192,407	29,674,883	5,586,365	11,722,084	5,910,903	656,477	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920
1831	1,889,472	4,263,477	25,289,492	4,892,388	17,079,543	6,752,683	1,119,992	20,033,526	81,310,583	103,191,134
1832	2,558,538	4,347,794	31,724,682	5,999,769	11,691,732	5,984,507	830,448	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266
1833	2,402,469	4,986,339	36,191,105	5,755,968	13,725,246	6,323,030	933,541	19,822,735	90,140,433	108,118,311
1834	2,071,493	4,457,997	49,448,402	6,595,305	11,337,080	5,998,012	1,115,873	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332
1835	2,174,524	5,397,004	64,961,302	8,250,577	12,838,035	7,154,391	1,413,199	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836	2,666,058	5,361,740	71,284,925	10,058,640	10,282,359	5,912,667	1,350,091	21,746,360	128,663,400	189,980,035
1837	2,711,452	5,472,213	63,240,102	5,795,647	9,246,532	7,835,757	1,595,611	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,317
1838	3,175,676	5,200,499	61,556,811	7,392,025	9,145,621	8,488,321	979,979	12,462,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	118,359,104	157,000,560

. For the value of imports and exports in each of the eighteen years 1784-1802 see statement of Custom Duties. The annexed statement shows the exports in each of the three years 1833, and 1837-38, in a more amplified form than above, while the statement below shows the quantity of Flour and Grain exported in each of the eighteen years 1821-38, and of Bullion imported in each of the thirteen years 1826-38.

Year.	BARREL OF 196 lbs.			BUSHELS OF		Value in dollars of Bullion imported.
	Wheat flour.	Rye flour.	Indian meal.	Wheat.	Indian corn.	
1821	*105,619	23,523	131,669	25,812	607,277	.....
1822	827,865	19,971	148,288	4,418	509,098	.....
1823	756,702	25,666	141,501	4,272	749,034	.....
1824	996,792	31,879	152,723	20,373	779,297	.....
1825	813,906	29,545	187,285	17,960	869,644	.....
1826	857,820	14,472	158,625	45,166	505,381	6,880,966
1827	865,491	13,345	131,041	22,182	078,674	7,819,574
1828	860,809	22,214	174,639	8,906	704,902	7,489,741
1829	837,385	34,191	173,775	4,007	897,656	7,403,612
1830	1,225,981	26,298	145,301	45,289	444,107	8,155,964
1831	1,806,529	19,100	207,604	408,910	571,312	7,305,945
1832	864,919	17,254	146,712	88,304	451,230	5,907,504
1833	955,768	36,038	146,678	32,221	487,174	7,070,368
1834	835,352	39,151	149,609	36,948	303,449	17,911,632
1835	779,396	30,854	166,782	47,762	755,781	13,131,447
1836	505,400	36,646	140,917	2,062	124,791	13,400,881
1837	318,719	28,323	159,435	17,303	151,276	10,516,414
1838	448,161	22,864	171,843	6,291	172,321	17,747,116

* This is an error, it should have been 1,056,119, but it is correctly copied from an American work in which the error was detected, after the edition had been distributed.—*Editor Register.*

Exports.		1833.	1837.	1838.
1 Products of the Sea.	Whale Oil	\$924,810	\$1,271,545	\$1,556,775
	Dried Fish	712,317	588,506	626,245
	Spermaceti &c.	765,342	851,401	992,556
2 Produce of the Forest.	Lumber.....	2,218,227	2,584,746	2,369,187
	Tar, Turpentine	483,712	823,419	703,394
	Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	814,398	731,596	710,342
	Skins and Furs	841,933	651,908	633,945
	Other Articles	628,069	680,644	783,631
3 Products of Agriculture.	Flour.....	5,613,010	2,987,269	3,603,299
	Grain &c.....	1,810,938	1,686,920	1,579,639
	Rice.....	2,744,418	2,309,279	1,721,819
	Pork, Pickled.....	2,151,558	1,299,796	1,312,346
	Beef &c.....	1,405,322	1,066,268	1,028,504
4 Manufactured Articles.	Cottons.....	2,532,517	2,831,473	3,758,755
	Gold and Silver Coin.....	366,842	1,283,519	472,941
	45 Other Articles	3,423,671	3,720,765	4,251,625
5 Unenumerated Articles		933,541	1,159,611	979,978
Total of the above.....		\$28,370,625	\$26,528,665	\$27,074,981
6 Foreign Produce re-exported.	Tobacco	5,755,968	5,795,647	7,392,029
	Cotton Wool.....	36,191,105	83,240,102	61,556,811
Total export		\$90,140,433	\$117,419,376	\$108,486,616

Shark in the Delaware.—We understand that an enormous *Sea Shark* was caught in the Cove, near Gloucester Point, yesterday afternoon, July 31, and has been preserved for exhibition, at Panormo's Point House Hotel. How this sea monster chanced up the Delaware, so far from the briny spot where he was whelped and cradled, surmises conjecture. He is between eight and nine feet long, and 'built in proportion.'—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The course of the *Britannia* between Liverpool and Halifax, as laid down in the log, varies very little from that of the *Unicorn*. The greatest distance between the courses of the two vessels is about forty miles, and the average is less than five. If the vessels had been making their passages on these courses at the same time, they would not have been more than eight hours out of sight of each other during the whole voyage.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Reminiscences of the Revolution.

BY A SEAMAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The first year of the war Washington had no idea of independence. How could he have, seeing the situation of the army? See his letters to Congress, while at Cambridge. Neither had the British any idea of independence, after Washington and Lee had arrived at Cambridge, and Burgoyne had arrived at Boston. About that time a correspondence took place between Burgoyne and Lee, who were old associates in former wars. I remember that Lee said, among other things, it is not independence that the Americans aim at. The British before hostilities, appear to have paid some attention to Marblehead, to keep the people still, by keeping a man-of-war there. The first part of the year of the war, although there was an intercourse between the inhabitants and ships, unusual in time of war, the inhabitants did not intend to let the enemy land there; for I find that some days after the regiment marched to Cambridge there was a false alarm in town that the enemy were landing at the Ferry. Col. Glover headed his regiment himself, clad in a homespun jacket, with leather buttons, as were most of the men.

When at Cambridge these men were called, by soldiers from the country, *the leather button curse*. Washington, who arrived at Cambridge about the time that Glover did with his regiment, soon saw what sort of people this regiment was made up of, and seeing the condition of the army, no doubt in concert with Glover, put him upon an expedient to employ the regiment to greater advantage than they could be in the army as soldiers. Hence the origin of a navy and of our independence. When I feel so persuaded, I am sorry and mortified to see so many of the patriots of the revolution die poor, and numbers in the poor-house.

1776, September 21.—The fort began to be re-built, and we hear no more of men-of-war anchoring in our harbor.

September 26.—Gen. Lee in town. October 2, General Washington in town. The regiment is removed to Beverly. Broughton and Selman have sailed on their expedition.—Manley, Tucker and Burke are fitted out, and they take thirty-one sail before the enemy leave Boston. Washington has got his navy under way, I suppose by the assistance of Glover, whose schooner we find as one of the cruisers. In October Washington writes to Congress respecting his cruisers, and says, "If we could only take an ordnance ship it would give new life to the army." In November Washington writes, "Manley has taken such a ship and sent her into Cape Ann, and ordered Glover to see the stores sent to the army."

1775, November 30.—40 minute men marched from Marblehead to Cape Ann, to take care of the stores, and convey them to the army. The cruisers are successful. Broughton and Selman return from their expedition.

December 19.—Washington writes to Congress, "Manley has sent in another prize, with provisions, &c. By this vessel I have intercepted letters of the enemy of so great consequence, that I think this prize little inferior to any that our famous Manley has taken."

1776, January 8.—The Merlin cut down the trees on Cat Island—so we hear no more of the Merlin. There was a clump of trees on the middle of the Island—the most conspicuous landmark on the coast.

In the month of May, Mugford takes the schooner Franklin, then lying at Beverly, with 4 guns, and 10 men, proceeds to sea falls in with the ship Hope, 4 guns, 17 men and 1500 barrels powder and implements of war, which he carries into Boston. Returning to cruise, is attacked and killed. May 19, is brought to Marblehead and buried under arms. Tucker, lying at Marblehead, in schooner Hancock, fires the minute guns at the time. This year—the example being set by these pioneers—privateering flourishes in different parts of the colonies.

A privateer sloop from Boston, called the Yankee, 12 guns, came in for men. The officer went around with his drum and pine tree flag, with the words at the bottom, *Appeal to Heaven*, which was our banner at that day, exhorting the men to go to sea and fight for liberty. Several of

our people entered on board of her. This vessel sailed and was captured, and the men were sent to the East Indies. Not one of them ever returned.

1777—Burgoyne is taken, and the French assists us. Before this it was dark enough, and would have been darker had it not been for our exertions at sea. Glover marches Burgoyne's army to Cambridge, as he did the Marblehead regiment two years before. Burgoyne, at his trial, after he went home, in his defence said:—"I was attacked by the Green mountain boys, the owners of the soil, who seemed as though they came out of the same—a people not known last war. They hung on my left like a gathering storm."

Something like the present day, probably.

At the next parade, I hope that the Marblehead company will put Manley in their banner, and give a history of Macy and Cawell, and the ships they commanded. Thorn and St. David. These ships were fighting ships. They were five times each alternately under different colors during the war, and that they should come in contact, is, I think, unrecorded in the history of war.

Aug. 8.

MARBLEHEAD.

Salem Gaz.

In several cities, meetings have been held by the Israelites, in consequence of the persecution of their brethren in Damascus &c. The following are the proceedings in this city, and also a correspondence on the same subject, between the officers of a meeting in N. York, and the Secretary of State.

Meeting of the Israelites.

In pursuance of a call, a large meeting of the Israelites of this city was held last evening in the Synagogue in Cherry street, which was opened by prayer according to the habit of that ancient faith.

At half past seven, the assembly was called to order by Hyman Gratz, Esq., who nominated for

President—JOHN MOSS.

Vice Presidents—Lewis Allen, Solomon Moses, Frederick Samuel, Myer Arnold, A. C. Peixotto, and M. Bom-eisler.

Secretaries—David Samuel, Zadoc A. Davis, Henry Cohen, Elias P. Levy.

The meeting was opened by Abraham Hart, Esq. who made a neat and appropriate speech, graphically depicting the many sufferings which the Israelites of the East have had poured out upon their heads.

He was followed by the Rev. Isaac Leiser, who, after an eloquent and feeling speech, offered a preamble and resolutions, covering the whole ground of the objects for which the meeting had been convened, which were unanimously adopted.

After the passage of these resolutions, Mr. Hyman Gratz handed in a letter which he had received from the Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, in which the Rev. gentleman expressed his heartfelt sympathy at the sufferings of the descendants of the chosen people of God in Damascus, and a determination to co-operate with their brethren and his Christian brethren, in any means that might be adopted.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Dr. Ducachet. A Resolution was then offered by Lewis Allen, Esq., to the effect that a letter be despatched to the President of the United States, requesting him to direct the American Consul at Damascus to co-operate with the ambassadors of other Powers in alleviating the miseries of the Jews there.

On motion of Joseph L. Moss, Esq. the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair a Committee of Correspondence to carry the objects of the meeting into effect:

David Samuel, Rev. Isaac Leiser, Joseph L. Moss, L. P. Levy, J. A. Phillips.

On motion of Abraham Hart, Esq.

Resolved, That we invite our brethren of Damascus to leave the land of persecution and torture, and seek an asylum in this free and happy land, where every man is allowed to

enjoy his own opinion, where industry prospers, and where integrity is sure to meet its just reward.

The proceedings of the meetings in New York and Richmond were then read and referred.

David Samuel, Esq., offered the usual resolution relative to the publication of the proceedings.

It having been mentioned that several clergymen of the Christian church were present, an invitation was unanimously extended to them to address the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Ducachet, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Messrs. Ramsay and Kennedy, of the Presbyterian Church, addressed the assemblage with great eloquence and feeling.

These gentlemen were succeeded by Henry M. Phillips, Esq. in an impassioned, fervid and strong appeal to the sympathies of the people of the favorite nation, and exhorting them to persevere in their efforts for their suffering brethren abroad.

The meeting united in singing a song of praise from the Psalms of David; and when it was concluded, John Moss, Esq. returned thanks for the honor conferred by his appointment as presiding officer and then the meeting adjourned.

Correspondence Relative to the Damascus Persecutions.

To His Excellency, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States:

Sir—At a meeting of the Israelites of the city of New York held on the 19th inst. for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sympathy for their persecuted brethren at Damascus, and of taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to procure for them equal and impartial justice, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That a letter be addressed to His Excellency, the President of the United States, respectfully requesting that he will direct the Consuls of the United States in the dominions of the Pasha of Egypt, to co-operate with the Consuls or other Agents accredited to the Pasha to obtain a fair and impartial trial for our brethren of Damascus."

In transmitting the same to your Excellency, we beg leave to express what we are persuaded is the unanimous opinion of the Israelites throughout the Union, that you will cheerfully use every possible effort to induce the Pasha of Egypt to manifest more liberal treatment towards his Jewish subjects, not only from the dictates of humanity, but from the obvious policy and justice by which such a course is recommended by the tolerant spirit of the age in which we live.

The liberal and enlightened views in relation to matters of faith which have distinguished our Government from its very inception to the present time, have secured the sincere gratitude and kind regard of the members of all religious denominations; and we trust that the efforts of your Excellency in this behalf will only serve to render more grateful, and to impress more fully on the minds of the citizens of the United States, the kindness and liberality of that Government under which they live.

With the best wishes of those in whose behalf we address you, for your health and happiness, and for the glory and honor of our common country,

We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

J. B. KURSHIEDT, Chairman.

THEODORE J. SEIXAS, Sec'y.

New York, August 24th, 1840.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 26th of August 1840.

Messrs. J. B. Kurshiedt, Chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary, &c.

Gentlemen,—The President has referred to this Department, your letter of the 24th inst. communicating a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Israelites in the city of New York, held for the purpose of uniting in an

expression of sentiment on the subject of the persecution of their brethren in Damascus. By his direction I have the honor to inform you, that the heart-rending scenes which took place at Damascus had previously been brought to the notice of the President by a communication from our Consul at that place, and that, in consequence thereof, a letter of instructions was immediately written to our Consul at Alexandria, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your satisfaction.

About the same time, our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople was instructed to interpose his good offices in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted race of the Jews in the Ottoman dominions, among whose kindred are found some of the most worthy and patriotic of our own citizens, and the whole subject, which appeals so strongly to the universal sentiments of justice and humanity, was earnestly recommended to his zeal and discretion.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant.

(Signed,)

JOHN FORSTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 14th August, 1840.

JOHN GLINDON, Esq.

United States Consul at Alexandria, Egypt.

Sir—In common with all civilized nations, the people of the United States have learned with horror the atrocious crimes imputed to the Jews of Damascus and the cruelties of which they have been the victims. The President fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain, that in this advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures be resorted to in order to compel the confession of imputed guilt. The offences with which these unfortunate people are charged, resemble too much, those which in less enlightened times, were made the pretexts of fanatical persecution or mercenary extortion, to permit a doubt that they are equally unfounded.

The President has witnessed with the most lively satisfaction the efforts of several of the Christian governments of Europe, to suppress or mitigate these horrors, and he has learned with no common gratification their partial success. He is moreover, anxious that the active sympathy and generous interposition of the Government of the United States, should not be withheld from so benevolent an object, and he has accordingly directed me to instruct you to employ, should the occasion arise, all those good offices and efforts which are compatible with discretion and your official character, to the end that justice and humanity may be extended to these persecuted people, whose cry of distress has reached our shores.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN FORSTH.

Struck by Lightning.—The steamboat Missouri is in again from Chicago, having performed the trip in very good time notwithstanding she experienced some boisterous weather.

Capt. Wilkins reports a singular phenomenon, that of a steamboat struck by lightning. He says that while ploughing through the lake Michigan he encountered a most terrific storm, which continued for several hours. The Missouri was struck on the starboard side of the foremast, just below the crossrees, and a piece of timber torn out six feet long and several inches in circumference. The fluid passed aft upon the promenade deck, tearing off the heads of the spikes; and thence down the hatchway to the freight deck, knocking down the second engineer and three or four other persons. Although stunned, they all recovered in a few hours after.

This we believe is the first instance of the kind on record.
Buffalo Com. Adv.

FAYETTEVILLE, 2
May 13th, 1840. 5

Mr. Holmes: Dear Sir:—With no little *aversion* I commenced overhauling my old musty books; but soon became so much interested in the development, that I eagerly went through with the examination, taking the best part of two days—you have the result in the statement herewith. I acknowledge my surprise at many of the facts disclosed, for I had supposed the present prices of produce were lower (in the aggregate) than they had been for the last thirty years: but sir, it is not so, as you may see by a comparison; notice

particularly the years 1823, '27, '30 and '31. The article of cotton I believed was much lower now than it had ever been before, but I find in April, 1831, I bought a wagon load of cotton—four bales at 4 cents and the balance at 5½ cents, and in May, 5 to 7½ cents were the extreme prices given.—The actual prices are stated as taken from my books for the month of May of each year. Many of the articles varied in price during each year, some even 50 to 100 per cent.—for instance, cotton in 1825 was at one time as high as 32 cts., and during the same year down to 12½a15 cents. Where blanks appear in the statement, I did not find any entry of the articles in my books. I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

Prices of Various Articles, in N. Carolina, from 1813 to 1840.

Years.	Cotton per pound.	Tobacco per 100 lbs.	Flour per barrel.	Wheat per bushel.	Corn per bushel.	Bacon per pound.	Sugar per pound.	Coffee per lb.
May 1813	10 a11	\$	\$ 8 a 9½	\$ 1 50a1 60	\$ 75a	8 a	18a25	30a35
" 1814	15 a16	3½a 5	6 a 7½	1 25a1 30			18a20	28a32
" 1815	15 a18	5 a 6	6 a 6½	1 10a1 25			18a22	33a36
" 1816	23 a25	12 a15	7 a 8	1 25a1 30	80a 90		15a20	26a33
" 1817	23 a25	6½a 8	12 a14	2 00a2 10	1 60a	15 a18	16a20	22a25
" 1818	28 a30	8 a 9	8 a 9	1 35a1 50	90a1 00	13 a14	13a16	28a30
" 1819	12½a16	3½a 6	6 a 6½	1 00a1 10			17a20	36a40
" 1820	13 a14	2 a 4	4 a				12a16	28a32
" 1821	10 a13	2 a 3½	3 a 3½		60a		10a12½	30a35
" 1822	12 a13½	2½a 4	5½a 6½	1 20a	80a		10a12½	30a35
" 1823	6 a 8½	1½a 3	4½a 5			8 a 9	10a12½	28a35
" 1824	12½a13	1½a 3	3½a 4½	75a 80	40a 45	6 a 7	10a12½	20a25
" 1825	22 a24	2½a 4	3½a 4½	70a 80		6½a 8	10a13	20a26
" 1826	8 a10	3 a 5½	5 a		80a	7 a 8	9a12½	18a22
" 1827	7 a 8½	2 a 4	4½a 5	80a 90		7 a 8	9a12½	16a20
" 1828	8 a 9½	1½a 3	3½a 4	65a 70	50a 55	6 a 8	10a13	15a20
" 1829	8 a 9	2 a 4	4½a 5	70a 80	40a 45	6 a 7	9a12½	15a18
" 1830	8 a 9½	1½a 4	3 a 4	65a 70	43a 45	6 a 7	8a12	13a15
" 1831	5 a 7½	1½a 3	3½a 4½	75a 80	80a	6 a 7½	8a12	13a16
" 1832	8 a 9½		4 a 4½	75a 80	50a 55	7½a 8	8a12	13a17
" 1833	9 a10½	2 a 3½	4 a 5	85a 90	65a	6½a	8a12	13a16
" 1834	11 a12½		5½a 6	1 05a1 20	90a	9 a10	9a12½	13a16
" 1835	15 a17	3 a 6	5 a 6	1 20a	80a 90	8 a 9	9a12½	13a16
" 1836	14 a16	4 a 6½	5½a 7	1 25a	75a 80	12 a13	12a14	14a16
" 1837	6 a 8	2 a 3½	6 a 7	1 50a	85a 90	10 a11	8a12½	10a14
" 1838	6 a 8	2½a 4	6 a 7½	1 40a	75a 80	9 a10½	9a12	12a14
" 1839	13 a14	8 a10	5 a 6	1 10a1 15	1 05a1 10	10 a12	8a12	12a14
" 1840	5 a 8	3 a 5	4½a 5½	70a 80	60a 65	7½a 8½	6a10	11a14

North Carolinian.

Review of the Weather, &c., for August, 1840.

The month just closed has been of great interest and variety. It commenced with rain; and showers and sunshine alternated with each other until the 5th; after which there were three days of clear and hot weather. A change to cooler weather then succeeded, and continued until the 12th, when the mercury ran up to 90 in the shade, and the weather continued very warm (with a few exceptions) until the month closed. The 17th, 21st, 22d, and 23d, were excessively hot.

The average temperature of the month was 74—viz: at sunrise, 67½; at 2 o'clock, 82½; at 10 P. M., 72. That of the corresponding month of last year was 71.

In addition to the rain on the first four days, there was a terrific thunder gust on the 11th, which continued for several hours. There was a similar one on the evening of the 12th; and a third on the 13th, with torrents of rain. There were showers also on the 21st and 23d, and a very small one on the 31st.

Several barns were struck by lightning and consumed in the neighborhood of Bristol, Mount Holly, and Trenton, on the evenings of the 11th and 12th.

The quantity of rain which fell in this city, during the month, was 5½ inches, of which 3½ inches fell on the 13th. That which fell during the corresponding month of last year, was 4½ inches.

The summer, in the aggregate, has been delightful. A healthful atmosphere, and a very fruitful season for every thing pleasant to the eye and delicious to the taste.

For about two weeks the evening sky was very attractive. The stupendous rings of Saturn have been this year to their widest extent; while Jupiter (the largest planetary body of our system) afforded an object of peculiar interest, both on account of his belts, and his beautiful train of satellites.

There was a partial eclipse of the moon on the morning of the 13th, which was visible from one to past three o'clock. There was also a total eclipse of the sun on the 27th, which commenced between one and two o'clock, A. M., visible on the Indian Ocean and the south part of Africa.

The steamship British Queen sailed from New York on the first of August, with one hundred and thirty-five passengers, together with large quantities of letters and freight.

The Great Western steamer arrived on the 9th, with one hundred passengers, and sailed again on the 18th, with seventy passengers and a full freight.

The steamship President arrived at New York on the 16th of August, in sixteen days from Liverpool. She is to sail again to-day, (Sept. 1.)

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 17th, in twelve days and a half from Liverpool, via Halifax, with sixty-three passengers from the former, and thirteen additional ones from the latter place. She sailed again to-day.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1840.

U. S. Gazette.

CANADA.

The following interesting sketch of Canada, appeared in the West Chester "American Star" of the 25th inst., and will be found to contain information respecting our neighbors, which at the present posture of our affairs in relation to that country, will be considered desirable and seasonable. We comply with pleasure with the request of a valued subscriber, to transfer it to our columns.

We must no longer say "The Canadas," nor, "her majesty's dominions of Upper and Lower Canada," both having by force and authority of an act of the imperial parliament, been united into one. Politically speaking therefore, Canada is henceforth to be regarded as *one province*. It already contains a million of inhabitants; the emigration to it is from twenty to fifty thousand, annually, and what with its noble river St. Lawrence, notwithstanding an inhospitable climate, it is one of the finest countries in the world. To believe this one must see it—and, "seeing is believing." Such, at least, is the writer's experience, from recent observation.

A traveller from "the States," who visits Canada for the first time will find many things to surprise him, besides a strange consciousness that he is in "foreign parts." However accurate may be his knowledge of the history, geography, and statistics of the country, he will hardly be prepared to realize its actual extent and importance—the intimate connexion of its remotest parts—the wealth and grandeur of its ancient cities and the vigorous growth of the new. Traversing the St. Lawrence some four hundred miles, say from a hundred miles above Montreal to a hundred miles below Quebec,* he sees a beautiful country, not only cleared, cultivated, and thickly settled, but actually adorned with a continuous line of villages on either bank. There is scarcely a point from which the spire of a parish church does not greet his eye, and there will frequently be three and four in view at the same time. This is no exaggeration; the scene has been described in even more glowing colors by a late standard author. "The whole of Lower Canada, for more than four hundred miles along the St. Lawrence, presents an extensive chain of farms. Corn-fields, pasture, and meadow lands, embellished at intervals with clumps of trees, snow-white cottages, neatly adorned churches, alternately present themselves to the eye in the midst of the verdant foliage which shades the banks of that noble river." Then there are the cities of Montreal and Quebec, with their population of 40,000 each; the former, said to present at this time the best opening for mercantile enterprise in the world; the latter, glorying in her fortifications, second scarcely to those of Gibraltar or of Malta, and in her historical associations, second to none. The citadel of Quebec from its dizzy height of three hundred and fifty feet perpendicular above the St. Lawrence looks down, as it were with an air of military command upon this continent; and with its soil moistened by the blood of Wolfe and Montcalm, and consecrated by the grave of Montgomery, cannot but be regarded for the first time by the beholder with mingled feelings of admiration and awe. The plains of Abraham, Cape Diamond, Point Levi, Montmorenci and the Isle of Orleans are familiar to every tyro in history as classic ground. A small monument marks the spot where Wolfe died, and a chaste and beautiful obelisk has been erected near the citadel, which has on one side the name of WOLFE and on the other that of MONTCALM. The scenery from these heights is in keeping with their historical renown. Nothing can exceed the grandeur and beauty of the landscape.

And where is this strong hold, exactly, as to Latitude and Longitude, and what are its relations to us! Quebec is 450 miles from the sea, 180 miles from Montreal, 380 miles from Kingston, and 540 from Toronto. Casting a glance at the map, it will be seen that a line due south from Quebec passes very near to Boston—a line due west passes through the centre of Lake Superior and the head waters of the Missis-

* This is now done by steam throughout its whole extent, with the exception of three carrying places at the rapids; one of eight, one of twelve, and one of sixteen miles.

sippi. Standing upon the dome of the house of assembly, and looking north, the eye takes in all the extent of cultivation between Cape Diamond and the North pole; looking South-East, you can almost see the State of Maine, and are within less than 300 miles of its sea coast. A line on the map due South from Montreal passes near the city of New York—a line due East, from the same point, passes through the middle of the State of Maine as we claim the boundary—a line due South from Kingston in Upper Canada passes near to Harrisburg—a line due south from Toronto passes near to Pittsburg; a line due east from the same point passes not far from Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain, and still nearer to Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; while Malden comes down to as low a parallel of Latitude as the northern line of Pennsylvania and of Connecticut. We have Canada for our immediate and intimate neighbor from Michigan to Maine inclusive, to say nothing of the Northwest. The New York frontier alone upon Canada must be some five hundred miles; separated, however through this whole extent, with the exception of the distance from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, by the river St. Lawrence, lake Ontario, the Niagara river and Lake Erie. Of this boundary the St. Lawrence constitutes about one hundred miles.

Toronto and Kingston are the important points in Upper Canada, and are both flourishing. The former has a population of 13,000, and the latter of six to 8,000. The Rideau canal has given an impulse to Kingston, and Toronto is said to have one of the finest back countries in the world. The traveller is nearer to Montreal, measuring the distance by day's journeys, when in the city of New York, than when in Toronto. He reaches Montreal on the morning of the third day after leaving New York. Then again, when in Toronto, he finds himself within *half a day's* journey by steamboat and railroad of Buffalo!

Of the million of inhabitants in Canada, 600,000 is the estimate for the Lower, and 400,000 for the Upper Provinces.

The traveller is struck with the universal prevalence of French in every thing, in Lower Canada. It would seem that nine-tenths of all that meets the eye and ear is French, from the administration of justice in their courts to the looks and garb in the market place. Of the French population, which constitutes four-fifths of the whole, certainly, not one in ten, speaks or understands English. Indeed, it is said, they make it a point not to learn English. If you do not understand French yourself, you may have to call an interpreter to bargain with your porter at Montreal, and if you ask the boy who guides you to the falls of Montmorenci, the height of the fall, he but suspects your meaning and answers you with a little harmless exaggeration, "*deux cent quatre vent dix pieds*." The name of this same little guide may be Pierre Cote, and if so he will offer to carry your lady's shawl or parasol, and gather for her a bunch of wild flowers by the way with the true politeness of a seigneurial ancestry. The calash boy says "*allons*" to his poney, and the milk woman talks French to the dog which draws her little cart up Mountain street in Quebec. While you look through their markets you are saluted with a "*veulez vous?*" on every side—the fishwomen scold in French, the children seem to cry in French, and the display of a box of Mignonne at every window imparts something like French to the very atmosphere. The moment you set foot off the pavements at Montreal, you see women at work in the fields, with their huge straw hats and close body jackets with short skirts—and this is universal throughout the province. Of the *habitans*, as the peasantry are called, very few can read or write, their manners and customs, their agriculture, architecture, dress, vehicles, implements, occupations, and amusements, appear to be about what those of their ancestors might have been in France three hundred years ago, when Jacques Cartier first navigated the St. Lawrence to the Indian village of Hochelaga where Montreal now stands. Their ambition never aspires to any thing better than a cottage and a few acres of ground, sufficient by its exuberance, with five months of summer's sun, to yield them a subsistence during the gaiety and joyousness of the seven month's reign of ice

and snow which succeeds. They are represented as having been an industrious, virtuous, contented and happy people, before the late troubles, exhibiting traits of courtesy worthy of ancestors of noble blood. The Catholic Clergy took part against the rebellion, and, it is said, have thereby lost some of their influence with the *habitans*. The *Encyclopædia Americana* sets down nine-tenths of the population as Catholic.

It is not yet a century since the English rule commenced—at that time, there were but about 70,000 inhabitants in all Canada. Quebec was founded in 1608. Wolfe fought on the plains of Abraham in 1759, and the province was confirmed to the English by the treaty of 1763, making a period of one hundred and fifty years from its first settlement that the French government prevailed, excepting a short period that the English had possession of Quebec in 1629.—During this period there was more than one unsuccessful attempt made by the English and provincials to conquer the country. The troops employed in these expeditions were generally from New England, and we are informed that a prejudice still prevails against “Bostonians.”

Upper Canada was not then known as a distinct province. It was a mere district attached to Quebec, until after the war of our revolution; when, in 1781, a great many loyalists and disbanded soldiers of the British army were located here under favorable grants from the government. It is even said that some who had not been so very loyal, affected the merit of Toryism to avail themselves of the kindness of the mother country to the persecuted refugees. Until 1791, the government of all Canada was in the hands of a governor and council appointed by the Crown. In that year a constitutional government was provided by act of Parliament, for each province. It was enacted that in Lower Canada there should be a Legislative Council appointed for life, by the Crown, consisting of 34 members, and a House of Assembly elected for four years by forty-shilling freeholders of the counties and the five pound freeholders or the ten-pound annual renters for the towns, composed of 88 members. In Upper Canada the chief Executive officer was styled Lieutenant Governor; the Legislative Council consisted of 17 members, and the House of Assembly of 50. The Governor had a right of veto upon the acts of the two houses—in certain cases the royal sanction was required; and in some, even that of the imperial parliament. It was provided by another act that no taxes should be imposed on the Colonies, but for the regulation of trade, and that they shall be applied for the use of the province, in such manner as shall be directed by “any laws made by his majesty,” by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Hence one of the principal causes of dissatisfaction. This form of government after existing for near half a century, is now at an end—having been first “nullified” by rebellion, and since repealed by the high behest of the home government. What is to be the result of the Union Bill, no one can tell. Upper Canada is emphatically a young giant, having quadrupled her population since our late war. A single fact illustrates the ever conflicting policy of the imperial with that of the provincial parliament—the interest of the mother country contrasted with that of her provinces.

The English government have expended more than a million upon the Rideau Canal, a circuitous route connecting Montreal with Kingston by way of the Ottawa river.—This is regarded as almost exclusively a *military work*, constructed mainly with a view to strengthen the power of the government over its Colonies, and its hold upon them in the event of war with the United States. Less than half the money thus expended—nay, it is even said one-fourth, would have made a perfect navigation round the rapids of the St. Lawrence, brought the two points much nearer to each other, and been far more advantageous to the growth and prosperity of the country. So deeply did the inhabitants feel this, that they had actually undertaken and entered with spirit upon the execution of this rival work, by aid of provincial resources alone, when their late troubles brought every thing to a stand.

The difficulties in the Lower province are far more intricate and complicated. The very concessions to their reli-

gion and Laws and language and the indulgence with which they were treated for so many years after the conquest, make the French population more restive under British restraints. Among the laws and customs still in force we find many “founded principally on the jurisprudence of the parliament of Paris, as it stood in 1763, the edicts of the French Kings, and the Roman Civil Law.” Trial by jury prevails in criminal cases only, and but few civil cases are tried in this manner. The proceedings in their courts are conducted both in French and English—it is common to have one half the jury English the other half French, and for one advocate to address them in French and another in English. One of their great objections to the Union Bill, is, that it extends and enforces the right of trial by jury in civil cases. A distinguished lawyer of Montreal inquired with emphasis, the other day, “how it was possible we got along with the trial of *titles to land*, before a jury!” Their lands are generally held by Feudal tenure under large proprietors termed *seigneurs*, to whom they were originally granted under this tenure, by the French King. Its leading features as it now prevails, are the payment of a small annual rent, and a per centage on the advance in case of sale. Notwithstanding every facility and encouragement for the conversion of these tenures into those of free and common socage, the Canadians adhere pertinaciously to their old forms. It is said indeed to be one cause why no improvement takes place and the price of land is kept down. No provincial Legislature could ever be induced to pass Registry Laws, and it is difficult if not impossible to ascertain the true state of Titles. It required the omnipotence of a British parliament to overcome their objection to such Laws; and still, the French Canadian inveighs with equal earnestness against this wise provision of the Union Bill as against the more unjust enactments of arbitrary power.

England now holds Canada by dint of military occupation. The late rebellion has cost her some millions. Go where you will on the great highways, and in the cities and villages of Canada, and you meet with fortifications and barracks and the Queen’s troops; there are the Coldstream Guards, and the Grenadier Guards, and the Scotch Highlanders, and regiments of less distinguished fame and less, distinguished cap and plume, numbering 17,000 men. It must be said of the soldiers, that they are generally fine looking men; and of the officers, that many of them are accomplished gentlemen. Nothing can exceed their dress and drill and discipline and music.—If you approach by the late rebellious Sorel, or from any “sympathizing” quarter, you must obtain passports, tell your age, give the color of your lady’s eyes, and place the keys of your trunks in the hands of her sovereign majesty Queen Victoria’s officer of the customs. Nathless, it should be added, this is all done with the least possible trouble to you, without charge, without detention, and without actual search; as, well becomes the officers of a gracious Queen to receive her neighbors on a friendly visit to British America.

That part of Upper Canada composing a species of triangle, “two sides of which are formed by the Lakes Ontario Erie, and Huron, with their connecting channels, about 570 miles in length, and 50 to 80 in breadth,” is said by high authority, “to be one of the most fruitful on the earth, and capable of supporting a most numerous population.”

There is now an uninterrupted inland navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, some 2000 miles; besides that of the Ottawa extending near 1000 miles, broken, however, by rapids.

As to the character and importance of the timber trade alone, the same authority says—

“The timber is obtained from the immense forests upon the shores of the great interior lakes. The trees when felled, are put together into immense rafts, which often cover acres, and on these are raised small huts, the residence of the woodmen and their families. Ten or twelve square sails are set up, and the rafts are navigated to Quebec, through many dangers, in which nearly a third of them are said to be destroyed. Those which survive are ranged along the river in front of Quebec, forming a line four or five miles in extent.”

The capital invested in this trade is estimated at £1,250,-

000 sterling—the export of 1831 exceeded £1,000,000, in value, and the ships employed were over 1000.

At this crisis of Canadian affairs it is worth while perhaps to look a little more closely into the history, statistics and politics of our neighbor than we of "the States" have been in the habit of doing. Not in the spirit of a prying curiosity; much less that of espionage, to interfere with their domestic troubles, stir up false sympathy, or provoke aggression: great indeed has been the mistake of our citizens upon the New York frontier, and deep is the debt of gratitude we owe to General Scott for rescuing us from the brink of war; but, as a leaf in the volume of human nature containing an interesting passage of history—the history of a great and growing country, and of an interesting and peculiar people. It is in this spirit—under a sense of obligation to men of all parties and professions during a recent visit, and without unkind recollections towards any, that this hasty sketch has been attempted.

The Lake Erie Trade.

There are now afloat on Lake Erie some fifty three steamboats, with an aggregate of 15,000 tons. In size, model, speed, finish and general arrangement, these vessels will vie with any in this or any other country, and the aggregate number of casualties attended with loss of life, is decidedly less than in any other section in the United States. The original cost of these vessels varies from 15,000 to 120,000 dollars each. A boat of the largest class requires the services of forty men to manage her, whose salaries are as follows:

Captain,	pr. mo. \$100	First mate,	pr. mo. \$60
Clerk,	" 45	2d " "	" 30
Steward,	" 45	Chief cook,	" 30
9 deck hands, each	" 14	2 assistants, each	" 20
8 firemen, " "	" 20	1 female do.	" 14
4 wheelmen, " "	" 25	4 waiters, each	" 12
1 engineer,	" 60	2 porters, " "	" 12
2 assistants, each	" 30	1 carpenter,	" 20

Or, at the farthest, 1000 dollars for labor.

During this period a steamboat will make four trips to Detroit and back, and consume about 100 cords of wood at each trip, at a cost of about \$1 85 per cord. She will also consume about 33 gallons of oil each trip, with an outlay of \$10 for washing, besides other trifling contingencies.

Attached to the lake consolidation there are thirty-seven boats, comprising the whole of the large class now afloat on Lake Erie. About 20 of those have done all the business this season—the balance were hauled off, and their crews discharged. Since the opening of the navigation, the Star, and within a few weeks past the Harrison, new and of medium dimensions, have been running without regard to the rules of the lake consolidation. A third boat is also afloat and in the hands of the artizans, who have orders to finish her with all possible despatch, which will run in connexion with the above boats.

Between high and low pressure boats there are vast differences in the cost of outfit. The Missouri, (high pressure,) large class, 610 tons, cost when ready for service, \$80,000. Her engine, horizontal and one of the most perfect ever put in the hull of a vessel, was purchased a bargain, and cost at Pittsburg, in June last, \$18,000. An additional \$3000 more was paid for its transportation to Erie. Her upholsterer's bill amounted to \$4000.

The Cleveland, low pressure, large class, 570 tons, was built and fitted out three years ago, at a time when labor and materials were very high. Her hull cost \$22,500—engine \$45,000, with an additional \$5000 for shafts, &c. furnished at this place previous to her going into service. This craft is allowed to have the most happy combination of arrangements of any boat on the western waters, a circumstance most assuredly which gives her such great speed. She consumes three cords of wood every hour, or 150 to Detroit and back, and 600 cords to Chicago. An ordinary high pressure boat will consume about 80 cords to Detroit and back, or 375 to Chicago and back.

During the first twelve trips of the Constitution this sea-

son to Detroit and back, she consumed 1,130 cords of wood, at a cost of \$1 75 per cord, amounting to within a fraction of \$2:00 for fuel.

When running the rate of insurance is 6 or 7 per cent. and when lying up, during the winter, only one per cent. is charged. Sometimes, however, in very boisterous weather near the close of the navigation, two per cent. a month is charged for policies. These policies are rarely taken out by heavy owners; it is done mostly by persons not engaged in the forwarding business, who own a few shares of stock, and are solicitous for its safety. The great bulk of steamboat stock is uninsured.

One of the most prominent features which characterize our lake craft is the superb style in which they are painted. This is a feature belonging exclusively to Lake Erie. Every traveller that has passed between this port and points West, will acknowledge and award to the artists of Buffalo no measured commendation for the manner in which they have performed their labor. A sum as large as \$4,000 has been paid for the painting, glazing and ornamenting a single steamboat.—*Buffalo Com. Advocate.*

Indian Gratitude.

Not many years after the county of Litchfield Conn. began to be settled by the English, a stranger Indian came one day into an Inn in the town of Litchfield in the dusk of the evening, and requested the hostess to furnish him with some drink and supper. At the same time he observed, that he could pay for neither, as he had no success in hunting; but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune. The hostess refused him both the drink and the supper; called him a lazy, drunken, good for nothing fellow; and told him that she did not work so hard herself, to throw away her earnings upon such creatures as he was. A man who sat by, and observing that the Indian, then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place, showed by his countenance, that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, directed the hostess to supply him what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill for him. She did so. When the Indian had finished his supper, he turned to his benefactor, thanked him, and assured him that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able would faithfully recompense it.

Some years after, the man who had befriended him, had occasion to go some distance into the wilderness between Litchfield, then a frontier settlement, and Albany, where he was taken prisoner by an Indian scout, and carried to Canada. When he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe, on the southern border of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death. During the consultation, an old Indian woman demanded that he should be given up to her that she might adopt him in the place of a son whom she had lost in the war. He was accordingly given her, and lived through the succeeding winter in her family; experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality. The following summer he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him and asked him to meet him at a place which he pointed out, upon a given day. The prisoner agreed to the proposal but not without some apprehensions that mischief was intended him. During the interval, these apprehensions increased to such a degree as to dissuade him, effectually, from fulfilling his engagement. Soon after the same Indian found him at his work again, and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The man apologized, awkwardly enough, but in the best manner in his power. The Indian told him that he should be satisfied if he would meet him at the same place on a future day, which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each and follow him. The direction of their march was to the south. The man followed without the least knowledge of what he was to do, or whither he was going; but concluded that, if the Indian intended him harm he would have despatched him at the beginning, and that at the worst he was as safe where he was, as he could

be in any other place. Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided; although the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition. In the day time they shot such game as came in their way, and at night kindled a fire by which they slept. After a tedious journey of many days, they came one morning to the top of an eminence presenting a prospect of a cultivated country in which was a number of houses. The Indian asked his companion whether he knew the ground. He replied eagerly that it was Litchfield. His guide, then, after reminding him that he had many years before relieved the wants of a famished Indian at an Inn in that town, subjoined, "I am that Indian; now I pay you—go home." Having said this, he bade him adieu, and the man joyfully returned to his own house.—*President Dwight's Travels.*

Granite Quarries.

The method of raising large masses of stone for the building of the ancient temples in Balbec, &c. has formed a subject for the speculations of the engineers and architects. The skeptic has also been led to exclaim against the possibility of accomplishing such undertakings as are recorded in past history; but a visit to some of our modern quarries would go far to satisfy the curious and incredulous in such matters, that great works are being performed at the present time. The largest stones found in the ruins of Balbec measured 72 feet long by 8 feet square. A visit to the Quincy Granite Quarries would enlighten some upon this subject. I have a few days ago returned from a ramble in that part of the country. I called upon Mr. Willard, architect, of Boston, and engineer of these extensive quarries which belong to the Exchange Company of New York; he kindly showed me the works—here the materials for the erection of the Exchange are obtained; at the time I was on the spot Mr. W. was getting out two blocks of granite, each measuring 82 feet long by 8 feet square; the same might have been obtained 16 feet square if it had been necessary. These immense blocks, with the apparatus used they appear to handle with as much ease as a stick of cord wood. Several columns for the New York Exchange were nearly completed; the carriages constructed for conveying the columns from the quarry to the vessel, together with the screws, are curiosities. The columns for the new Custom House at Boston are much larger than those above mentioned. Mr. W. pointed out a spot where a stone of 600 tons might be got without any difficulty. The men were also employed in getting out an entrance for a burial ground in Tremont street, in the Egyptian style, of massive blocks with some neat carving. A journey to the quarries would satisfy the curious as to the manner of raising ponderous masses of stone. Mr. Willard is a pupil of Asher Benjamin, Esq., and may be ranked amongst the first engineers of the day.

SCAGLIOLA.
Public Ledger.

A Shark, of the shovel nose species was caught by some fishermen hauling a net for sturgeon, nearly opposite this town, on Saturday morning last. It is very unusual for this formidable fish to be seen so high up the Potomac as this. In consequence of the drought, however, the river has become brackish, and this may account for a visit from the stranger, it scarcely ever quitting salt water. Becoming entangled in the net, it was, captured with considerable difficulty and dragged ashore. Its length was eight feet six inches, and its circumference round the largest part of the body five feet. Its mouth was armed with several rows of sharp teeth. The shark was exhibited as a show.

Alex. Gaz.

Venerable Visitors.—On Tuesday last sixteen of the first settlers of the Wyoming Valley paid a visit to our region, by way of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and Lehigh Navigation. Their appearance was truly affecting to see so many heads silvered over with the age of many winters. The oldest was eighty-seven years of age, and the youngest upwards of sixty.

Mauch Chunk Cour.

New York State Votes.—The following table will show the number of votes polled in this State, at several periods. The vote cast at the last election, is larger by nearly 25,000 than at any previous election since the adoption of the Constitution.

	No. of Votes.
1789 For Governor.....	12 353
1801 " "	45 651
1813 " "	83 041
1820 " "	93 437
1826 " "	195 920
1828 " "	276 583
1830 " "	262 035
1832 " Presidential Electors.....	323 393
1834 " " "	350 908
1836 " Governor.....	305 358
1837 " Senators.....	296 203
1838 " Governor.....	375 406
1838 " Lieutenant Governor.....	375 864

Wool from British India.—A cargo consisting of 864 bales of this article, has lately been received in London, from Bombay. On this event an English paper discourseth as follows:

"Judging from the quality of this shipment, we may with confidence state that it bids fair to become a most important branch of our export. When it is considered that in British India we have millions of sheep, worth about two shillings each, with endless pasture, it will be strange indeed, when the breed is crossed, if we cannot compete successfully in the production of wool, when aided by British capital, with the rest of the world. It is a fact not generally known, that the principle stock from which Australian sheep have been bred was derived from India; that for a long period enormous numbers of sheep have been exported annually to Australia; and that numbers are now being daily shipped to the Cape of Good Hope, where one cross with the merino breed improves the wool threepence per pound."

Yankeeish.—A young Yankee farmer happened, some months back, to see a paragraph in one of the New York papers, relative to the arrival and sale of a lot of foreign canary birds; and immediately began to calculate if he could not make a good speck in the same business. He came to the conclusion that he could undersell the foreign article, and make money by it. He therefore procured some dozens of canary birds, set them to breeding, and as soon as their young ones were fit for market, he made a multitude of very handsome small cages, put a bird into each, and packed the whole on a most curiously constructed wagon, which was also the work of his own hands, and drove off to New York, whence he arrived in due time, and asked \$4 for each cage and bird. From some persons he got what he asked; from others something less; but in no case less than \$3 for each bird and cage, and having about three hundred birds, he must have received about \$1100, which after deducting the liberal allowance of \$100 for expenses and loss of time, left him, say \$1000 clear profit.—*Jour. of Com.*

Appointments by the President.

Christian F. Gobrecht, of Pennsylvania, to be Engraver of the Mint of the U. States at Philadelphia, vice Wm. Kneass deceased.

Land Officers.—Samuel Crawford, Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, Ill., vice Edward Humphreys, dec'd. Elijah H. Gordy, Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Stephens, Ala., vice T. J. Wilkinson, deceased.

Custom House Officers.—J. A. Parker, Collector at Tappahannock, Va., vice Robert S. Garnett, deceased. Ebenezer H. Stacy, Surveyor at Gloucester, Mass., vice John M. Moriarty, resigned.—*Globe.*

Cultivating West India Fruit.—A gentleman in the vicinity of New Orleans has succeeded in cultivating on his plantation citron lemons and oranges of the very finest quality, both as regards size and flavor. He is also directing his attention to the culture of West India fruits generally.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Steamboat Disasters.

During the late session of Congress, Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, instructing them to inquire whether the law regulating vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, does not require amendment, submitted a report to that body, accompanied by a bill amendatory of the law of 1835. This bill was left among the mass of unfinished business, and consequently the law of 1838 still remains in force. The committee express an opinion that the said law has contributed in some degree to public security, but add, "We have abundant proof that it falls far short of effectually shielding the public from those disasters which prompted its adoption." In proof of this, they state that in the course of the past year about 200 lives had been lost in consequence of steamboat disasters, exceeding the average of former years. There were 41 accidents in 1839 on the Western waters alone. The following statistical account of them is derived from a Western publication:

Snagged,	21
Struck upon rocks, &c.,	7
Destroyed by fire,	6
Explosions,	4
Collisions,	3
Total	41

Of these, 23 were totally lost. Loss of property estimated at not less than a million of dollars.

Lives lost by explosions,	39
By other causes,	7
Total	46

Snagged on the Lower Mississippi,	11
Missouri,	4
Ohio,	4
Yazoo,	1
Red River,	1
Total	21

Add to these the loss of the Great Western by fire, in Detroit River, a new boat, built at a cost of \$100,000; the accident on board the Narraganset, on Long Island Sound, in August last, by which several persons were severely scalded; the loss of the Lexington, by fire, on the Sound, by which about 150 lives were lost; the collapse of a flue of the Erie, on the Hudson River; which, with a few other accidents of less moment, including many fires that were extinguished, but not particularly ascertained, make up the sum of last year's steamboat misfortunes, and furnish ample reason for some more effective legislation.

The whole number of steamboat accidents, of a serious nature, which have occurred in the United States, since the introduction of steam navigation, is stated at 272, of which the following is a summary:

No. of vessels.	No. of lives lost.
103 explosions and collapses of boilers,	886
73 striking on snags and sawyers,	118
35 shipwrecks, gales, and collisions,	473
84 fires from various causes,	444
27 unascertained causes.	

272 1,921

The returns show about 450 wounded.

Greatest number of lives lost at one time by explosion:

On the Pulaski, coast of Carolina, in 1838,	138
On the Oronoko, in the Mississippi, in 1838,	130

Greatest number by collision:

On board the Monmouth, on the Mississippi, in 1837, 300	
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Greatest number by fire:

The Lexington, in Long Island Sound, January, 1840, about,	150
The Ben Sherrod, in the Mississippi, 1837,	130

Greatest number by foundering:

The Home, on coast of Carolina, 1837,	100
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Of the 272 accidents, there occurred on the Western rivers,	207
On the Eastern waters and the lakes,	65

272

The aggregate loss of property by these disasters is estimated at about \$6,000,000. The amount of steamboat tonnage in the United States, according to the returns of 30th September, 1839, was 199,569, as follows:

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage. Tons and 95ths.	Enrolled tonnage. Tons and 95ths.
Waldoboro', Maine,		67.63
Bath, "		575.14
Boston, Massachusetts,		2,243.10
New Bedford, "		57.01
Nantucket, "		171.20
Providence, Rhode Island,		487.00
Newport, "		211.11
Middletown, Connecticut,		796.29
New London, "		346.45
New Haven, "		784.10
Fairfield, "		291.70
Vermont, Vermont,		1,364.42
Sackett's Harbor, New York,		896.80
Oswego, "		629.20
Genesee, "		139.00
Oswegatchie, "		508.62
Buffalo Creek, "		4,916.00
Sag Harbor, "		29.37
New York, "		30,348.57
Perth Amboy, New Jersey,		498.47
Newark, "		291.55
Camden, "		1,136.57
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,		8,424.55
Pittsburg, "		11,864.71
Wilmington, Delaware,		373.60
Baltimore, Maryland,	360.31	7,754.83
Annapolis, "		336.42
Georgetown, Columbia,		1,123.35
Alexandria, "		984.16
Norfolk, Virginia,		1,209.85
Richmond, "		147.70
Wheeling, "		2,768.74
Charleston, South Carolina,	74.00	2,984.05
Savannah, Georgia,	2,217.87	4,294.91
Brunswick, "		408.03
Miami, Ohio,		1,801.30
Cuyahoga, "		3,917.46
Sandusky, "		2,272.67
Cincinnati, "		9,159.47
Detroit, Michigan,		3,160.17
Mobile, Alabama,	236.54	3,714.06
Louisville, Kentucky,		8,125.87
St. Louis, Missouri,		9,735.00
Nashville, Tennessee,		4,240.94
New Orleans, Louisiana,	2,314.93	61,213.67
Apalachicola, Florida,		1,559.94
Total,	5,203.65	194,565.67

Recapitulation of the Steam Tonnage of the U. S.

	Tons—95ths.
Employed on the Eastern waters,	54,473.59
Employed on the lakes,	18,311.27
Employed on the Western waters, (rivers)	108,923.58
Employed South of the Potomac river,	17,831.15
Total	199,569.59

The steamboat tonnage returned on the 30th September, 1838, was 190,632.43; showing an increase of about 9,000 tons.

The steamboat tonnage of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1838, and of the British Colonies in 1837, was 157,832

tens. It is probably now nearly equal to our own. Number of British steamers at the dates mentioned, 810. The number of steamboat disasters in England has been less than in America, though not less, proportionately, than on the Atlantic waters of the United States. According to a table which we published a year or two ago, compiled by order of Parliament, 92 disasters to British steam vessels had been ascertained, causing a loss of 634 lives. Quite a number have occurred since.

The Archimedes Steam Ship.—The mode of propulsion may be said to be by a portion only of the Archimedean screw. When the vessel was first tried, a full turn of that species of screw (like a patent cork screw on a central straight spindle) was employed. The inventor afterwards, for the sake of compactness, introduced the double-threaded screw, with half a turn of each thread, as more applicable to this vessel, although he rather prefers the other. This is of iron, and is fixed in an opening on the run of the vessel, above the keel, and about ten feet forward from the rudder. The screw works transversely with the keel, radiating the water all round, as it turns, with a backward movement. Its diameter is five feet nine inches, and the length fore and aft about five feet. It almost appears incredible that so small a portion of machinery could propel a vessel of such length, but the hold it takes of the water, and the velocity with which it turns, are the elements of its power. It is quite under the surface, and is therefore invisible by spectators, either on board or on shore. It is worked by a spindle, forming its axle, which runs fore and aft, and is connected with the steam engine, the velocity being acquired by a combination of spur wheels and pinions. Each revolution of the larger wheel turned by the cranks of the engine, gives, by the multiplied power, five and one-third revolutions of the screw; which, consequently, revolves at the rate of from 130 to 150 turns in a minute, according to the speed of the engine. In consequence of the powerful stream thus propelled against the rudder, the ship is actually found to obey the helm much more readily, and to be therefore more under command in steering, than either a common steam or sailing vessel; so that she can easily turn round in $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ of her own length, while it is well known that an ordinary steamer cannot do so with the paddle in less than six times her length. The shafts of the steam engine work fore and aft, the cranks turning transversely, so as to communicate the power directly, by cog wheels, to the screw; and there is one considerable advantage arising from this arrangement of the machinery, namely, that the cylinders, and in fact the whole weight of the engine rest immediately over the keel, where the vessel is least liable to straining or twisting from the effects of undue pressure. The larger wheel is toothed or cogged with horn-beam (timber).—*Inverness Courier*.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on all the N. Y. State Canals, from the opening of navigation to the close of July, in each of the last six years, are as follows, viz:

1835.....	\$702,671
1836.....	712,013
1837.....	526,768
1838.....	677,105
1839.....	761,422
1840.....	715,271

The average for each of the six years is \$682,541. The tolls of 1840 are only \$12,600 more than they were for the same period in 1835, and are \$46,151 less than they were last year.—*Jour. of Com.*

Norristown.—The Norristown Register states that according to the recent census, there are 2,921 residents in that town. In 1830, the population was 1,674. Increase in ten years, 1,847, or nearly 200 per cent. Of these, there were employed in Mining, 1; Agriculture, 34; Commerce, 46; Manufactures and trades, 771; Navigating Ocean, 2; Navigating Canals and Rivers, 21. Of the Learned Profession, 51. Deaf and Dumb, 1. Blind, 2. Insane and Idiots, 4.

Ohio Land Offices Discontinued.—The act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840, provides that when the unsold land in any district shall be reduced below 100,000 acres, the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue such office, and transfer the unsold land to some other convenient district.

Under this act, the Land Offices at Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville and Marietta are to be discontinued and their land subject to entry at Chillicothe. The office at Wooster to be discontinued, and the lands transferable to Bucyrus.

[*Cincinnati Gazette*.]

Steam Ships.—The following table from the Montreal Herald, shows at one view the several proportions of the steam ships which now navigate the Atlantic, and the power of engine which each vessel would have, if the proportions used in Mr. Cunard's line had been adopted:

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse power of engines.	Tonnage for every 1 horse power.	Horse power of engines if Mr. C.'s proportion had been adopt'd.
Cunard's.....	1200	440	2 8-11	
Great Western....	1340	450	2 44-45	491 1-3
British Queen....	2016	500	4 4-125	739 1-4
President.....	2366	600	3 283-300	867 8-15

The assessed value of the Real Estate of King's county, is as follows:

TOWNS AND WARDS.	Assessment of 1839.	Assessment of 1840.
BROOKLYN.		
First Ward,.....	\$2,396,265.....	\$2,294,550
Second Ward,.....	2,512,411.....	2,273,964
Third Ward,.....	3,633,600.....	3,726,500
Fourth Ward,.....	2,178,590.....	2,581,150
Fifth Ward,.....	1,361,960.....	1,508,840
Sixth Ward,.....	5,078,055.....	5,161,610
Seventh Ward,.....	3,137,002.....	2,890,355
Eighth Ward,.....	872,205.....	834,960
Ninth Ward,.....	1,115,970.....	1,026,051
TOWNS.		
Williamsburgh, }	2,682,546.....	2,642,834
Bushwick, }		
Flatbush,.....	882,330.....	882,455
New Utrecht,.....	576,415.....	588,616
Flatlands,.....	394,196.....	338,300
Gravesend,.....	305,216.....	300,840
	27,126,761	27,051,025

N. Y. Times & Star.

The Connecticut Meteor.—A gentleman who has just returned from Stratford, Conn. states that in the southern part of Trumbull, three miles from where he was, a fragment of stone fell to the earth, of the size of a peck measure. This stone fell in a private path, ploughing along for some distance, and scorching the grass all the way. No other fragments had as yet been found. It is conjectured that the explosion of the body of which this was a part, caused the "earthquake" of the 16th ult.—*Jour. of Com.*

A Monster Fish, (called a Sunfish,) was taken near Mr. Veazie's bathing house, end of Warren bridge, on Thursday forenoon. It was alive and swimming in the creek. It was attacked with boat hooks, and exhibited a good deal of fight and ferocity, for which it was knocked on the head, and having also swam with great violence against the stone wharf, it was easily captured. It measured about four feet in length, two and a half in width, and a foot thick, and weighed 227½ pounds. We are told that above a gallon of oil was obtained from the liver alone.—*Bunker Hill Aurora*.

Iron Trade in Pennsylvania.

At our request, a friend has supplied us with the following very interesting letter on the prospects of the Iron Trade in Pennsylvania. As population doubles in this country every twenty-five years, and there is in that period a constantly and rapidly enhancing character maintained in her manufacturing means and appliances, there is no reason for any despondency in respect to the triumphant success of the iron interests of this State, and we agree with the writer in his want of sympathy with such persons as are down-hearted on that question, and anticipate continued failure and disaster merely from temporary business uncertainties and losses now suffered. The paper is from a capital source, and may be found generally interesting and valuable.

National Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1840.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry respecting the prospects of the iron trade in this State, I give you the following, as the most accurate information that can be obtained:

Iron ore abounds in the vicinity of Pottsville, interstratified with the coal. It is now mined, by contract, for one dollar per ton, and I understand that offers have been made to mine and calcine it at that price. In England, the usual cost is above two dollars per ton, but a vein of 10 inches is there deemed very large, whereas at Pottsville they are found of all sizes from six inches to four feet.

Coal can be mined, on the average, at one dollar per ton. In some places it costs more, and in some much less. At these prices it is always understood that the person who works the mines is also the proprietor, as no rent is here included.

Limestone will not cost more than one dollar per ton: in some places it will be less.

The quantities required are as follows:

3 to 3½ tons of iron ore, at \$1.....	\$3 50
1½ ton of good coal, at \$1.....	1 50
1 ton of waste coal for engine, &c., costing in reality nothing, but we will estimate it at.....	50
1 ton of Limestone.....	1 00

Cost of materials,\$6 50

The cost of working a furnace yielding 80 tons of iron per week would not exceed \$160. Per ton,.... 2 00

Cost per ton of pig metal,.....\$8 50

This, as I have already stated, includes no rent. It is the actual cost to the proprietors of the furnace and land, whose rent is to be paid out of the difference between the cost and the selling price. It is usual to put down coal at two dollars per ton, but this includes rent, transportation to the Canal, waste, profit to the miner, &c.; expenses which would be saved were it used upon the land in converting ore into iron.

I know of no reason to believe that the cost will be greater than is above given, but if it be deemed too low, you may add fifty per cent. and it will then be only one half of the cost of the chief part of the iron made in the United States, and less than that of any made in Great Britain.

Where shall we find a market for all this iron? say some of the wise men of our day. The answer is very simple. We now use about 300,000 tons per annum, produced in the most expensive manner. A part of it is smelted at home, the wood and the ore being dragged from one part of the country to another, to enable them to get together, at an immense cost. When brought together, the stock of wood is never such as to furnish more than one furnace in one place, and the puddling furnace and the rolling mill must be placed at a distance therefrom, with a view to secure a supply of fuel. Iron smelted in Centre county is brought to Philadelphia—thence it passes to New York—thence it travels thirty miles up the Morris Canal, to be puddled and rolled—and thence it is sent to New York, on its way back to Pennsylvania, to be used. In this barbarous manner is the manufacture of iron carried on here.

Another part of our consumption is supplied by the peo-

ple of Wales, at a cost for transportation and expenses,* exclusive of first cost and duty, nearly equal to what would be that of producing bar iron in our coal region.

The answer to those who desire to know what shall we do with the iron that is produced, is briefly this:—We now use 300,000 tons produced expensively, and we have to substitute therefor, an equal quantity produced cheaply. The present modes are to be abandoned, and the capital now employed in producing that iron in Centre county, New Jersey, and Wales, is to be applied to producing it where coal and iron are in immediate connexion. With every increase in the supply of cheap iron some of the present furnaces must be abandoned, until at length the whole business will be transferred to the coal regions, where the largest capital and the greatest skill will find their proper sphere of action.

To produce furnaces sufficient to yield 300,000 tons would require a long time—perhaps ten years. The number required would be 75, yielding 4000 tons each. By that time the consumption, if it grew only as fast as the population, would be 400,000 tons, requiring 100 furnaces.

If at that time there should be in blast one single furnace at which the cost was, as is understood now to be the case, twenty-five dollars per ton—or if a single cargo of bar iron could still be imported—it would follow, as a matter of course, that all those who were making it cheaply with coal, were pocketing the whole difference in the cost to them, and to those who produce it in the present expensive manner. If importation and charcoal furnaces were both at an end, in consequence of any reduction of price, it would follow that the whole quantity required would be supplied by the coal region. Such a reduction as is necessary to produce this effect can scarcely take place until our coal region is prepared to yield half a million of tons per annum, as I will now show you.

Every reduction of price must be attended with a vast increase of demand. Were it reduced 33½ per cent. the expenditure, per head for iron would be doubled in consequence of its substitution for wood for fences and various other purposes, such as building of ships and steam-vessels, canal boats, &c., and the vast increase in the manufacture of commodities of every description, now retarded by heavy duties upon the raw material. Admitting, however, that the amount applied to the purchase of iron remained, per head, the same, and that the price be reduced only 25 per cent., we will now inquire how much will be needed in 1850.

The population being now 17 millions, and the consumption being 300,000 tons, costing in its various forms of stove plates, railroad iron, axes, ploughs, &c. say only \$150 per ton, the amount will be 45 millions, or \$2 65 per head.

At the regular rate of increase, the population will in 1850 be about 23 millions, although from the vast increase of immigration it is more likely to be 25 millions. Taking the former quantity, the amount to be expended on iron, at \$2 65 per head, will be 61 millions of dollars, requiring, at an average of \$112 50 per ton, about 550,000 tons, for the supply of which would be needed 137 furnaces, yielding 80 tons each per week. Such is the smallest estimate that can be made of the demand that will exist in ten years from this date. That of 1860, when the population will probably be not less than 33 to 35 millions, will exceed a million of tons. The last twenty years have seen the demands upon the coal region increase from 365 tons to about one million. The next will see it grow from one million of coal, to probably not less than three millions of ore, requiring for their conversion into stoves, pipes, bars, axes, ploughs, &c. not less than five or six millions of coal, in addition to a demand for fuel for our cities and our vast manufactures, of not less than three millions, giving value to the lands and the houses, the railroads and the canals leading to them:—and enabling those whose capital and energy have produced these vast improvements to derive therefrom the large returns to which they are so justly entitled. I am, as you know, not in the

* A ton of Railroad bars that costs in Wales about forty dollars, sells here, free of duty, for seventy dollars. Bar iron may be made for little, if any, more than the difference between these sums.

slightest degree interested in the Lehigh or Schuylkill Canal, or in the Reading Railroad, yet I feel anxious for the prosperity of all those works: sufficiently so to induce me to inquire into their prospects, and the more I do so the more am I satisfied that the time is not distant when people will feel ashamed when they recollect the panic of the present time, the absurdity of which will then be obvious. Such are my views of the prospects of the Iron trade. You can judge of their correctness for yourself. Before you pronounce them incorrect I wish you to recollect that the product of Great Britain has risen in less than 20 years from 400,000 to 1,500,000 tons. May it not do as much here! Will it not?

Yours, truly.

P. S. Since the above was written, I have met, in the London Atlas, of June 15, with an account of a discovery by means of which Anthracite Iron may be used for conversion into steel of all qualities, for which purpose the best foreign iron alone had previously been found applicable, and to carry it into effect a company has been formed with a capital of two hundred thousand pounds, the directors of which state that they have purchased some of the best Anthracite properties in Wales. The material in which Pennsylvania abounds is thus coming rapidly into use for all purposes, and is about to supersede entirely the charcoal iron of the north of Europe, as it will that of the United States.

CENSUS.

Cincinnati, August 6th, 1840.

JOHN C. WRIGHT, Esq.

Sir:—I herewith annex a copy of my returns for *Millcreek Township* just completed, together with a return of *Columbia* and *Fulton Townships*. This is the first opportunity I have had for making a return since I completed *Anderson Township*; and if the reader will examine the trouble and difficulty of drawing off and giving full returns of the census and statistics, he will not call for reports often. To satisfy the public, I herewith give you my doings:—

Population of Millcreek Township.

WHITES.		FREE COLORED.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5	530	Under 10,	22
5 to 10,	366	10 to 24,	15
10 to 15,	342	24 to 36,	19
15 to 20,	341	36 to 55,	15
20 to 30,	737	55 to 100,	9
30 to 40,	492	—	—
40 to 50,	241	80	77
50 to 60,	110	—	80
60 to 70,	83	—	—
70 to 80,	15	—	—
80 to 90,	5	—	—
90 to 100,	0	—	—
3262	2830	Total colored,	157
	3262	Millcreek Township	
		total,	6249

Total whites, 6092

Stock in Millcreek, 1840.—Horses, 680; cattle, 1152; sheep, 232; hogs, 1985; value of poultry, \$542.

Productions of Farms in Millcreek, in 1839. Bushels wheat 8,290; barley 690; oats 16,189; rye 757; buckwheat 15; corn 55,318; potatoes 10,125; pounds wool 445; tons hay 1,252; pounds cocoons 20; cords wood sold 2,430; value of dairies \$10,097; of orchards \$960; of home made goods \$334; of market and garden \$20,206; of nurseries \$2,200; capital invested \$11,500; wine made, 25 gallons.

Population of Columbia Township.		Population of Fulton Township.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1707	1416	755	740
	1707		755

	3128		1495
Colored,	5	Colored,	5
Columbia Township,	—	Fulton Township,	—
total,	3128	total	1500
Total (three Townships.)		10877	
Yours, &c.		WM. MEGUIRE.	

Cincinnati, August 17th, 1840.

JOHN C. WRIGHT, Esq.

Sir:—You will be kind enough to give the following an insertion in your paper, it being an accurate return of the Census, also the products of the farms in *Storrs Township*, Hamilton county, Ohio.

WHITES.		FREE COLORED.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5	59	10 to 24,	1
5 to 10,	35	36 to 55,	2
10 to 15,	20	55 to 100,	1
15 to 20,	27	—	—
20 to 30,	84	3	3
30 to 40,	127	3	—
40 to 50,	45	—	—
50 to 60,	25	6	—
60 to 70,	7	734	—
70 to 80,	4	—	—
80 to 90,	1	740	—
—	434	—	—
—	300	—	—
—	734	—	—

Production of Farms.

Horses and Mules,	94
Neat Cattle,	227
Sheep,	94
Swine,	438
Value of Poultry,	\$187
Bushels of Wheat,	330
Oats,	1,620
Rye,	78
Corn,	4,760
Potatoes,	4,400
Pounds of Wool,	119
Tons of Hay,	99
Cords of Wood sold,	292
Value of products of Dairy,	\$1,130
Orchard,	420
Market and Garden,	10,940
Gallons of Wine made,	30

Yours, &c.,

WM. MEGUIRE.

The valuation of property in the island of Nantucket was, by the last valuation, seven millions of dollars, five millions of which were owned by one hundred and twenty-one persons, and the two millions by the remainder, there being between nine and ten thousand inhabitants. We should hardly have supposed there was any town in the United States where so great an inequality of condition prevailed.

N. Y. Sun.

The N. Y. American says that the number of passengers conveyed on the New York and Harlem Railroad in the month of August last, was one hundred and thirty-eight thousand and thirty-two!—at the rate of one million six hundred and fifty-six thousand per annum!

Commerce of Boston.—The number of foreign arrivals from January 1, to August 31, 1840, was 1055, from January 1, to August 31, 1839, was 1022—increase, 33. The number of foreign clearances from January 1, to August 31, 1840, was 888; from January 1, to August 31, 1839, was 933.

Travelling in Olden Times.

A writer in the Newark *Sentinel* has furnished some interesting information on this subject, which he has collected with great care from various sources. We give the following extract.

The first advertisement respecting the transportation on this route which I have met with, is in Andrew Bradford's Philadelphia "*Mercury*," of March, 1732-3. It is as follows:

"This is to give Notice unto Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen, Travellers, and others, that *Solomon Smith and James Moore of Burlington*, keepeth two *Stage Wagons* intending to go from Burlington to Amboy, and back from Amboy to Burlington again, Once every Week or oft'er if that Business presents. They have also a very good storehouse, very Commodious for the Storing of any sort of Merchants Goods free from any Charges, where good Care will be taken of all sorts of Goods."

About this time also a line ran by the way of New Brunswick, and in 1734 the first line *via Bordentown* was established, running from South River, the proprietor of which would be at New York "once a week if wind and weather permit, and come to the old slip."

In 1744 the stage wagons between New Brunswick and Trenton ran twice a week.

In October, 1750, a new line was established the owner of which resided at Perth Amboy. He informed all gentlemen and ladies "who have occasion to transport themselves, goods, wares, or merchandise from New York to Philadelphia," that he had a "stage boat" well fitted for the purpose, which, "wind and weather permitting," (that never forgotten proviso,) would leave New York every *Wednesday* for the ferry at Amboy on *Thursday*—where, on *Friday*, a stage wagon would be ready to *proceed immediately* to Bordentown—where they would take another stage boat for Philadelphia—nothing being said (very wisely) of the time when they might expect to arrive there. He states, however, that the passages are made in *forty-eight hours* less time than by any other line. This was probably the case, for the route was so well patronised, that in 1752, they carried passengers twice a week, instead of once, endeavouring "to use people in the best manner;" keeping them, be it observed, *from five to seven days on the way!*

The success of this line seems to have led to opposition in 1751, originating in Philadelphia, which professed to go through in twenty-four or thirty hours, but which nevertheless appears to have required the same number of days as the other. Great dependence was placed upon the attractions of the passage boat between Amboy and New York, described as having "a fine commodious cabin, fitted up with a *tea-table*, and sundry other articles."

In 1756, a stage line between Philadelphia and New York, *via Trenton and Perth Amboy*, was established, intended to run through in *three days*. This was followed in 1765, by another, to start twice a week—but nine years had worked no increase of speed. The following year, a third line of "good stage wagons," with "the seats on springs," was set up, to go through in two days in summer, and three in winter. These wagons were modestly called "Flying Machines," and the title soon became a favorite with all the stage proprietors. These lines ran, I believe, by the way of *Blazing Star Ferry*, and put an end to the transportation of passengers on the old Amboy route.

From 1765 to 1768, attempts were made by the legislature to raise funds by lottery for shortening and improving the great thoroughfares, but without success. Governor Franklin, alluding to them in a speech to the Assembly, in 1768, states that "even those which lie between the two principal trading cities in North America, are seldom passable without danger or difficulty." Such being the condition of the roads, it was a great improvement to have John Mercereau's "flying machine," in 1772, leave Paulus Hook three times a week, with a reasonable expectation that passengers would arrive in Philadelphia in *one day and a half*. This time, however, was probably found too short, for two days were required by him in 1773-4.

The mails, being carried on horseback, moved at this time with rather greater speed than passengers, but they had been a long time acquiring it. To Col. John Hamilton, son of Gov. Andrew Hamilton, of New Jersey, (himself at one time acting Governor or President of the Council,) were the Colonies indebted for devising the scheme by which the post-office was established. This was in the year 1764.—He obtained a patent for it, and afterward sold his right to the crown. It is presumed that an attempt was soon made to carry the mails regularly, but speed was little regarded.

In 1704—"in the pleasant month of May"—a New York paper says, "the last storm put our Pennsylvania post a week behind, and is not yet come in."

In 1717, "advices from Boston to Williamsburgh, in Virginia, were completed in four weeks from March to December, and in double that time in the other months of the year;" but there is some probability that the mails south of Philadelphia did not continue to be carried regularly some time thereafter.

About 1720, the post set out from Philadelphia every *Friday*, left letters at Burlington and Perth Amboy, and arrived at New York on *Sunday* night—leaving there *Monday* morning on his peregrinations eastward.

In 1722, a Philadelphia paper states that the New York post was *three days behind his time*, and not yet arrived.

In 1729, the mail between the two cities went once a week in summer, and once a fortnight in winter; and this continued to be the case till 1764, when Dr. Franklin became superintendent, and improved the condition of the post office materially. In October, notice is given that until Christmas, the post would leave the two cities *three times a week*, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive the next day at about 5 o'clock, P. M., making 33 hours. After Christmas, "being frequently delayed in crossing New York Bay," (the route was *via Blazing Star Ferry*.) would leave only twice a week. Further improvements were made in the following years, and in 1764, "if weather permitted," the mails were to leave every alternate day, and go through in less than twenty-four hours; and such was the rate at which they travelled until the Revolution put a stop to their regular transmission.

In 1791, there were only *six* offices in New Jersey—Newark, Elizabethtown, Bridgetown, (now Rahway,) Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton. The total of their receipts for the year ending October 5th, 1791, was \$530, of which the post-masters received \$108.20—leaving \$421.80 as the nett revenue.

What a change, Mr. Editor, has come over the face of the country since the time I have referred to; and with so many more facilities than were possessed by our forefathers, how great should be our improvement in all things connected with the diffusion of knowledge and intelligence among the people! G. P.

Latent from the Exploring Expedition.—The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

U. S. SHIP VINCENTES, }
Bay of Islands, N. Zealand, April 7, 1840. }

I wrote you from Sydney, about three weeks ago, informing of our great discoveries South. I was then afraid that the French would contend with us for the honor of being first. They cannot do it now, as the Porpoise saw the land some days before us. As soon as a breeze makes, we are off for Tongataboo, from thence to the Feegees, then the Sandwich Islands, which we expect to reach in July, on our way to the N. W. Coast. We shall return to the Islands by December.

This Island has been lately taken possession of by the English. Some of the chiefs have ceded their sovereignty to the British Queen. They do not appear to know what they have done, and probably as soon as they understand the matter, they will do all in their power to destroy the settlements. The richness of the soil is said by our Geologists to be all humbug.

We are all in good health.

American Fabrics in the Pacific.—Among the vessels which have just left our port was the Barque Backus, Capt. Bernadou, destined for Valparaiso and the West Coast of Mexico. We understand her cargo is worth over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the greater part of it consists of American Domestic, to the extent of near twenty thousand pieces of goods. Messrs. Glasgows, Harrison, Valois & Co. of St. Louis, and Mazatlan, Mexico, who despatched the barque California a few weeks since for the same coast, are the principal shippers. The superior texture and durability of our manufactures are now well known, and are fast driving out of foreign markets the tinseled goods of Europe, where there is a fair competition offered.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Sale of Lions.—The two Lions recently arrived in this city, as a present from the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States, were sold by auction, at the Navy Yard, yesterday, by Messrs. Davies, Stevenson & Co. The male Lion, a fine full grown animal, brought \$250, and the Lioness \$125, both cash. But few persons were present, and the bidding was confined to but three, and finally they were disposed of to a Mr. Davis, a hotel-keeper.

North American.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer says that the freight paid for bringing these animals to this country was \$650.

Treasury Notes.

Treasury Department,
Sept. 1, 1840.

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838 and 2d March 1839, \$19,567,086 22
Of this amount there has been redeemed.. 19,293,022 61

Leaving outstanding the sum of \$274,063 61
Amount issued under the act of 31st March, 1840, \$4,899,864 57
Of that issue there has been redeemed, 207,425 71

Leaving of that issue outstanding, \$4,692,438 86

Aggregate outstanding, \$4,966,502 47

Statement of Treasury Notes issued under the authority of the act of 31st March, since the 21st of July last, prepared in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of that date.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.				Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000	
At 2 per cent.	399	257	54	10	\$83,026 27
5	636	536	249	403	663,290 36
5 2-5 "	...	30	1002	503	1,107,000 00
					1,853,316 63

Redeemed of all issues during the same period.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.				Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000		
At one mill per cent.	14	3	1	...	...	\$1,500 00
At 2 per cent.	116	83	18	1	...	24,100 00
5	100	60	20	1	...	21,000 00
6	81	94	16	10	581,21	92,031 21
						\$78,631 21

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of Treasury.

Extraordinary rise in the Mississippi.—For some weeks back, says the Warsaw World of Wednesday the 26th ult., we have had very heavy thunder showers, chiefly in the night particularly last week, when almost every night the rain pouted down in torrents. On Friday last the noble Mississippi began to swell, and so rapid was the rise that on Sunday evening it had risen over six feet. From Saturday noon to Sunday morning it rose over four feet. To those who are acquainted with our lake-like river, and can estimate the immense body of water it requires to swell it but a little, this will be considered a most extraordinary rise. During our usual spring rise the Upper Mississippi does not ordinarily swell over from two to four inches in twenty-four hours, and from lowest to highest scarcely ever rises over ten feet.

The principal part of this rise is from the Des Moines, which has overflowed its banks, and poured its waters from its triple mouth with the velocity and roar of a cataract. Skunk river, and a few other small streams above this, have risen somewhat, but we learned from the steamboat Otter, which arrived from above on Sunday, that the rise does not extend as far up as the Upper Rapids.

The Mississippi is now falling again, but will not probably gain its previous low state for some time.

Steam on the Canals.—Mr. Mellon Battell, an intelligent mechanic of Albany has prepared a model of a steam tug to be used on the canals in towing boats, the practicability and efficiency of which are highly spoken of. The application of the motive power, by a combination of the common wheel and steamboat paddle, is the peculiar novelty in this invention of Mr. Battell's.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Immigrants.—48,492 passengers have arrived at this port from foreign countries, from the 1st January to the 1st inst.—which is 340 more than arrived during the whole of last year, and nearly double the number who arrived in all of 1838.—*ib.*

☞ The UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER, is published every Wednesday, at No. 79 Dock street. The price to subscribers is Five Dollars per annum, payable on the 1st of January of each year. No subscription received for less than a year.—Subscribers out of the principal cities to pay in advance.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R. 16, 1840.

No. 12.

Escape of the Peacock.

Perhaps the records of the human race do not present a case of a more narrow escape from apparently inevitable destruction and death to the whole of a gallant ship's crew than in the case of the *PEACOCK*, one of the sloops of war in the *Exploring Expedition*, when she sustained the injuries which obliged her to return, early in last March, to Sydney, (New South Wales,) to repair and refit. The following extract of a letter from a person on board that ship will give the reader some idea of it, though the nautical terms will make it less clear to some of our readers than to those who are familiar with them:—*Nat. Intel.*

"SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,
"March 16, 1840.

"Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of our return to this port for repairs, having been compelled to do so by injuries sustained by the ice, by which we were confined for forty most anxious hours—for twenty hours with the imminent fear of a most awful death. So closely was the ice packed around us, and in such vast masses, that even under a press of canvas, assisted by ice anchors and every other means that experience or necessity could suggest, we at times remained motionless for hours—the ice cutting into the vitals of the ship, and threatening to grind us to powder.

"On the evening of the—(date forgotten, and, being now in town, cannot refer)—having procured sounding and seen appearances of land, cheered with the prospect of reaching it, we worked in through heavy drift ice; and next morning, about 9 A. M. in endeavoring to avoid a large mass ahead, we gave her a sternboard which almost instantly brought the rudder in contact with another mass, and, so violent was the shock, that the rudder-head was wrenched off, and the rudder fixed immovably athwart ships, rendering the ship almost entirely unmanageable.

"We used every effort to wear her, but, like mad, she drove on through the ice, till it became so close as to be impassable. We then furled sails, planted ice anchors, and resolved to lie quiet till we could repair our rudder, when suddenly a large body of ice under our stern shifted its position, the anchors came home, and we drove down on a range of icebergs masthead high, and overhanging the decks, and with breathless anxiety awaited the shock, (which nothing human could prevent,) an immense impending mass tottering to its fall, and threatening to crush us beneath it. Our spanker boom struggled for a moment, and then broke like a reed; the stern boat crushed like an eggshell; and then went stern davits and all the upper works on the starboard side, as far as the gangway—every stanchion broke short off. The ship rebounded! We breathed again, and hauled aft jib and staysail sheets, and gave her a cant off from our inhospitable neighbor. We then made sail, and, by great exertions, had a most Providential escape, after thumping off our forefoot, and cutting into the stern within an inch and a half of the 'woodends,' or (in good English) within an inch and half of our lives. Had our confinement been prolonged another hour, we should all have gone to Davy Jones.

"I have mentioned the anxiety with which we viewed the overhanging mass tottering to its fall—As soon as a sufficient space had intervened between our stern and the iceberg, it fell! harmlessly in our wake."

VOL. III.—23

Carburetted Hydrogen.

In the last number of Silliman's *Journal*, we find the following extract from a lecture delivered about a year ago, before the Providence R. I. Franklin Society, which describes the singular fact of "setting the river on fire."

"The students at West Town boarding school, Chester Co. Penn., for want of a better place, bathe in a mill pond of very limited extent. Chester Creek, a mere brook enters at the northern extremity. The banks on all sides are covered with timber, from which an abundance of leaves and decayed wood find their way into the pond. Hence the great quantity of gas, that every person wading in the pond must have noted.

"I first visited the place in the year 1834, and on noticing the gas, determined to collect some for the purpose of examination. Taking as apparatus, a bellglass furnished with a stop-cock, and a taper, and as companion an assistant teacher in the school, (now assistant superintendent at Hartford School,) we proceeded to the pond, readily filled the receiver, and fired the gas issuing from the stop-cock. We next proposed to burn the bubbles as they arose from the water. On stirring the leaves the gas ascended in large quantities, affording an admirably successful experiment. No sooner was the lighted taper brought near the surface of the water, than we found ourselves enveloped in flames. To retreat was of course the first impulse. Fire and water, though usually antagonist elements, in this instance formed an alliance so friendly, that to our consternation as well as amusement, we were pursued to the very banks. We however escaped with but a slight scorching. We soon found means, however, to repeat the experiment with perfect impunity. This was done by selecting a position where the water was three or four feet deep, lying on our backs with our legs extended, and allowing no part of our person to touch the bottom except the feet, over which the gas might be inflamed, and would continue to burn as long as the leaves were stirred beneath. In this way we could cause the flame to follow us several rods. By raising the feet at pleasure it would expire.

"With this experience, we determined to repeat the experiment in the presence of the scholars. Our next visit to the pond was deferred till evening, that darkness might render the phenomenon more imposing. The boys were simply informed that "Master Moses was a going to set the river a fire," and that their assistance would be necessary to the satisfactory performance of the experiment. The usual preparation for bathing being made, some fifty of the less timid entered the water, with the injunction to step as lightly as possible till the pond was discovered to be on fire, when all would be at liberty to proceed as would best suit their inclinations. We soon came to a favorable spot and the gas beginning to come up pretty freely, a lighted taper was brought near the surface, when in an instant a lambent flame played upon our unprotected bodies, and cast a gloomy light upon the surrounding forest, disclosing here and there amid the thick underbush the pale faces of their shouting companions who remained upon the bank. In the hurry the injunction to step lightly was forgotten, and the general stir of the leaves which took place extricated the gas in such abundance that the flame rose several feet above our heads. As they separated from me I raised my feet from the bottom, and found it much more difficult to suppress my laughter than to extinguish the flames."

Dr. Perrine.

We published a few days ago a short notice of this excellent man, whose recent death by the hands of savages at the massacre of Indian Key was one of the most melancholy events of that bloody affair. We had in the Newark Advertiser a more detailed account of the life and character of Dr. Perrine, some particulars of which will be interesting to our readers.

Dr. P. was a native of Connecticut. He resided for many years in the northern part of South America as consul for the United States, and became intimately acquainted with the Provinces of Campeachy, Yucatan and Sisal. These districts abound in valuable plants. It became a favorite object with Dr. Perrine to introduce such of these as seemed most suitable, into the Southern portion of the United States, being convinced that the staples of the tropics both for food and manufacture would thrive in our Southern soil and climate. Some of his letters written at Campeachy to friends in the United States, found their way into the public journals, and were read with much interest.

During the session of Congress of 1837 and '38, Dr. Perrine was in Washington. He obtained the use of the room assigned in the capital to the Committee on Agriculture, where he arrayed some specimens of fibrous plants and their fibres for the examination of the members of Congress. The account goes on to say:

He had also laid before both branches a vast amount of information, describing the habits of different varieties of useful plants and demonstrating that the sand barrens of the South, and their impracticable morasses, for all other purposes not merely useless, but deleterious, might be made to produce, by self-propagation, and almost without labor, the various fibrous plants which yield the fibres from which Manila and Sisal rope, and all the great and beautiful variety of grass cloths are manufactured.

The marshes bear one class of plants and the most arid sands another class, and the climate is sufficiently warm through Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, while some kinds will thrive as far north as Virginia. It was Mr. P.'s strong desire to see those productions introduced into all that section of country that the decline of cotton, rice and tobacco crops from exhaustion of the soil, might be made up by this spontaneous and prolific cultivation of those immense tracts now esteemed valueless, giving a new and permanent source of wealth and prosperity. It was for aid in this great and philanthropic project that he asked the aid of the Government—not in money, but in a grant of those same barren lands which some of the officers of our army have pronounced worthless and uninhabitable.

With all these memorials of his labor, Doctor Perrine remained nearly unnoticed for two or three months. In this neglected condition we first knew of him, his labors and his projects; and among the most pleasant recollections of our acquaintance is that which we look upon with greatest satisfaction, that it was in our power, in consequence of a favorable position to call the attention of a great many members of Congress to the valuable specimens, and interesting illustrations of Dr. Perrine. The north and the south at last became acquainted with the subject he had so deeply at heart. They saw as he did a splendid scheme for the increase of national wealth, by the improvement of otherwise barren soils, for the production of new materials for useful manufactures; and his simple request that he might locate a settlement for the propagation of tropical plants in Florida upon government lands was granted with the privilege of purchasing any surrounding lands hereafter when the Indians should be removed and the lands and bogs offered for sale at the regular market price. This gave him a right to enter upon the land and it was all he asked. It was readily granted.

After this, Dr. Perrine came to the north and spent some considerable time in Boston, making inquiries into the wants of manufacturers, the kinds of fibre most likely to be demanded, and the kinds of machinery which would best cleanse it from the pulp and skin. He did this with a prudent forecast for the final prosperity of his establishment. He was waiting, also, for the termination of Indian hostilities, that he and such co-

adjutors as might associate with him in the enterprise, might sit down in security. His plan was to collect a number of poor families, who were industrious and of good character, and willing to migrate to Florida. He would then have given them lands from his grant, and would for a time have insured them a subsistence, till, by their labor in carrying out his project, they might support themselves or acquire wealth.

Balt. Amer.

Origin of the Names of the Several States.

Maine was so called, as early as 1623, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, November 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan. 16th, 1777, from the French, *verd mont*, the green mountains.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I had learn't," says Roger Williams "that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called, in 1604, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Moheakanneew word signifying long river.

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn. Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died in this Bay.

Maryland was so called, in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of King Geo. II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary; Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, i. e. the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Tennesse is said to signify a curved spoon.

Kentucky was so called in 1782, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805 from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1812, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday in Spanish, Pascua Florida.

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river,

Iowa was so called from its principal river.

Oregon is so called from its principal river.

New Haven Palladium.

Scenery on the Wisconsin.

A writer in the Wisconsin Enquirer says that the name of the river Wisconsin is "evidently a French corruption of the Indian word, Wah-hoo-se-rah; which signifies a place where councils are held." He gives the following account of the scenery of its banks and its channel:

"Along the Wisconsin, there are several points of most striking interest to the lover of nature, and the admirer of the sublime. The dells twenty-miles above the Portage, are in natural grandeur, exceeded only by Niagara; here, the whole volume of the river (which in time of high water is immense,) rushes through a chasm in the rock, several miles in length, and which in one point is only sixty feet across, and as crooked as a serpent's track—and through this dark ravine where the sun seldom shines, the whirling and eddying of the straitened stream is terrific. The rocks on either side are high, bold, and projecting, and their lower parts, where exposed to the action of the sweeping current, are washed into figures very much resembling the base mouldings of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. Fortification Rocks too, opposite Sac Prairie, present a most noble picture. Viewed at a distance, they resemble the embattled outlines of a stupendous Gothic fortress, with its extended ravelins and heavy bastions. Further down the river there is another object of curiosity. About midway between the shot tower and English Prairie on the right bank of the river, there is a very steep hill, of a pyramidal form, rising to the height of about 250 feet from the surface of the river, surmounted by a huge mass of rock, with a bold, perpendicular front, full twenty feet high; and in this frowning forehead of the rock, there is an aperture, which, from the river looks no larger than the mouth of an oven; but when you ascend the hill, (which is rather difficult) you find it to be a door between five and six feet high, leading into a most beautiful cavern, about forty feet in circumference, and high enough for the tallest man to walk about with his hat on.

"The sides and roof of this chamber, are of a concave form, and as smooth as if they had been dressed off by a mason's hammer; and from this principal chamber, are three dark, narrow passages, striking further into the rock, and as we supposed, leading to other cells in the bowels of the hill. From the outer door of the cave, there is a fine commanding view of the country and the river, winding its serpentine course in the vale below. The cave bears evident marks of having once been inhabited; and if this airy and picturesque vault had a tongue to tell of what has been transacted there, there is no doubt but that a curious tale might be unfolded of the rites of the Metia and Manitou worship in days of yore."

Interesting Class Meeting.—It has been usual for the graduating classes of our colleges to assemble after stated intervals, on the occasion of the commencement of their Alma Mater. One of the most interesting of these meetings occurred at New Haven, at the recent commencement of the venerable institution in that city. The class of 1810, after a separation of 30 years, assembled on the 18th of August to the number of eighteen, embracing the following gentlemen, honorably known to their country in their various walks of professional life.

Prof. E. A. Andrews, New Haven; Rev. C. Booth, Coventry, Conn.; S. G. Chaffee, Esq., Hartford; His Excellency, W. W. Ellsworth, Governor of Connecticut; Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, Washington; Dr. Brainard, New London; Elias Ely, Esq., New York; Prof. E. T. Fitch, of Yale College; Prof. C. A. Goodrich, of Yale College; P. C. Grimbail, Esq., of Johns Island, S. C.; Hon. A. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston, N. Y.; John Hooker, Esq., of Springfield; James Hooker, Esq., of Poughkeepsie; John Howard, Esq., of Springfield; Prof. E. Kellog, of Williams College; Rev. A. Linsley, New Haven; Prof. S. F. B. Morse, of New York City University; Rev. H. Talcott.

It is worthy of remark, that of this eighteen, nine were of one, and nine of the other division in the class in college; nine belonged to one of the literary societies, and nine to the other. They now numbered among them seventy chil-

dren and three grand-children. The meeting after so many years separation was full of delightful interest, and the season allowed for mutual gratulations and the recital of events connected with the personal history of each, will long be remembered with peculiar fondness by those who assembled.

This meeting was perpetuated in a manner altogether unprecedented, by Professor Morse of the University of this city, who took a Daguerreotype view of the whole class. Arranging them side by side, he has, by the power of this wonderful art, transferred the perfect likeness of each individual to his plate, so that he has now in his possession the invaluable treasure of the image of his classmates, from whom he has been separated thirty years, and who will probably never be assembled in this world again. The likenesses are so natural that individuals not connected with the class, recognise their acquaintances on the plate, without the least hesitation. How valuable would such a memento of early friendships be to every class, on leaving college for the busy scenes of life!—*N. Y. Observer.*

Present to the Imaum of Muscat.—A beautiful barge has been built in this city, under the inspection of J. R. Livingston, Navy Agent, intended as a present from our government to the Imaum of Muscat. It is of beautiful proportions, and is fitted up with perfect good taste. The seats are cushioned with blue silk, the bottom is lined with the finest Brussels carpeting, and the awning which shades it, is of white linen without and blue silk within. Blue silk curtains, with blue and white fringes, depend from the awning, and there are also curtains which may be drawn around the seats intended for the Imaum and his household, separating them from the rowers in front and the helmsman behind. The boat is edged with silver plated metal, and the supporters of the awning are metallic also, and are plated.—The exterior is painted white, and for smoothness and lustre is like enamel; and the helm is of a peculiarly elegant form. The length of this barge is 31 feet, and the breadth four feet eight inches. The builders are W. & J. Crolius, and the upholsterer Daniel Ferguson, of this city.—*Post.*

Miniature Mechanism.—A model locomotive engine has been constructed by Mr. William Norris, Jr., of the most elegant kind, intended as a present to the Emperor of Russia. It is only 22 inches in length, and about one third that size in breadth; and perfect in all its parts. On Saturday Mr. Norris was visited by the Minister of Russia, his family and suite, accompanied by Mr. Dallas, to view the performance of the little engine. It was set in motion on a circular railway, attached to a burden car containing 450 pounds, and drew the load with swiftness and ease. The well earned fame of Mr. Norris in Europe, induced the Emperor of Russia, to signify through his Minister at Washington, that such a present would be acceptable. "A word to the wise," &c.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Important to Ship Owners.—Sir:—I have just been to examine the ship Russell Glover, lying at the foot of Wall street.

In the examination I observed that instead of iron kentledge, she had square blocks of Staten Island granite about eight inches thick, covering over the floor in her hold and forming a smooth surface, under which was a layer of salt. These blocks of stone serve as dunnage, and may be made of the thickness required by law. A vessel ballasted in this way will not need overhauling for years; the stone laid in salt will keep the wood coming in contact in an entire state of preservation.

It supersedes the necessity of iron kentledge and can be furnished for one-fourth the expense. Iron kentledge rusts and produces decay of wood and timber in contact with it, and causes the water pumped up to stain the decks, or whatever it touches. A ship owner may take out his iron kentledge and sell it for three times enough to pay him for furnishing and putting down stone kentledge. I would advise all concerned to look into the subject.

AN OBSERVER.

N. Y. Express.

Indian Murders.

The Savannah Georgian contains the following details of Indian murders in Georgia and Florida:

From a Correspondent.

ST. MARYS, (Ga.) August 24, 1840.

I am very sorry to inform you that the savage Indians are again in our county. Last week, on the Suwannee river, they killed eleven individuals, and burned the same number of settlements. I derived my information from Mr. James Howell, formerly of Camden co., and one of the unfortunate sufferers, having had his wife and one child butchered. I proceed to give you all the information obtained from him relative to the murder, depredation, &c., committed on the Suwannee and St. Mary rivers during the last two weeks.

About ten days since, or possibly two weeks, they made an attack upon the family of Mr. Courcy, (who was himself absent from home at the time, having left his wife and six children in the morning of the day, enjoying health and every comfort,) but what must have been his feelings on his return that evening, to find his dwelling and every house on the place a mass of smoking ruins, and his wife, with six small children, lying about his field, shot down in attempting to escape, and their bodies horribly mutilated. He lived on "Brandy Branch," (I think) one of the head branches of St. Mary river, in Florida.

The wretches then struck across for a large settlement of farmers on the Suwannee, in search of other victims in that neighborhood, as this settlement had never been the scene of their butcheries.

A Mr. Daniel Green, who had removed from Camden the last year, and Mr. Howell, lived very near each other, their farms adjoining. These persons, with several others, had concluded to erect a school-house in the centre of the settlement for the education of their children, and had left their homes in the morning to continue their work.

Mr. Howell states that between ten and eleven o'clock, he heard the crack of several rifles accompanied with the yells of the Indians, immediately in the direction of his house.—He instantly mounted his horse and dashed for his home, halted about one hundred yards from his house, and discovered Indians in his yard, who fired at him, as did several others in the field, apparently searching for his children who had escaped and secreted themselves in a cane patch. In casting his eyes about he discovered three of them jumping over the fence some hundred or two hundred yards distant from him. He immediately run and seized them upon his horse and made his escape. The Indians yelling and pursuing like devils after. His poor wife and one child (she being in a state of pregnancy) were overtaken and slaughtered. Casting his eyes towards Mr. Green's place, he perceived every building on fire; the scene rendered more terrific by the yells of the savages rejoicing over their butchered victims and their destruction of property. He learnt on reaching a place of security not far off, that Mrs. Green and one of her children had been killed, which information he derived from a settler approaching with Miss Chanty Green, on horseback, (whom he had rescued) she having been very severely wounded by a rifle ball through her shoulder and covered with blood, and in a few moments would have been overtaken by the Indians, as she was completely exhausted from loss of blood.

This news was soon spread in every direction the next day, and the families living on St. Marys river collected at Fort Moniac (a post on the river recently occupied by U. S. troops, but which had been abandoned some months to defend themselves. They occupied the soldiers' quarters around the stockade.

On the evening of the 19th, the Indians approached very near without the knowledge of any one, and whilst Mrs. Patrick was preparing a bed for her little children, was fired at from the window, and fell dead on the bed in front of her father. An attack was then made simultaneously on all the houses by the infernal devils. Mr. Thomas Davis, of our county, and two of his children were killed, and the bodies consumed in the building which was set on fire—as was the case with every other except the picket, whither they all

rushed for the preservation of their lives. Mr. Patrick, who was the bearer of the express, and with whom I conversed, informed me as he rushed for the picket, bearing the dead body of his daughter he was fired at four or five times, but luckily escaped. The Indians were then driven off by the men in the Fort. Mr. A. Jernakin killed one as he was seen to fall and borne off. They continued to fire at the Fort, and kept up an incessant yelling during the night. A part was however, sent off very soon to the plantation of Mr. Hogan, about half a mile distant and in a short time every building on the place was wrapt in flames and completely destroyed.

The next day the Indians crossed into Camden county, burnt the place of the unfortunate Davis, a Mr. Mincey's, and several others.

You can form no idea of the panic and distress which now prevails in our county. Every man in the upper part of the county had left his home, or are collecting at points to defend themselves and families, leaving their crops and every thing they possess, exposed to the ravages of the enemy.

Gen. Floyd, upon hearing of the outrage on the Suwannee, with his known promptitude, ordered Capt. Tracy to collect a company of fifty men, and afford protection to our frontier settlements. That company has been raised, and this morning left Centreville for the scene of outrage. As soon as he learns of the other murders and depredations committed at Camden, I doubt not he will order out a larger force.

The families who had collected at "Moniac" abandoned the place shortly after the attack of the Indians, and assembled at Mr. Jernakin's considering it a better place of security, and two evenings since the stockade was burnt by the enemy. Two travellers informed me that they passed within five miles of it, and discovered an immense fire in that direction.

Lieut. May, of the 2d Dragoons, with a detachment of men, is at this time in pursuit, and I hope that either himself or the volunteers under Capt. Tracy, may fall in with them.

JACKSONVILLE, August 23.

[From our Correspondent.]

Newnanville, August 13.—Again it becomes my painful duty to inform you of the murder of another of our citizens. I will give you the particulars as I heard them from a young man who arrived here last night from the scene of action. Mr. Samuel Smart, and Mr. James Lanier, both young men, were in their field at Fort Tarver, guarding their negroes, who were gathering fodder. This was in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 12th inst. A little before sunset, the young men strolled towards the hammock, which entirely surrounded the field, where there were some watermelons, and while in the act of eating one, were fired on from the hammock by Indians, one ball passing through the body of Mr. Smart, and killed him almost instantly. Mr. Lanier was severely wounded, but succeeded in making his escape. The Indians took from Mr. Smart a fine rifle, powder horn and some silver change. The death of Mr. Smart is very much lamented by all who knew him. He was about 23 years of age, a native of the State of Mississippi, and for the last eight years, a resident of this county.

In addition to the above, we learn from the Newnanville mail carrier, that on the evening of the 13th, two dragoons with their horses were killed near McIntosh's Plantation, about ten miles east of Micanopy. On the morning of the 18th, Indians were seen from the top of a house at Fort Crane, in a field near that post. They numbered about sixty, and were apparently celebrating their victory. They held up and danced around a rifle or gun, which was recognised to be that taken from Smart. These no doubt were the same that killed the dragoons.

Since the above was in type, we have seen a gentleman from Newnanville, who was one of the party that went after the body of Smart. He also saw the trail of the Indians that killed the dragoons. He states it to be his belief that the party that murdered Smart was entirely distinct from that which murdered the dragoons. He thinks there were

about a hundred in each party. He is a gentleman of some experience in those matters, whose judgment may be relied on.

NANTUCKET.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following notices of this island.

The first thing which strikes the traveller, is the appearance of pristine simplicity which the town presents. With some few exceptions, the buildings are of wood, unpainted, covered with shingles instead of clapboards, bearing the marks of Time's antiquating finger, and constructed in a great variety of fashions, and facing all points of the compass.

The fences of rough boards, like the houses, have grown venerably sombre from buffeting the elements, and the streets follow the track of the flocks, which, time out of mind, have made this island another Goshen.

The nature of the soil renders it futile to do much for the improvement of the streets, without great expense, and hence, with the exception of a few, which are paved, they are composed of a deep sand, like the beach which surrounds the island.

There are, however, some good and straight streets, and some edifices, public and private, which are very creditable to the taste and liberality of the inhabitants.

They have ten houses for public worship, two belonging to the Quakers, and the remainder divided among the Methodists, Baptists, Calvinists, Unitarians, Episcopalians, &c.

The sandy roads, in connexion with the quiet habits of the people, and the isolated situation of the territory, which prevents the passing through it of persons beyond its borders, render it perhaps the stillest region for its population in the country. Scarcely any sound is heard in most of its streets, by day or night, excepting the shrill voices of the juvenile vendors of vegetables and fruit, as they thread the mazy avenues in the well-known vehicle of the island.

This vehicle (a small, green cart, with high sides, and generally without springs or mounting step) is dignified by the cognomen of *caluck*, and is in almost universal use, for the various purposes of carrying produce, merchandise, or parties of pleasure; and maintains its respectability among the inhabitants generally, although the chaise is not unfrequently seen, and the caryall, barouche, and coach even, are known there.

But while few modern improvements have reached this far off island, there is one which redounds greatly to the credit of its people. I mean its schools. Since the Board of Education was established, and its gifted Secretary has made his annual visit to the island, an impulse has been given to the subject of school instruction, which puts to the blush most of the large towns in continental Massachusetts.

Grades of schools have been established, answering to our English High Grammar, and Primary, with an additional one called *Introductory*, as preparatory to the primary department; and these are taught and managed by skilful and well-paid teachers of both sexes, in spacious, airy, light, well-ventilated buildings admirably situated, and worthy to be models for other towns in the State. The principal of the High School receives a compensation of \$1400 per annum.

The internal arrangements of his school are excellent, with the exception of the writing desks, which have horizontal tops, and, consequently, must endanger the health of the pupils, who stoop over them, for hours in the day, in performing their personal exercises.

The orderly department and perfect decorum of the pupils of both sexes, found in these schools, are alike honorable to the teachers and the scholars, as well as delightful to the beholder.

Beside its churches, public schools, &c., Nantucket has a very neat and commodious building for its Athenæum, containing an ample lecture room, library, and museum.

The library is select and sufficiently extensive for its present purposes, and contains many choice works, all kept in fine order.

The contents of the several cabinets in the museum, are

respectable for variety, and neatly and scientifically arranged—all indicating an enlightened taste in those who have them in charge.

By the last valuation, it was estimated that the property of the island amounted to seven millions of dollars; five millions of which were owned by one hundred and twenty-one persons; and the two millions, by the remainder; there being between nine and ten thousand inhabitants.

It would seem by this, that property is very unequally divided, which is doubtless, the case; as one half the taxable persons pay merely a poll tax. Still, there is a remarkable degree of industry and contentment, very few paupers, (about eighty adults only) and a healthy state of public morals.

The great ambition of most of the boys is, to arrive at the honor of harpooning a whale; and this they cherish from a very tender age; which, often makes them impatient of the restraints of the school room, and they become as skilful boatmen at the age of ten or twelve, as the boys of the Sandwich Islands.

The great business and principal source of wealth of this place, as is well known, is the whale fishery, which, in the great variety of labor it provides for, employs a large portion of the population; every department of industry and traffic, however, finds its votaries, who secure thereby a comfortable subsistence, and many do much more than this.

Much of the soil is very thin, and sand is the principal element in it; still, there is not wanting excellent land for vines and fruits, for vegetables and grass. Several farms are cultivated, a few miles from town, which pay an annual clear profit of twenty per cent.; and thus offer better encouragement to the agriculturist than almost any farms on the main. Would that more of the land was appropriated to similar objects, instead of being devoted (as a large share of the island is) to the purpose of a sheep pasture.

In the ride to Siasconset, at the east end of the island, seven miles from town, (a summer retreat for many of the wealthy inhabitants) one is impressed with the peculiarity of the scene. A wide expanse of territory presents itself, with neither house nor tree nor fence nor bush, within the reach of the eye; while the road, consisting of five or six pairs of parallel tracks, where wheels have left their marks in deep ruts, with the path for the horse in the centre, and ridges of grass rising up between, is the only guide to the little settlement. One stretches up the rock in vain to find some earthly boundary on either side. As at sea the ocean seems to touch the sky, so here the horizon is formed in almost every direction, by the meeting of the blue azure and the land.

Passing Siasconset, the land appears better; there is at present, more verdure, and the sheep (a few only of which were found on our drive) were here numerous. The expediency of devoting so much territory to the use of the sheep may be called in question; as may also the humanity of the practice of leaving them exposed to the rigors of the climate, during the winter. It is said that the temperature of the island is, on an average, ten degrees lower in summer and as many degrees higher in winter, than with us; still, in severe seasons, many of the sheep perish for lack of food and shelter. And seldom, if ever, are they fat enough to butcher; but, in this region of the woolly race, the inhabitants are dependent on their neighbors of the continent, for their supplies of mutton, while the land is, from year to year, becoming poorer and poorer, and the prospect is, that, in no long time, it will be rendered wholly worthless, by the trampling browsing of its thousand tenants.

Since the opening of the New Bedford Railroad, and the connexion with it of the steamboat to Nantucket, the travel to the island has much increased.

Death of General Hinds.—This venerable citizen and old patriot departed this life on the 23d ult. at his residence in Jefferson county, Mississippi. The immediate cause of his death was the rupture of a blood vessel. The Natchez Courier remarks—"General Hinds was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans; and during the whole of the last war, rendered his country much valuable service."

From the Bankers' Circular.

Commerce of the United States.

Conformably to the intimation contained in the Circular of the 3d instant, we to-day insert a statement of the extent of the Commerce and Exchange of the United States with Great Britain direct, and indirect through British America, China, and ten different European nations. We announced in our exposition of the extent and nature of the aggregate external Commerce of the United States, that whilst the characteristic of British Commerce was an inordinate excess of export, that of the United States was an inordinate excess of import, the imports in the last nine years, (including upwards of 100,000,000 of dollars in gold and silver,) having exceeded the exports by upwards of 230,000,000 of dollars, and we concluded our exposition by stating that that excess was exclusively at the expense of England; in corroboration of that conclusion we now direct the attention of our readers to the account, not with Great Britain alone, but to that with Russia, Sweden, Spain, Italy, and with China, and with subsequent statements which will appear, we shall further direct attention to the account with British India, and with some other countries, and establish the fact of the excess above stated, resolving itself into an abstraction of the resources of Great Britain. We are aware of having to place to the credit of this excess Treasury notes, bills of credit, Bank, State, and various other stocks and representations of amount, many and most of which may prove of value to the individuals that hold them; but without intending to cast the slightest imputation either on the validity of those representations of amount, or integrity of purpose, which led to their involvement with the legitimate commerce and exchange, we shall show to demonstration that whatever be their amount, whether £60,000,000 or only £30,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling, they are as much a spoliation of the resources of England, as though a marauding force had landed on our shores and levied contributions to the same extent. We do not in the slightest degree impugn either the intelligence or character of the individuals either in England or the United States identified with these acts of continued spoliation; the fault is not with them; but we must forbear to express what we feel in respect to those whose duty it has been to have prevented the painful embarrassments they have occasioned, and privations they are permanently calculated to inflict on the productive class of the British community; the existing Corn Law may be open to complaint on the part of the British manufacturer, and we admit the hardship of his being precluded by fiscal severity, from receiving flour or wheat in exchange for his products, where no other means of payment exist, and numerous cases may doubtless be adduced where the restraint may be made to appear as palpably absurd as the prevention is fatal to the interest of the individuals more immediately involved in the question; but the Corn Law, to whatever objection it may be liable as pressing severely on the interest of individuals in particular cases, does not weigh a feather in the scale in comparison with the baneful effects resulting from the involvement of loans and investments in foreign securities with legitimate commercial exchange; all the socializing tendencies and reciprocal benefits which the latter is so well calculated to confer on the world at large, are withered and paralyzed (we had almost said blasted) by the insidious and delusive tendency and baneful effects of the other. If such be the case, it will be naturally asked, where and what is the remedy? How are you to restrain capital? Has not every man a right to do what he likes with his own? We shall briefly answer these queries by directing attention to the cause of so extensive an interpolation of extraneous bill and money operations with the legitimate exchange. If, at the conclusion of the war, a corn law had been based on rational principles and compatible with the altered circumstances which the sudden suspension of £25,000,000 per annum of war commercial equivalents* necessarily occasion-

ed, much of the embarrassment that has taken place might and would have been prevented, but much would still have remained for endurance under so iniquitous, absurd, and inapplicable a measure as a low fixed price of gold. There are now many circumstances mingling their injurious effects on the productive interest and energies of Great Britain, but the gold currency is the root and bane of the whole, and must be abandoned, despite the compact that has been entered into by no uninfluential portion of British pseudo-legislators; we make this asseveration conscious of the influence which that compact phalanx at present exercises, and of all the strong prepossessions and prejudices, instructed as well as ignorant and vulgar, in favor of an adherence to a gold currency, and also of the vacant and stupid insensibility of the existing public men of all parties on the subject. But notwithstanding all this, one or two things is certain, either an entire abandonment of a gold currency and the substitution of a means for facilitating exchange proportionate to and compatible with the resources and energies of the empire, or embarrassment and privation must continue to prevail with increasing severity. It is not our province to prescribe or to propose what steps shall be taken to remedy so grievous an evil as the embarrassment and privation endured by the manufacturing and trading portion of the community for the last twelve months; but when, as we have said on a previous occasion, we have produced all the facts we have now collected in evidence, and in demonstration of the cause of the successive embarrassments that have prevailed, and still continue to prevail, we shall be prepared to point out as demonstratively the way such derangements may be prevented, and a career of progressive advancement in all the means of social enjoyment instituted, instead of the existing one of progressively increasing embarrassment. For the present, we must confine ourselves to placing the bane and antidote plainly in view; our banking and commercial friends are equally involved in the question, and it is for them to devise the means and to produce the requisite excitement to avert a large portion of their own possessions becoming in turn a prey to the desolating tendency of the existing order of things. We shall confine our further remarks on this occasion to directing attention to some other of the accompanying details. While the characteristic of the commerce of the United States, in the aggregate, is an inordinate excess of Import over Export, with British America, Holland, (which includes Belgium,) Gibraltar, and Trieste, the Exports will be seen greatly to exceed the Imports; those to British America and Holland will have equalized themselves principally with Great Britain, and are so far a set-off to the excess on the other side we have before adverted to; the excess of Export to Gibraltar and Trieste may in part also have equalized itself with Great Britain, but more particularly so, perhaps, with Spain and Italy; these equalizations and involvements it is that constitute the question of "Balance of Trade," so much occasionally talked about, yet so little understood, but which it will be one of our objects hereafter to make intelligible. The progressive intercourse between the United States and France merits the serious attention of our manufacturing and commercial friends, and it ought in a more imperative manner to command the deliberate consideration of our statesmen. Nor is the intercourse with British America, though much less in amount, not less deserving of attention; it would be interesting to know the proportion of the amount here represented that passes over the Lakes and frontier district, from that passing by sea, but the American published accounts do not show that, except what passes from the State of Vermont, which in the years 1832-5 averaged about 350,000 dollars, annually exported without any Import; in 1831 the Export from Vermont was 925,127 dollars, and in 1827, 1,259,441 dollars. When we exhibit a display of the extent of Shipping employed between the United States and the several parts of the world, it will be seen that 600,000 tons annually enter and clear from the ports in the United States to ports in British North America, which far exceeds

* The bills put into circulation externally by the British Government for subsidies and obtaining supplies for the fleets and armies in various parts of the world during the three

last years of the war, averaged £25,000,000 per annum, and constituted commercial equivalents, or means of payment for exports to that extent.

the amount of shipping employed between the United States and England direct. We believe a mountain of gypsum at the head of the Bay of Fundy, (similar to that of *Mont Martre*, near Paris,) is conveyed in large quantities to the Delaware and State of Pennsylvania for manure; and that it is this that employs a large portion of the tonnage above-

mentioned. As one evidence of the absurdity and baneful tendency of our gold standard, we direct attention to the note at the head of the accompanying statistical display; but it is not now the standard merely that must be abandoned, gold must *in toto* be dispensed with as a token of exchange or circulating medium.

An Account (in Dollars) of the Value of Imports into, and of Exports from the United States of North America from and to each of 44 different parts of the World, in each of the eighteen years 1821—1838.

* * The American dollar contains 416 grains of Standard or $371\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure Silver, in weight 1000 Dollars equal to 868 oz. troy, the par of exchange between the United States and England was formerly four Dollars 44 Centimes per £ Sterling but by an alteration in the Coinage of the United States in 1834 the English Gold £ or Sovereign is now equal to 4 Dollars 87 Centimes or nine seventeenths per cent. to the disadvantage of England, that is in relation to the absurd and ruinous tendency of our low fixed price of Gold.

Years.	GREAT BRITAIN.		BRITISH AMERICA.		RUSSIA.		SWEDEN.		CHINA.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	25,087,108	20,777,480	490,704	2,014,529	1,852,199	628,894	759,753	217,181	3,111,951	4,290,560
1822	34,706,287	24,498,347	526,817	1,898,873	3,307,328	529,081	1,151,788	260,621	5,242,536	5,935,368
1823	27,935,141	21,866,939	463,374	1,827,204	2,258,777	648,734	1,317,242	298,228	6,511,425	4,636,061
1824	28,188,317	21,620,179	705,931	1,782,967	2,209,663	231,981	998,915	324,758	5,618,502	5,301,171
1825	36,713,246	37,102,978	610,788	2,556,032	2,067,110	287,401	1,335,896	334,542	7,533,115	5,570,515
1826	26,131,969	21,991,875	650,315	2,588,795	2,617,169	174,648	1,128,236	214,648	7,422,186	2,566,644
1827	30,287,113	26,392,300	445,118	2,830,748	2,086,077	382,244	1,015,507	409,041	3,617,183	3,864,405
1828	32,811,200	23,260,669	447,669	1,674,674	2,788,362	450,495	1,570,788	471,754	5,339,108	1,482,802
1829	25,279,489	24,291,693	577,542	2,764,900	2,218,995	386,226	1,020,919	249,634	4,680,847	1,354,862
1830	24,519,214	26,329,352	650,303	3,786,373	1,621,899	416,574	1,168,110	371,302	3,878,141	742,193
1831	44,093,717	32,989,519	864,909	4,061,838	1,608,328	462,766	901,812	277,030	3,083,205	1,290,835
1832	36,911,799	30,814,695	1,229,526	3,614,385	3,251,852	582,682	1,097,394	366,413	5,344,907	1,260,522
1833	37,845,824	32,363,450	1,793,303	4,471,084	2,772,550	703,805	1,168,697	314,849	7,541,570	1,433,759
1834	47,242,807	44,212,097	1,548,733	3,535,276	2,595,840	330,694	1,079,327	405,799	7,892,327	1,010,483
1835	61,249,427	52,180,874	1,435,168	4,047,888	2,395,245	585,447	1,285,178	516,238	5,987,187	1,868,580
1836	78,645,968	57,875,213	2,427,571	2,651,266	2,778,554	911,013	1,243,189	618,541	7,324,816	1,194,264
1837	44,886,943	54,583,570	2,359,263	3,288,986	2,816,116	1,306,732	1,399,901	420,404	8,965,337	630,591
1838	44,869,678	52,179,610	1,555,570	2,723,491	1,898,396	1,048,289	854,771	277,431	4,764,536	1,516,602

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	France.	Holland.	Germany.	Denmark	Spain.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	Trieste.	Turkey.	Africa.
1821	4,989,940	1,938,953	990,164	16,156	549,398	1,234,263	973,463	229,792	395,680	129,943
1822	6,089,833	863,995	1,578,757	21,232	826,191	490,378	1,562,033	274,375	364,677	115,544
1823	5,666,730	754,950	1,981,026	24,028	982,026	477,969	1,369,440	189,137	703,761	168,157
1824	7,191,569	1,210,267	2,927,930	....	568,217	693,484	1,029,439	268,867	471,238	161,320
1825	10,964,182	1,253,369	2,739,526	46,827	577,693	748,546	1,464,022	105,839	840,799	139,023
1826	8,579,520	1,106,408	2,816,545	49,264	665,117	677,808	1,120,749	193,152	421,932	105,249
1827	8,527,232	965,917	1,638,558	40,822	614,725	828,953	1,013,126	163,546	783,128	206,460
1828	9,990,854	1,398,572	2,644,392	117,946	632,166	666,578	1,507,417	237,378	498,533	250,286
1829	8,838,078	1,057,854	2,274,375	32,911	801,529	247,471	1,409,588	191,896	293,237	211,735
1830	7,722,198	888,408	1,873,278	5,384	1,004,538	90,028	944,994	132,093	417,392	172,861
1831	14,065,743	989,837	3,493,301	575	1,275,094	150,517	1,848,301	161,062	521,598	148,932
1832	12,175,758	1,360,668	2,865,096	63,342	1,418,184	279,858	1,776,412	362,027	923,620	321,532
1833	13,431,678	1,306,484	2,227,726	28,175	1,143,908	182,508	1,195,921	314,611	786,044	441,809
1834	17,141,173	1,309,635	3,355,856	62,542	1,753,234	200,691	1,728,552	580,614	569,511	465,361
1835	22,915,376	1,932,537	3,841,943	121,000	1,295,678	160,200	1,764,392	492,667	422,204	580,821
1836	36,618,417	1,828,231	4,994,820	48,971	2,394,499	245,978	2,612,336	1,029,099	975,371	689,339
1837	22,083,614	1,886,976	5,642,221	102,819	2,139,965	207,173	2,235,140	629,465	693,161	709,077
1838	17,871,797	1,180,897	2,847,358	27,118	1,102,536	25,624	1,289,600	372,378	296,533	541,931

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	France.	Holland.	Germany.	Denmark.	Spain.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	Trieste.	Turkey.	Africa.
1821	5,528,559	3,694,205	2,132,544	526,103	539,746	1,469,746	1,099,667	340,361	437,880	126,691
1822	6,025,360	3,602,051	2,505,015	192,780	210,566	1,150,782	1,450,184	475,720	411,321	141,348
1823	8,701,329	5,052,146	3,169,439	92,917	237,255	1,903,876	1,067,905	945,315	561,660	165,970
1824	9,697,673	2,215,345	3,163,273	335,309	516,710	1,868,847	664,348	524,653	409,428	148,406
1825	10,878,402	3,793,307	3,121,033	851,663	181,386	1,803,714	645,039	652,402	398,964	95,085
1826	11,148,784	3,870,056	2,116,697	345,870	194,550	1,747,921	530,221	287,320	318,333	163,066
1827	12,524,563	3,223,831	3,013,185	402,941	191,404	1,905,386	610,321	276,793	602,059	194,840
1828	11,073,570	2,229,413	2,995,251	537,668	358,936	1,406,130	920,750	324,488	202,951	157,610
1829	11,749,395	3,985,187	3,277,160	86,763	917,137	461,262	901,012	689,488	74,984	158,353
1830	10,993,959	4,030,078	2,274,880	105,340	745,839	883,398	740,360	594,120	413,340	149,103
1831	9,164,802	1,920,152	2,592,173	355,216	381,331	594,873	694,525	539,361	386,802	245,057
1832	12,619,723	5,103,282	4,088,212	531,720	535,183	613,907	687,563	1,136,686	746,600	363,971
1833	13,772,221	3,362,373	2,903,296	292,964	362,886	737,646	423,014	554,964	685,670	335,368
1834	15,508,974	5,082,316	4,659,674	418,104	415,250	790,488	530,983	1,473,337	363,679	323,192
1835	19,751,244	3,281,238	3,528,276	323,300	655,961	818,582	516,839	1,202,413	296,937	339,179
1836	20,939,100	3,184,575	4,363,882	585,985	929,737	860,375	859,956	1,968,105	634,034	496,728
1837	19,690,578	3,358,525	3,754,949	281,681	631,282	564,901	648,174	1,611,591	111,312	422,495
1838	15,783,516	2,954,258	3,291,645	128,231	489,374	762,189	507,228	768,963	257,909	491,902

Meeting of the Israelites.

Richmond, August 18, 1840.

At a Meeting of the Israelites of the State of Virginia, held in pursuance of public notice, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at the Hebrew Sunday School Room, in the city of Richmond, G. A. Myers was called to the chair, and J. Ezekiel appointed Secretary. The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we have heard with deep felt sorrow of the persecution and sufferings of our oppressed brethren in Damascus and Rhodes, together with the foul charges alleged against the Tenets of our Holy Religion, and being desirous of uniting our efforts, with those of our brethren, and others already engaged in support and defence of the rights of humanity. Be it therefore—

Resolved, That the Israelites of the State of Virginia unite in sentiments of sorrow and sympathy, for the unparalleled cruelties and sufferings inflicted on their innocent and unoffending brethren of Rhodes and Damascus, as also in abhorrence of the foul aspersions and calumnies alleged against their Holy Religion, so utterly opposite to the sacred tenets they profess.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of grateful admiration, the laudable and liberal efforts made by our Christian brethren in union with our own, as evinced by a meeting held in the city of London on the 5d July last, for the purpose of obtaining redress, and preventing future aggressions.

Resolved, That the Israelites of Virginia will cordially unite with their brethren throughout the Union and elsewhere, in adopting such measures as may be thought expedient in effecting to the utmost of their power, a general emancipation, by diffusing the blessings of civil and religious liberty which they enjoy among their fellow-men and brethren throughout the world.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed to correspond with such other committees as may be selected by their brethren in the United States, and vested with power to elect one or more delegates to meet and confer with others, who may be chosen for the purpose of adopting necessary measures for carrying the above resolutions into effect.

The following gentlemen were nominated a Committee, agreeably to the 4th resolution, viz: Rev. A. H. Cohen, Messrs. Abram Levy, Jacob A. Levy, Isaac Levy, Samuel Marx, L. M. Goldsmith, Henry Hyman, A. Mordecai, Isaac Hyneman, Samuel H. Myers, Myer Angle, Elias Markins, to which was added, Gustavus A. Myers, Esq., Chairman, and Jacob Ezekiel, Secretary of the meeting.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig and Compiler, with a request that they may be also inserted by such Editors as are favorable to the cause.

And then the meeting adjourned.

GUSTAVUS A. MYERS, Chairman.

J. Ezekiel, Secretary.

Whaling Extraordinary.—The schooner Argo. Captain Donnell, arrived at this port from a fishing voyage, reports that on Thursday, the 16th ult., while lying at anchor on the fishing ground in the Bay of Fundy, a whale forty or fifty feet in length became entangled in the cable about half way from the bow of the vessel to the anchor, and after flouncing about a while, broke the anchor from its hold and went off, towing the schooner at the rate of three or four knots. Captain Donnell and his crew, being destitute of whaling gear, had by this time prepared substitutes for lances by lashing knives, chisels, &c. to the ends of poles, and assisted by Captain Amazeen and crew of the Newcastle, who were fishing in company, commenced an attack on the monster, though with little effect, other than to make him still more restive; in this situation he remained until Saturday, when he became so fatigued that by heaving in at the windlass they drew him under the bow of the vessel, so that Captain Donnell gave him his death wound, with a lance made of the hatch bar, ground to a point and lashed to a pole; they were, however, obliged to pay out the cable to him again, as his death struggle or "flurry" was so violent as to endanger the vessel had he remained near her; but, to the disappointment of the fishermen, as soon as he was dead he sunk as far as the cable would permit him, and was so heavy as to baffle all attempts to heave him up with the windlass, and thus remained until Monday, when by their exertions to heave him up, the cable parted at the bow, and the whale sunk to the bottom, carrying with him over 100 fathoms of the cable, and the anchor attached.

[Saco Democrat.]

Census of Cape May, N. J.—The Bridgetown Chronicle contains the result of the census taken in Cape May County, the whole number of inhabitants it appears is 5324. In 1830 it was 4944. Increase in 10 years, 380. There are 686 horses, 4875 cattle, 5778 sheep, 2268 swine, 8692 bushels of wheat, 7573 of rye, 24,404 of oats, 69,975 of corn.

Coal Mines.

HAWKSVILLE, Ky., 1840.

The high land in the rear of this village is underlaid with a rich stratum of bituminous coal, from four to five feet in thickness; the principal body of the coal is, however, on the opposite side of the river in Indiana, where there is a succession of ranges of hills, whose base appears to rest upon a coal formation. The stratum is broken by the valley of the river; the dip on the Indiana side being a slight inclination towards the river, just sufficient to drain the mines of water, and in the Kentucky it preserves the same inclination from the river, where it is necessary to raise the water a few feet in the rear of the mine in order to throw it out of the drift. The bed of coal pervades the whole base of the hills in one extended mass, and lies upon a level with the bottom lands which intervene between river's banks and the hills; by laying railroads over this plain—varying in width from 50 rods to half a mile, from the shores to the entries—they enter the mines with but a slight variation of level. The upper portion of the strata—about 18 inches in thickness—is beautiful cannel coal, the only perfect specimen which has been discovered in this country; the remainder of the strata, about two and a half feet in thickness, is composed of a rich and compact bituminous coal, of a quality quite equal, if not superior, to the best Pittsburg coal. It is found upon analysis, to contain 48:4 parts of carbon, 48:4 of bitumen, and consequently only 2:8 of ashes, being oxide of iron, alumina, and silica; when coked, it yields 51:2 of coke and evolves 48:8 of bitumen and water. Iron can be smelted with it without coking. It is almost of the hardness and consistency of anthracite, and will scarcely soil the nicest linen when rubbed upon its bright metallic sides. It affords a brilliant yellow flame, in the grate, illuminating a room so brightly as to enable one to read the finest print in any part of it. The village, of a cold night, when the fires burn briskly, presents the appearance of an illuminated town, for every room seems glowing with lights. The cannel coal is a superior article for domestic use, and the bituminous is of most excellent quality for steam engines and furnaces.—Ten bushels of coal are found to be equivalent, in generating steam, to a cord of wood.

This valuable coal bed is now held by a company of gentlemen, mostly residents at the East, who have been incorporated by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana. But a small portion, some 10 or 15 acres of the coal in Kentucky, can be advantageously mined, owing to the declination of the dip from the river. But on the Indiana side, the Company possess about 5000 acres of land, 1500 of which, geologists pronounce to be underlaid with this valuable mineral. The remainder of the estate consists of rich bottom lands, producing the *tallest* corn and the richest meadows. The surface of the coal lands is also well adapted to cultivation, and pasturage, and would make valuable stock farms. Most of this land was purchased of the government three years ago, and five years since, no one suspected the existence of this rich treasure in the neighborhood.

On the Indiana shore a new town has been commenced which has not yet received a legal name, in which fifteen or twenty neat dwellings with their store and work shops have already been erected, and where house lots, 75 feet front by 125 deep have been sold for \$100 each. A school-house which in size and finish would do credit to any New England village has been erected in a beautiful academic grove, in which a school, by a competent male instructor, is maintained nine months in the year, principally by funds derived from the state; which in its beneficent and paternal care of the rising generation, has devoted the surplus revenue received from the general government, in addition to the funds she derives from the public lands, to the maintenance of public instruction; and in every place where the smoke of a dozen log cabins ascends within a township, you will find that of a school cabin mingling with it, during the winter. Each town you are aware is entitled to the 16th section of land, wherever it may befall in the township for the support of public schools. In Indiana, the towns usually sell this section on a credit of two years, secured by mortgage, and interest payable annually.

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The company are now working the mines with considerable vigor, on both sides of the river. They have three railroads leading from the entries to the river, and when all are in operation, employ about 100 miners, who earn from \$50 to \$75 per month, by laboring six or eight hours in the day. The railroads are extended into the mines and by branches are carried into every chamber through their labyrinthian passages.

The coal cars, which are of sixteen bushel capacity are drawn by small mules driven by boys, which enter the mines through its pitchy darkness, in all directions, with the empty cars and return with loaded ones, which they draw to the river, where the car is placed upon an inclined plane with a *shute* extending at the bottom over the flat boat, and with a line attached to it from a large windlass, it descends the plane with fearful velocity, carrying up the banks, upon a parallel tract, an empty car. Upon the platform over the boat, a boy stands ready to receive the loaded car, and by touching a ketch, the bottom drops down upon hinges, and the coal falls into the boat. The whole operation is but the work of an instant, and cars succeed each other in quick succession, thundering down the plane with an arrow speed, during the working hours of the day.

The cost of mining the coal, I understand, to be from two to three cents delivered into boats; it is sold at the landing in large quantities, to steamers, for eight cents per bushel.—At Louisville, the price varies from 18 to 25 cents according to the state of the water, and the season of the year. At New Orleans, where it is measured in barrels, the price fluctuates from 62½ cents, to \$1 per barrel of two and a half bushels. This coal is now used and highly approved by the Tow Boat Companies, who are employed in towing vessels from the Balize to New Orleans, and its consumption is rapidly increasing in all the large towns down the river.

In mining, about one quarter of the coal is left in the form of pillars to support the roof, which is of a strong slate stone, and where the coal is detached from it, is left as smooth and regular as the ceiling of a room; the floor is also of slate, and is as smooth and level as the roof.

How much more favorable the position of these strata, than the location of the English coal beds. The latter are gloomy caverns, seated in the bowels of the earth, thousands of feet below its surface, drained at enormous costs, and from which the coal is raised by great labor and expense; their descent is like *descensus averni*, and he who goes down to labor in them, can make the journey up to the light of day but a few times in the year; and he dwells and delves in the wet gloomy abodes, creeping along their low vaults with body bent and cramped, and surrounded with noxious gases which a taper may explode and fill those infernal regions with death and destruction.

These mines, on the contrary, are placed on the hill side, and you enter them as you would the tunnel of a railroad or canal through a hill, through which the fresh air of heaven, scented with the perfume of the meadow flower, circulates freely; the miner needs no safety lamp to protect him from a painful death and the mines from ruin; and he walks abroad daily in the beams of the cheerful sun, and wears upon his cheek the flush of robust health.

Pleasant as these mines are when contrasted with the English, it is difficult to persuade the American, even by high wages, to enter them; the laborers employed in them are mostly from England, Wales and Scotland. To an American, unaccustomed to their dark caverns, their interior is repulsive. You penetrate the low vaulted entrance and pursue the dark passages four feet and a half high, in a crouching posture, holding a taper which serves to make the impenetrable darkness around you visible, till your aching back and trembling knees compel you to seek a block of coal on which to rest for strength for another effort. Another stage of the painful journey is made, and you come within the clinking sound of the miner's pick, and discern a long way through the darkness, a single ray from his lamp. You advance and soon the quick, sharp clicking sound of the busy workmen, breaks upon the ear, from every avenue, and the naked swarthy forms of the miners, with no more cover-

ing than Eve formed of fig leaves, are discernible through the darkness, like Cyclops laboring in their gloomy abode.

Each has his separate chamber, which he works and manages after his own fashion, observing only some general instructions of the superintendent in regard to the direction of the Drift. He is paid by the bushel for what he sends out in good order. In his low, dim, cheerless apartment of ten or fifteen feet square, seated upon the floor, in the posture of a tailor, nearly in a state of nudity, he commences digging under the body of coal in front of him, with a light pick, whose point is sharpened and hardened like that of a needle;—after penetrating the base of the strata 20 or 24 inches, for a considerable space around him, he begins to break down the superincumbent mass, which falls into large blocks. The slate and small particles of coal, called *slack*, are separated from the other portions, and thrown back into the empty space behind him, and the good coal is loaded into the cars to which the boy in his rounds among the workmen, attaches his mule and drags forth to the light of day.

The miners while engaged in their labor, work with the utmost vigor and activity; wielding their light short picks with a peculiar close vigorous stroke, the upper point passing within an inch of the collar bone, at every swing of the instrument. They enter the mines between six and eight o'clock, A. M. and leave them at one to three o'clock in the afternoon, and in that space of time earn from \$2 to \$3, if they are not impeded by a *horseback*, which is formed by a ridge of the superior slate, protruding down into the mass of coal in the form of a horse's back, and which the miner is compelled to remove, in order to preserve the uniform height of his chamber, and permit the passage of the mules and cars. These interruptions often cost him hours of labor, for which he receives no compensation; they are the blanks in a miner's fortune. After completing their day's task, they wrap themselves in some old habiliment, emerge from their dark work-shops, bathe, and dress themselves in their clean attire, and the afternoon is spent in idleness or recreation.—Wrestling and pitching quoits, are their favorite amusements. They are a healthy robust class of men, and are seldom ill, except from the effects of intemperance. These men who are in the receipt of sums sufficient to support their families in comfort and abundance, are content to live in hovels which the poorest American would deem too miserable for a human being to occupy. But it is the mode of life they have been accustomed to, and they appear to desire no better. Their families of a dozen members, are crowded into rooms which would scarcely afford space for as many hogs. They are an improvident and roving class, and there are but few here who have not worked in all the mines of England, Nova Scotia and the United States; here appears to be their last resting place, they cannot well get beyond it, and here they abide and consume in hog, hominy and whiskey, what they would spend in roaming.

The value of this coal bed to the commerce of this region, where steam is the all-important agent of transportation, cannot be estimated. Wood is becoming daily scarcer and higher in price; it has advanced within the last three years, from \$1 50 and \$2 per cord, to \$2 50 and \$3, and it must still rapidly increase in price, with so heavy a demand as the immense number of steamers now create for it, and with the growth and cultivation of the country. The cost of fuel to steamboats on the western rivers will in a few years greatly enhance the price of freights, unless coal can supply the deficiency of wood. The Hawesville mines are 125 miles below the falls at Louisville, and 600 below any other mine worked upon the river, which renders it an object of great importance to the future trade of the lower section of the river. The falls at Louisville cannot be passed by flat boats except for a few weeks in the spring or late in the autumn, and the tolls upon the canal around the falls are too exorbitant for coal to pay. The lower country cannot therefore depend upon Pittsburg mines for their fuel, and they have a deep interest in the success of the Cannel coal mines. From Hawesville the river is always navigable for flat boats to the Mississippi except two or three weeks in winter, when it is obstructed by floating ice; and coal can be transported to New Orleans for one half the cost and risk which is incur-

red in sending it from Pittsburg and Wheeling. Some calculation may be made of the future importance of the coal trade, from the present consumption, while wood is still abundant and cheap. In 1837 there were one thousand cargoes shipped from Pittsburg alone, the net proceeds of which averaged \$1000 each, making an aggregate of \$1,000,000 derived from her coal mines. Wheeling, Steubenville, and other places upon the upper Ohio, added their quota to the amount.

Upon the banks of the river, at a short distance above and below the coal mines, are beds and hills of different varieties of iron ore, which could be transported at small expense and trouble to the coal, or the coal to the ore, and by combining the different varieties of ore—an advantage few iron masters possess—a superior quality of iron might be produced.—Among the coal is found a rich copperas rock, which is reserved by the miners and which is manufactured into copperas, by the simple process of placing the rock, slightly broken, in a trough, or on a broad bed, and throwing water upon it and leaving it to the action of the water and the sun. The liquor that filtrates from it, is conducted into vats, where it is evaporated by furnaces: the copperas forms in beautiful green crystals around the pans, and is afterwards managed much in the same manner as salt. One ton of rock will yield two tons of copperas; enough could here be manufactured to supply the demand of the whole country, at a cost of about \$10 per ton. The coal company have erected a building with vats and furnaces for this manufacture, which is to be leased.

In near vicinity to the coal mines is a quarry of grindstone of an excellent quality, and in the eastern section of the company's land is a range of hills of beautiful free stone of a hue nearly as light as the granite of your arcade—it lies by the water's edge; has a fine grain, splits freely, and when first taken from the quarry, is worked with great ease, and its surface may be scraped and wrought with a common hoe; but after a short exposure to the atmosphere it becomes indurated and receives a fine polish; a banking-house at Shawneetown is being constructed of this stone, which I think will be one of the most beautiful buildings of the kind in the country.

I have been strongly impressed with the belief during my visit here, that this must become an important point for manufactures. I do not recollect any natural advantages for manufacturing possessed by any town this side of the Alleghanies, which cannot be secured here, not even by Pittsburg. Here is coal and iron ore of the first quality and in the greatest abundance, and placed in situations as convenient for working them as you could have wished, if you had had the locating of them under your own direction.—These two elements of prosperity would be sufficient to attract to it the artizan and manufacturer, even at the expense of other advantages; but its position upon the river gives it at all seasons the markets below for sale and supply, and the large markets of Louisville and Cincinnati where the manufacturer above those points has no access to them; and this is no slight advantage, when you reflect that the Ohio above Cincinnati is often not navigable for boats of burthen for 8 or 9 months in a year, being dry in summer and frozen in winter.

The location is pleasant and very healthy; surrounded with a rich agricultural country, living is cheap; and possessing an abundance of the best building materials, of timber, free stone, and brick, both fire and common; and the choice of a free or slave labor. Iron could be smelted here by coal at less cost than at any other point and the immense demand for steam engines, castings, and bar iron upon these rivers will render these advantages one day valuable. The fine coal which is discarded at the mouth of the mines, and which may be had for the taking, would render the use of steam power in any branch of manufactures very cheap.—There is now much needed a steam saw, grist and flouring mill; there is no flouring mill within sixty miles, yet we are here in the midst of a good wheat country where much is raised, and where much more would be produced if there were facilities for manufacturing it. The only saw-mill in the vicinity is one placed upon a creek which has no water in it but for six weeks in the year, and yet the demand for

lumber is great and the prices exorbitantly high. The Coal Company, when they first commenced their operations in this vicinity, built a large steam saw and grist mill, it found full employment, and was unable, while in operation, to supply the demand for lumber. It was last winter, through carelessness, burnt down; the Coal Company finding it difficult to manage various branches of business, through agents at a distance from them, have resolved to confine themselves strictly to mining coal, and leave other branches of industry open to individual enterprise. An enterprising mill-wright with \$2000 or \$3000 capital, would find most profitable employment for himself and money here.

A small mill for the spinning of coarse yarns, such as some of your discarded machinery would produce, would do exceedingly well here. The consumption of cotton yarns in the West, is very extensive. Scarcely a steamer leaves Pittsburg without carrying more or less of the large boxes of yarn from the Eagle and other yarn mills in that vicinity, which it scatters along at every landing on the river. They are used in the domestic manufacture of Kentucky jeans, cotton checks, stripes, &c., which every farmer's wife produces for the supply of her own family. Tennessee cotton could be purchased and brought from the mouth of the Cumberland river at less than New Orleans prices, and yarns could be sold at their own counting-room for 25 or 50 per cent. more than they are sold for at the East. The families of the miners and others employed about the mines, would afford operatives for a large establishment, and the Company who are disposed to promote industry and enterprise around them, would give every encouragement in their power. I make these statements for the benefit of any of your neighbors who may be going West in search of a location for a mechanic or manufacturer. They can refer to the Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, President of the Co. in Boston, for any information they may desire respecting the country.—*Providence Jour.*

American Shovel Manufactory.—There is a great deal of Yankee enterprise in old Massachusetts. Perhaps no State goes before her in the extent of her manufactures,* compared with the amount of population. There are many instances of individuals in that State starting from small beginnings and rising to wealth and eminence by their enterprise in manufacturing establishments. A striking instance of this kind is found in the shovel works of Oliver Ames.—A correspondent informs us that he commenced the manufacture of shovels when young, and carried on the business in quite a humble style. When he had finished a few dozen of shovels, he would pack them into a one horse wagon and carry them off to market. Now he has three extensive shovel factories, one at Easton, where he resides, one at Braintree, one at West Bridgewater, and gives employment to three four horse teams to carry his shovels to market.—He has in his factories nine trip hammers, which weigh about four tons a piece, and each cost from \$1,500 to \$2,000. His works turn out about forty dozen shovels a day, and that is not sufficient to supply all the orders he receives. He employs about sixty workmen constantly. Each shovel goes through about twenty different hands. He pays his workmen from twelve to fifty dollars a month. His works cost upwards of \$75,000. His profits are probably from 15 to 20,000 a year. So much for individual enterprise.

Indiana Chronicle.

Black Seed Cotton—Perennial.—Dr. Perrine, whose death has recently been noticed at Indian Key, discovered during his researches the advantages of the black seed sea island cotton, which is a perennial plant in Florida. A shrub growing from a seed planted nine years ago produced this year four pounds. Experiments by others with the black seed cotton have been most gratifying. One shrub at Key Vacas, says a correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin, growing since 1823, is still yielding its silky cotton, and one acre of the poorest land in Florida is represented to be more valuable for its culture, than two acres of the richest land in the Southern States.—*Baltimore American.*

* See Vol. I, page 343.

Revolutionary Reminiscence.

Chad's Ford.

The following is an extract of a letter from the late Hon. Judge Peters to Colonel John Trumbull, respecting the late General Robinson, of Naaman's Creek, Delaware:

A day or two previous to the battle of Brandywine, he (Colonel T. Robinson) was selected by General Washington to command a picked corps of two hundred and fifty men, well officered, to reconnoitre and procure intelligence of the march and position of the enemy, which could not be obtained by other means in a disaffected part of the country. He advanced with all the precaution possible, but approached too near its main body, or a strong advance, sending off light horsemen frequently with information to the General, through both night and day. At length he was pressed on, and was obliged to sustain a powerful attack. He drew up his command behind the walls of a burial ground, and coolly waiting the onset, reserved his fire till the enemy was within thirty yards. He then gave a well directed discharge, and mowed down great numbers of the foe.

But he met a severe retaliation: for a strong corps was detached to intercept him, and through superior numbers he had to cut his way. His color was taken, or nearly so, but rescued by unexampled prowess in himself and some of his detachment. In this struggle he received a wound, of which, though not slight, he was unconscious, till he began to bear off the trophy. *Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum*, he brought off the remnant of his brave but unfortunate corps. He returned to our army with only *thirty of his companions*. The General's anxieties were highly wrought up, and he waited on the bank of the Brandywine, viewing with poignant solicitude the passage of the small remains of his chosen detachment, wading more than knee deep through the stream. For Robinson he always had a personal esteem; but the fate of his gallant associates most deeply affected his sensibilities. You know how magnanimously the General could, in most instances control his feelings, inasmuch that adversity seemed to have no power over his conduct or countenance; but on this occasion his usual habit of checking his sensations forsook him. He spurred his horse into the stream, drew up in contact with Robinson, threw his arms round him in a paroxysm of fervid affection and marked approbation mixed with penetrating regrets. The Colonel had often told me, that he was more overcome by this unexpected reception, than by all the toils and dangers he had passed. Bleeding with wounds, almost prostrate, and nearly incapable before this to sit on his horse, he with difficulty maintained his seat. What a moment of rapture for an honorable, yet inevitably defeated soldier!

Export of Bread Stuffs.—We find in the New York Express a notice of the exports of bread stuffs from that city to England for several years. It is as follows:

Export of 1837, from New York,	63,951 bbls.
Do. 1838, do. do.	75,923 "
Do. 1839, do. do.	147,581 "
Do. 1840, do. do.	410,350 "

The export from other places has also been unusually large. There are yet nearly four months of the present year to run, and as shipments are now stated to be very active it is thought the exports from New York alone may probably reach seven hundred thousand barrels, amounting in value, freight included, to over four millions of dollars. The exports of grain for the same period are as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
Exports of 1837,	17,741	48,159
Do. 1838,	2,830	30,740
Do. 1839,	6,187	31,524
Do. 1840,	120,488	132,653

Expeditions Travelling.—Mr. Slicer, of this city, Mr. Swords, and Mr. Herbert, of Montreal, arrived here on Sunday morning, at a $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4, having travelled that distance in 41 hours and one quarter—the most rapid instance of travelling yet recorded. They left Montreal at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, and arrived at the above hour in New York.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Parullo of Ohio, in Congress, showing the prices of provisions and other articles.

	Bacon, per pound, in 1821.	Beef, per barrel, in 1821.	Corn, per barrel, in 1821.	Flour, per barrel, in 1821.	Oats, per bushel, in 1821.	Pork, per barrel, in 1821.	Wheat, per bushel, in 1821.	Cotton, per pound, in 1821.	Rice, per pound, in 1821.	Brown Sugar, per pound, in 1821.	Tobacco, per pound, in 1821.	Coffee, per pound, in 1821.	Tea, per pound, in 1821.	Salt, per bushel, in 1821.	Price of flour in 1839.	Price of flour 30th May, 1840.
New York,	6	6 75	50	3 12	31	7 00	90	14	2	7	3	29	93	51	6 12	4 62
Philadelphia,	8	9 50	50	4 25	.....	11 00	.....	11	2	8	4	28	1 25	58	.....	4 50
Boston,	7 4	.....	50	3 75	.....	9 50	.....	15	2	7	7	28	.....	78	6 37	4 67
Baltimore,	6 1/2	.....	50	3 75	.....	11 00	.....	15	2	7	7	28	.....	81	.....	5 18
Charleston,	6 1/2	.....	50	3 75	.....	11 00	.....	15	2	7	7	28	.....	81	.....	5 18
Augusta,	9	.....	50	7 00	30	.....	.....	12	2	8	4	32	.....	81	.....	5 87
Richmond,	9	.....	50	7 00	.....	.....	.....	12	2	8	4	32	.....	81	.....	5 87
Mobile,	8	.....	50	3 75	25	.....	.....	15	2	7	7	28	.....	81	.....	5 87
Wilmington,	8	.....	50	3 75	.....	.....	.....	15	2	7	7	28	.....	81	.....	5 87
New Orleans,	6	6 75	50	3 12	.....	11 00	.....	15	2	7	7	28	.....	81	.....	5 87
Louisville,	6	6 75	50	3 12	.....	11 00	.....	15	2	7	7	28	.....	81	.....	5 87

[From the Army and Navy Chronicle.]

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

This institution has been organized in Washington, and its officers elected. The departments of the Institution consist, for the present, of

1. Chemistry;
2. Geology and Mineralogy;
3. Geography, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy;
4. Natural History;
5. The Application of Science to the Useful Arts;
6. American History and Antiquities;
7. Agriculture;
8. Literature and the Fine Arts.

The Officers of the Institution are:

Directors.—Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, and Hon. James K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy.

Councillors.—Hon. John Quincy Adams, Col. J. J. Abert, Col. Joseph G. Totten, A. McWilliams, M. D., and A. O. Dayton.

Treasurer.—William J. Stone.

Corresponding Secretary.—F. Markoe, Jr.

Recording Secretary.—Pishey Thompson.

There are eighty-four resident, three honorary, and ninety-one corresponding members. All Governors of States, and Diplomatic, Consular, and Commercial Agents of the United States, who are not otherwise connected with the Institution, shall *ex officio*, be considered as corresponding members.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This society shall be named "The National Institution for the Promotion of Science."

Article 2. It shall hold its meetings at the city of Washington.

Article 3. It shall be composed of Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary members.

Article 4. The Resident members shall be persons residing in the District of Columbia; Corresponding members shall be persons residing out of the District of Columbia, who wish to aid the institution by their contributions or communications; and the class of Honorary members shall be composed of eminent men residing out of the District of Columbia.

Article 5. Resident members removing from the District of Columbia shall, on request, be transferred to the list of corresponding members, and *vice versa*.

Article 6. The officers of the Institution shall consist of two Directors, a Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and five Councillors.

Article 7. The officers shall constitute a Board of Management of the fiscal concerns of the Institution; and any five members of the Board shall be a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business.

Article 8. The Secretaries of War and the Navy, for the time being, shall, with their consent, be Directors; but upon the refusal of one or both of them to accede to the request of the Institution, such Director or Directors shall be chosen in the same manner as is herein provided for the appointment of other officers. The other officers shall be elected for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be appointed, from among the resident members of the Institution. This election shall take place at the annual meeting; and each member of the Institution who is duly qualified, and shall be present at such meeting, shall have a vote in said election.

Article 9. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Monday in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient; the stated meetings on the second Monday in each month; and special meetings whenever five resident members shall concur in a request to that effect.

Article 10. One of the Directors, or in his or their absence, the senior member of the council present shall preside at all meetings of the Institution. If neither of these members shall be present, the meeting shall elect its own chairman.

Article 11. The election of members shall be by ballot; all candidates for membership shall be ballotted for by the

Institution, on the nomination of a member to the council, and of the council to the society.

Article 12. Resident members shall, on admission, subscribe the constitution of the Institution, and pay to the Treasurer five dollars each, to aid in defraying necessary expenses, and for such other purposes as the Board of Management may direct.

Article 13. No resident member shall vote at any stated or other meeting of the Institution, on any question whatever, who has not paid his subscription and annual dues, or who shall not have attended a meeting of the Institution within one year previous to such meeting.

Article 14. The resident and corresponding members shall exert themselves to procure specimens of natural history, &c.; and the said specimens shall be placed in the Cabinet, under the superintendence of a Board of Curators, to be appointed by the Directors. All such specimens, &c., unless deposited specially, shall remain in the Cabinet, and in case of the dissolution of the Institution, shall become the property of the United States.

Article 15. The resident members of the Institution shall be divided into such departments as may hereafter be determined upon. The members composing each department shall especially be charged with the subjects embraced therein, and communicate to the Institution the result of their inquiries; but every member shall have the privilege of making such communications as he may think proper on any subject connected with the designs of the Institution.

Article 16. The various collections of the Institution shall be placed in the apartments which may be designated for that purpose by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

Article 17. This constitution, with the exceptions of articles 6, 8, 10, 14 and 16, or so much thereof as relates to the office of directors, their duties, privileges, or powers, or the purposes or place of keeping of the collections of the Institution, shall be subject to alterations and additions at any meeting of the Institution, provided notice of a motion for such alteration or addition shall have been given and recorded at a preceding regular meeting; and provided, further, that no alterations or amendments shall ever be made in the above referred to articles, without the consent of both the directors.

Article 18. A code of by-laws for the regulation of the business of the Board of Management, and the annual and other meetings of the Institution, and for matters relating to non-attendance, privileges, duties of officers, &c., shall be prepared by a committee to be appointed for that purpose.

Article 19. All persons present at the adoption of this constitution shall, if desirous of becoming members of the Institution, sign the same as evidence of such desire, and in proof of such membership; and all members subsequently admitted shall sign the same at the first meeting of the society which they may attend after such admission.

CIRCULAR.

Washington,

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SIR: You will receive, herewith, a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the National Institution for the promotion of Science; and your aid to carry into effect the several objects of its establishment is earnestly requested.

Your position will enable you to furnish the Institution with useful information on Geography, Natural History, and Ethnography of that portion of the United States where you now are, and your attention is particularly desired to these subjects. The Institution will be pleased to receive topographical sketches of the country round your immediate station, accompanied with a memoir containing records of observations and facts connected with Astronomy, Meteorology, and other subjects of Natural Philosophy; together with minute descriptions of the manners and customs, in peace and war, of the Indian nations near you; their food, their dress, their festivals, marriages, and funerals, the education of their children among themselves, and the results of the attempts of the whites to educate them; the division of labor among them, and the rank women hold in their communities; their mode of living, whether by hunting and fishing,

or by agriculture; their laws, their domestic manufactures, their exercises and pastimes, their traditions, and especially their language, and all other objects of inquiry tending to illustrate their History and Ethnography.

One of the objects of the Institution being to obtain an accurate knowledge of the Natural History of our country, and to preserve the memory of the plants and animals of the United States now passing out of existence with the progress of settlement and cultivation, you are requested to collect and forward to the directors such specimens of organic and inorganic nature as may appear of sufficient interest to be deposited with the Institution. Instructions for preserving and packing such collections will be communicated herewith.

Your obedient servant,

Antarctic Discoveries.

In the annexed schedule, we have brought together all the various points of East longitude where land has been seen, or appearances of land observed, near the Antarctic circle, so far as they have come to our knowledge. A degree of longitude, in that latitude, measures about 26 miles. Consequently, the whole range from long. 163 to 40, is over 3000 miles. It seems probable that the Eastern Antarctic Continent extends the greater part of this distance. It is remarkable that the latitude of all these points of discovered land is nearly the same, differing only two or three degrees from 60.

East long.	Remarks.	When seen.	By whom.
163° 49'	Island or islands, with two volcanic craters,	1839	Ballyn.
154° 27'	Land to the East and South; seals and penguins seen,	1840	Wilkes.
151° 40'	Solid perpendicular ice cliffs—mnts. tending to Westward, ..	1840	Wilkes.
147° 30'	Lat. 67° 4'; distant mnts. to East and West,	1840	Wilkes.
140° 30'	Sixty miles of coast seen,	1840	Wilkes.
130°	Land stretching from S. to W. S. W. as far as eye could see,	1840	D'Urville.
122° 07'	Appearances of distant mountains,	1840	Wilkes.
122° 44'	Appearance of land,	1839	Ballyn.
118° 30'	Every appearance of distant land,	1839	Ballyn.
112° 57'	Distant mountains visible,	1840	Wilkes.
107° 45'	Land plainly in sight,	1840	Wilkes.
106°	{ Over 70 miles of coast in sight. A sea leopard seen } on the ice; stones and earth taken from an iceberg, } some weighing 100 lbs., about 12 miles from shore, }	1840	Wilkes.
97° 30'	Land seen at a great distance, S. W.,	1840	Wilkes.
83° to 89°	A considerable extent of land seen,	1833	Kemp.
47° to 60°	A long range of land seen, called Enderby's Land,	1831	Biscoe.
40° 10'	Several islands seen,	1773	Cook.

[Journal of Commerce.

Paupers' Rights.—The Court of Common Pleas, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, decided last week that the keeper of a poor-house has no right to inflict chastisement, however moderate, upon its inmates. The court was doubtful whether the overseers had such right, and if they had they could not delegate it to the keepers of the poor-houses, or to any other person. Mr. Lamb, the keeper of the poor-house at Heath, was fined \$3 and the costs, for beating a female pauper with a stick.

Marine Telegraph System.

SIR: The 1st of August, completes the seventeenth year since this establishment was put into practical operation, at the commencement of which period *less than two hundred sail of vessels* only had adopted the use of the Marine Telegraphic flags. Since the commencement of our operations, we have had the satisfaction to realize a constant increase, up to the present period.

The Government of the United States, through the Hon. Levi Woodbury, heretofore Secretary of the Navy, now of the Treasury, being made acquainted with the merits and great utility of the Marine Telegraph flags, and they having received the sanction of the Board of Navy Commissioners, ordered the ships of war and the revenue cutters of the U.S. to be furnished with sets of the flags, with a designating number and signal book to each vessel, thereby enabling all the public ships to converse with the Telegraph flags, not only with the commerce of our own country, but with the respective telegraph stations on our seaboard.

The late republication of the Marine Telegraph Semaphoric Signal Book contains above 600 sail of vessels not included in the former edition; the whole number now exceeding 2,000 sail of vessels, of all descriptions, throughout the United States, which are registered with a designating number, and which have adopted the Semaphoric system, as used with the Marine Telegraph flags.

I herewith subjoin an abstract from the telegraph diary of this establishment, from its commencement to the present period, August 1, 1840, containing the aggregate number of vessels whose arrivals have been announced and reported to the commercial interests of Boston.

Telegraphic stations are erected in Portland, Boston, New Bedford, Nantucket, New York, Baltimore, and Charleston, where our Semaphoric System, with the Marine Telegraph flags, is known and recognised. Economy in construction, certainty & celerity in execution, are embraced, expressing words, phrases, and sentences, as uttered from the mouth or written with the pen. These flags embrace only six distinctions in their indications; they are trifling in cost and should be in possession of every shipmaster throughout the United States. It is not only in a mercantile or commercial, but national point of view, that they should be regarded.

Respectfully, your obedient,

JOHN R. PARKER,

Proprietor Semaphoric Telegraph.

Telegraph Office Observatory.

Boston, August 10, 1840.

Annual Recapitulation of the aggregate number of vessels reported by the Telegraph stations in the Lower Harbor, to the Telegraph establishment at the Observatory, Central Wharf, Boston, from 1824 to 1840, inclusive:

Vessels.			Vessels.		
From 1824, to 1825	799		From 1832 to 1833	1856	
" 1825, " 1826	897		" 1833 " 1834	2104	
" 1826, " 1827	923		" 1834 " 1835	2154	
" 1827, " 1828	1010		" 1835 " 1836	2196	
" 1828, " 1829	1319		" 1836 " 1837	2226	
" 1829, " 1830	1435		" 1837 " 1838	2267	
" 1830, " 1831	1583		" 1838 " 1839	2275	
" 1831, " 1832	1809		" 1839 " 1840	3332	

Aggregate number reported in 16 years,.....28,155
Army and Navy Chron.

A quantity of brass castings for the steam frigates, building at Philadelphia and New York, has been made and finished at the Washington navy yard. The weight and cost are as follows:

For the frigate	weight.	cost.
at Philadelphia,	3,749 lbs.	\$746 84
" New York,	8,308 "	1,755 93
	12,057 "	\$2,502 77

Army and Navy Chron.

Shot.—During a recent visit to the shot tower, a few miles below this city we obtained some particulars with regard to the manufacture which may be interesting to our readers. Our statements may derive additional interest from the fact, that some of our merchants have, during the present season, had the lead of Missouri coined at the St. Louis Mint, under the management of Mr. Stine, and have used it as an eastern remittance, finding it to answer a better purpose than either eastern exchange, bank bills, or gold and silver.

The following are among the details of the manufacturing operations:—

The shot tower is one hundred and fifty feet in height: the lead is drawn up from the river bank by horse power, to the top, and then melted. It is taken out in ladles and run through a single row of small holes in a horizontal line, which forms it into drops, and cools, before it strikes the water contained in a large cistern below. It is then ladled out, put in a large sheet iron pan, and dried over a hot fire; when thoroughly dried, it is put into what is called a polishing keg; a small quantity of black lead is added, which by turning some two or three hundred times gives it a bright, glossy appearance. It is then screened on tables and sized. The factory has been in successful operation since the middle of April last, during which time there has been manufactured upward of four hundred thousand pounds of shot, a majority for the merchants of this place. The manufacturing price is \$1 per hundred pounds; the same weight of shot returned as lead received. From seven to eight hands are required when in full operation.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

We find the following article in an English newspaper. It will doubtless interest many persons on this side of the Atlantic:

"Adulteration of Soap.—The following extracts from a report to the Commissioners of Excise, on the specific gravity of soap, can scarcely fail to be generally interesting, as explaining the frauds which may be practiced in the manufacture of that necessary article.—" With regard to the silica and clay soap, the experiments made by the writer of this report, are not sufficiently numerous to give the requisite information; but as neither the silica nor the clay contributes any thing to the detergent qualities of the soap, but merely increase its weight, all such additions ought to be prohibited by Government. Suppose a pound of good soap to cost 6d, and that another soap, containing 20 per cent. of silica or clay is sold at 4½d., the two will be exactly of the same value, for four pounds of the good soap will go as far as five pounds of the adulterated soap. If the manufacturer charges 5d per pound for the adulterated article he overreaches his customers to the extent of a farthing per pound. If this apparent cheapness have a tendency to increase the sale of soap, it operates as a premium to induce manufacturers in general to adulterate the article. The great extent to which the trade of Great Britain has reached was originally founded on the goodness of the articles manufactured; the present rage for cheapness has a universal tendency to adulterate every article exposed for sale; and, unless it is counteracted by a vigilant Government, it must terminate in the destruction of the foreign trade of the country. The soap made for exportation is always of an inferior quality; hence the monopoly of the French soap makers who supply Italy, Spain, and South America, with all the soap required by those extensive countries. If the silica soap be permitted to be made, it ought to be charged according to its specific gravity, allowing it to contain 20 per cent. of silica, as the maker supposes it to do. Hence its specific gravity in the liquid state ought to be 1.3191. Hence a pound of it will have the bulk of 21.016 cubic inches; or it ought to pay one fourth more duty than common yellow soap. In what is called clay soap, the clay is not at all combined with the alkali, no soap is formed with it; and its action is merely mechanical; and in fact it diminishes the power of the soap with which it is mixed in proportion to the quantity. The motives for mixing clay with soap are too obvious and too well understood to require any comment."

Dedication of a Hebrew Synagogue.

A Hebrew Congregation has just completed a beautiful Synagogue, or house of worship, in Adelphia street, which was yesterday dedicated under the name of "The House of Israel."

The place of worship is a beautiful room, with a gallery on the west end. The roof rises in a beautiful rotunda, surmounted by a lantern of variegated glass. On the east of the room is a tabernacle or depository of the sacred writings. In the centre is a reading desk. We have not time now to notice the decorations of the place.

Early in the afternoon, there assembled a large number of persons, (those not of the Hebrew creed, by special invitation.) We noticed several of our Judges, the Rev. Dr. Duchacbet, the Rev. Mr. Furness, the Rev. Mr. Boardman, and several other clergymen of different denominations. Dr. Chapman, Dr. Mitchell, etc. The Rev. S. M. Isaac, of New York, was the officiating clergyman. He was dressed similar to an Episcopal clergyman, with a large white silk shawl thrown over his shoulders. All the other gentlemen assisting had a white scarf thrown over their shoulders, and all of the congregation wore their hats, as is customary with the Israelites during worship and solemn service.

The sacred scrolls mentioned were each wound round wooden staves, and then enclosed in rich velvet cases. The tops of the staves generally were elegantly ornamented with silver miniature minarets. The service was as follows:

The Wardens and other Honorary Officers of the Congregation, brought the Sacred Scrolls of the Law to the door of the Synagogue, where, standing under a canopy, they exclaimed:

Open unto us the gates of righteousness, we will enter them and praise the Lord.

The Reader and Choir answered:

This is the gate of the Lord, into which the righteous shall enter.

The Reader, turning to the bearers of the Scrolls, as they entered them, said:

Enter ye his gates with thanksgiving, and his courts with praise. Be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

The doors being now opened, the bearers of the Scrolls entered, the Reader saying:

How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! thy tabernacles O Israel.

O Lord, I have ever loved the habitation of thine house, and the dwelling place of thy glory.

We will come into thy tabernacle, and worship at thy footstool.

Come let us worship, and bow down, let us bend the knee before the Lord our Maker.

The Choir then chanted:

Blessed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord. We bless ye from the house of the Lord. Worship the Lord with gladness, come into his presence with exulting song.

Meantime the procession proceeded towards the Ark, when the Reader said the following blessing:

Blessed art thou, O Lord! our God, King of the Universe, who hath preserved us alive, sustained us and brought us to enjoy this season.

The Ark was then opened, the congregation saying:

And when the Ark set forward, Moses said arise, O Lord, and thine enemies shall be scattered, and those that hate thee shall be made to fly before thee, for from Zion shall the law go forth, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem:

The Reader responded:

Blessed be he who gave the law, with all its sacredness to his people of Israel.

The procession then proceeded seven times to circumambulate the Synagogue; during each circuit, one of the following Psalms were chanted by the Reader and Choir:

During the first Circuit, Psalm One Hundredth.

During the second Circuit, Psalm Thirteenth.

During the third Circuit, Psalm One Hundred and Twenty-second.

During the fourth Circuit, Psalm One Hundred and Eleventh.

During the fifth Circuit, Psalm One Hundred and Thirty-second.

During the sixth Circuit, Psalm One Hundred and Thirty-eighth.

During the seventh Circuit, Psalm Ninety-first.

After the seventh circuit the Rev. Mr. Isaacs, who headed the processions, (consisting of different numbers each time,) during the three first circuits, chaunted a prayer in Hebrew for the government, reciting in English the petition for our national, our state, and our city magistrates. Mr. Isaacs then delivered a discourse on the nature of worship, and the objects and uses of prayer, concluding with an impressive charge to the children of the congregation.

After which the procession divided into two lines, one on each side, of the Ark, when the Reader and congregation sung a Psalm of David:

Ascribe unto the Lord, O ye sons of the mighty! ascribe unto the Lord glory and power, &c.

After which the Reader said the following:

And when the Ark rested he said, arise O Lord unto thy dwelling place, thou and the Ark thy help, &c.

When the Scrolls of the Law had been deposited in the Ark, the Reader and Choir chaunted the following:

Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in his sanctuary, praise him for his extensive power, praise him for his mighty deeds, praise him according to his great excellence, praise him with the sound of the trumpet, praise him with psaltery and harp, praise him with the timbrel and flute, praise him with melodious instruments and organs, praise him with harmonious cymbals, praise him with high-sounding cymbals. Every breathing creature will praise the Lord. Hallelujah hallelujah!

And closed with the Sabbath Evening Service.

The Music was of the most delightful kind; some of it, we were told, was very ancient. The last two psalms were exquisitely chaunted. All present felt if not a sympathy as religionists, at least a happiness, as patriots, that men may here worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.—*U. S. Gaz. Philadelphia.*

Mortality in Detroit.—We are indebted to Mr. Noble, the Sexton, for the following table of interments in the Protestant Burying Ground, in the month of August, for the last ten years. Of the eleven deaths within the last month, five are only attributed to the sickness of the country, as one was suicide by laudanum, one drowned and four premature births:

1830.....	In August.....	8
1831.....	".....	13
1832.....	".....	22 suicide 1
1833.....	".....	10 drowned, 1
1834.....	".....	256 cholera season
1835.....	".....	39
1836.....	".....	27
1837.....	".....	24
1838.....	".....	24
1839.....	".....	16
1840.....	".....	11—1 suicide; 1

drowned; 4 premature births.—*Detroit Adv*

Destructive Avalanche.—A destructive land slide occurred on Saturday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, between Conti and St. Louis streets. The whole of the alluvial deposits in front of that part of the city, together with a part of the old levee, gave way, carrying with it the Bayou Sara wharf, which was completely destroyed, and the adjoining one was likewise much injured. There was some sugar and other produce on the wharf at the time of the accident, which was naturally swept away. There are now six fathoms of water on the spot where this occurrence took place. At this present moment, the wharves extending from Conti street to St. Peter street, are in a most miserable condition, some of them being entirely destroyed, and the others more or less in need of heavy repairs.

To guard against the immense expense brought about by these annual occurrences, would it not be advisable to take into consideration the practicability of establishing floating wharves.—*New Orleans Bee.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES OF MASSACHUSETTS, December, 1839.

Compiled from the Returns to the Secretary of State.

	In Boston.	Out of Boston.	Total.
Capital of 23 Companies in Boston and 18 out of Boston, (for the names and capitals of each, see Vol. I. p. 13.)			
Total capital 7,965,000.....	\$6,250,000 00	\$1,715,000 00	\$7,965,000 00
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes held		7,500 00	7,500 00
Massachusetts Bank Stocks .....do.....	3,629,379 69	1,339,053 60	4,968,433 29
State Stock.....do.....	28,000 00	48,000 00	76,000 00
Loans on Bottomry and Respondentia.....	374,584 83	28,700 00	403,284 83
Invested in Real Estate.....	644,550 60	44,652 85	689,203 45
Secured by mortgage on do.....	955,749 07	113,000 79	1,068,749 86
Loans on collateral and personal security	877,634 08	132,590 43	1,010,224 51
do. personal security.....	63,265 69	77,994 14	141,259 83
Cash on hand.....	187,048 39	29,245 54	216,293 93
Reserved or contingent fund	420,830 03	118,638 83	539,468 86
Invested in Railroad stock.....	91,446 63	9,755 00	101,201 63
Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	210,790 66	24,638 76	235,429 42
Estimated losses inclusive of foregoing	260,802 00	31,305 84	292,107 84
Premium notes on risks terminated.....	741,152 60	182,733 90	923,886 50
do. do. not terminated	1,247,073 88	493,109 25	1,740,183 13
Total amount of premium notes	1,937,858 16	676,756 32	2,614,614 78
Notes considered bad or doubtful not charged to profit and loss	42,747 35	3,866 07	46,613 42
At risk, Marine.....	47,292,456 00	11,491,743 00	58,784,199 00
do. Fire.....	52,396,931 00	2,392,911 00	54,789,842 00
Premium on Fire risks not determined	340,322 65	14,015 74	354,338 39
Average annual dividends for preceding five years.....	{ *lowest 2 3-4 pr. ct. 4 3-4 per cent. †hig't 25 46-100 " †18 4-5 "		
Highest rate of interest received on loans except bottomry and respondentia	6 per cent.	6 pr. c. except 1 at 5½	.....
Highest discount on moneys borrowed	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	.....
Amount borrowed	105,000 00	13,393 80	118,393 80
do. of Capital stock pledged to Co.	113,425 00	11,800 00	125,225 00
do. of Fire losses paid last year	198,033 65	11,793 87	209,827 52
do. of Marine do. do.	1,580,805 58	227,351 98	1,808,157 56

* Warren.

† Merchants Insurance Company.

‡ Bedford Commercial.

In Vol. I. page 13, will be found the names and capitals of each Company, together with a statement of their condition, as exhibited in the preceding table for 1838, by which a comparison can be made of their relative situation.

Population of Columbia.—We have been politely favored by Dr. A. Fitch, with the following statement of the aggregate number of the population of Columbia, with the different sexes and colors, and number of white children under ten years of age:

White males	1,168
Do. females.....	955
Free colored males	65
Do. do. females.....	83
Male slaves.....	991
Female do.....	1,033
Total	4,295
White male children	245
Do. female do.	258

Being a fraction over 23 per cent. under ten years of age.

[Chronicle.

Mercantile Integrity.—The subjoined is from the National Gazette of last evening:

Some ten years ago, a gentleman of this city was unfortunate in his business and made an assignment under which the creditors of his house received fifty per cent. of their claims, all that the assets of himself and his partner then realized, and both of them received a full and honourable release of the balance of their obligations. The partnership

was dissolved, and the gentleman of whom we speak made another start in business. In the face of many obstacles,—certainly not the least, the financial condition of the country,—his talents, enterprise and perseverance have proved successful, and he has saved money. Yesterday he sent to each of his old creditors a check for the unpaid moiety of the debts from which he had been released, with interest added in full from the day they were first due until the date of the checks. The amount thus paid yesterday was some Fifty Thousand Dollars.

We do not know the name of the gentleman alluded to. He however does honor to the name of man, and whatever may betide him in after life, he will enjoy the happy consciousness of having done a noble act.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R. 23, 1840.

No. 13.

From the Bankers' Circular.

Commerce of the United States.

We now proceed to illustrate a still more interesting and important feature of the external commerce of the United States in reference to the extent of enjoyment which it is calculated to afford to her people, in contrast with the effects produced on the hapless condition of the productive portion of the population of this United Realm, consequent on the baneful principle on which the external commerce of Great Britain is pursued, in conjunction with a system of currency as baneful and as incompatible with the circumstances and condition in which Great Britain now stands, as it is ridiculous and absurd. But we will take another opportunity to elucidate in detail this all important branch of our national economy, and proceed at once to the contrast between the circumstances in which the people at large of the United States and the United Realm are placed by the respective effects of their external commerce. It will be seen by the statistical account herewith inserted, that one-half of the value of the imports into the United States are admitted duty free, not merely in articles to encourage internal industry, but articles directly ministering in the highest degree to comfort and social enjoyment; a single article will suffice to illustrate the case. Tea, which in England pays a duty of 2s. 1d. per pound, and double its cost of production, is in the United States admitted duty free; but this is only a very faint view of the aggravations involved in the contrast. We have shown in the Supplement, published on Monday, the 13th inst. that during the last 14 years the United States had drawn from China, in tea and other articles, to the value, according to her own official accounts, of 55 millions of dollars, over and above the amount of her exports to China, and that, in the involved question of balance of trade, the difference, or at least a large portion thereof, was equalized at the expense of England; the other enumerated articles in the free duty column are in themselves sufficient to constitute a very aggravating contrast; but the aggravation is greatly increased by reference to other articles paying duties. The same sugar which, in the United Kingdom, is not admissible for consumption under 63s. per cwt., is admissible in the United States at 16s. per cwt., and the same which pays 24s. per cwt. in the United Realm, in the United States pays only 11s. 8d. per cwt. Wines that in England pay a duty of 5s. 6d. per gallon, in the United States pay only from 3d. to 5d. per gallon; spirits, molasses, and other articles of luxury in proportion. But all these even do not constitute anything like the sum of aggravation to which the contrast is liable; it is not what is entirely exempt or subject only to nominal or partial rates of duty, but what is subject to duty, that constitutes a still greater aggravation. Iron, and all manufactures of iron and steel, cotton and other manufactures, and earthenware, the produce of British labor, are subjected to duties more or less inordinate, and these constitute the main source of the United States revenue; thus, while in the involution of the "balance of trade," Great Britain is mainly instrumental in supplying the people of the United States with the luxuries of every climate and country, the productive portion of the population of the United Realm, in consequence of the progressively diminished remuneration for labor to which they have for years past been exposed, are precluded from all indulgence in those luxuries so extensively enjoyed by all classes of the population of

the United States. We can readily anticipate that the Corn-Laws, the National Debt, and its consequent pressure of taxation, will be assigned as the causes of the extraordinary contrast we have precedingly exhibited, but as we proceed in our development of the extent and distribution of the products of British labor, we shall show that the contrast results exclusively from utter inattention to the principles which ought to govern external commerce; that inattention is not peculiar to England; a delusion equally pervades all commercial nations in respect to the principles and rules which ought to govern their proceedings, and Great Britain is only the greatest victim to the delusion, in so far as her means and power of supply exceeds that of all other nations. The prevailing delusion and mistake of all alike is a desire to extend exports, overlooking, or apparently ignorant of the fact, that whenever the export exceeds the value which the import will realize, the excess of export must necessarily resolve into *minus* in some way or other; the common and delusive notion of an excess of export being equalized by gold or silver can never be rendered more palpably absurd and fallacious than it must appear by the accounts, with the illustrations that accompanied them in the Circulars of the 3d and 13th inst., and the accompanying statement. (see pages 162 and 182.) It is the amount which the aggregate of the imports into any country may realize that constitutes the means of reciprocal and beneficial exchange, and the amount which the imports may realize depends entirely on the condition and power of the community at large to consume. The primary object of the government of every country should be to devise means of enlarging the power of consumption by an adequate remuneration for labor, and that adequacy is a remuneration proportionate to the aggregate means of the country, instead of the reduced rate resulting from the embarrassment to which a misdirection of the first principles of economical science must inevitably lead. How glaring and painful the contrast. While the redundant means of supply and the resources of England, in their involved application, are the means whereby the United States of America obtain from China fifteen million pounds of tea for consumption annually, free of all duty, with coffee, fruit, and various other articles of enjoyment in like manner, the pitifully remunerated artisans and laborers of England, who contribute so essentially to the supply of those means, are subjected to a duty of 2s. 1d. per pound on tea, or double its imported value, and a proportionate impost on all other articles; and all this while an extravagantly paid commission has been instituted to devise the means of discovering the minimum scale of human subsistence, and priding itself on its success in having brought no inconsiderable portion of the population to subsist on 15d. and a fraction per head per week. How inconsistent to suppose that a condition of society like this can long continue to sustain a progressively extending external commerce depending, as the success and beneficial result of such an operation does, on a prompt, liberal, and enlarged consumption of the products to be received in exchange; but the solution of this interesting and important problem will be more and more manifest when we come to show the extent and nature of the external commerce between Great Britain and each of about thirty-five different parts of the world separately, which we shall enter upon after having completed a similar view of the external commerce of the United States.

An Account (in Dollars) of the Imports into, and of Exports from the United States of North America, from, and to, the several West India Islands, Honduras, and Guinea, in each of the 16 Years ending 30th Sept. 1821—1838.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Porto Rico.	St. Thomas and St. Croix.	British Islands.	Honduras.	French Islands.	Swedish Islands.	Surinam.	West Indies.
1821	6,584,849	2,246,257	626,616	1,983,574	927,346	216,075	900,619	611,116	860,950	2,737
1822	7,299,322	2,341,817	935,667	2,514,174	335,537	286,910	965,509	393,119	1,491,023	1,590
1823	6,952,381	2,352,733	813,076	1,300,504	1,844,931	281,835	938,613	185,808	950,957	7,123
1824	7,899,326	2,247,235	856,696	2,110,666	2,758,067	217,097	884,084	102,835	997,800	188
1825	7,556,412	2,065,329	793,627	1,492,765	2,437,122	243,446	848,968	81,702	823,607	9,579
1826	7,658,759	1,511,836	777,770	2,067,900	2,204,412	88,133	973,270	163,946	564,217	120
1827	7,241,849	1,781,309	969,612	2,299,349	895,207	17,947	921,330	209,535	519,705	167
1828	6,123,135	2,163,585	1,129,130	2,256,123	123,291	1,760	896,651	375,995	478,397	1,860
1829	4,866,524	1,799,809	898,832	2,053,266	240,224	64,847	777,992	283,049	438,132	3,314
1830	5,557,230	1,597,140	1,307,148	1,665,834	168,579	1,472	518,687	230,530	286,509	7,386
1831	8,371,797	1,580,578	1,580,156	1,651,641	1,303,301	44,463	671,842	218,918	343,799	10,691
1832	7,068,857	2,053,386	1,889,182	1,119,366	1,422,237	34,162	578,857	53,410	328,832	12,740
1833	9,754,787	1,740,058	1,879,324	1,198,700	1,365,687	101,615	511,242	32,202	430,197	....
1834	9,096,002	2,113,717	2,246,413	1,621,826	1,194,933	149,599	416,072	47,214	426,771	....
1835	11,346,615	2,347,556	2,364,170	1,282,902	1,157,942	174,960	447,208	31,330	512,760	....
1836	12,734,875	1,828,019	3,209,043	1,825,369	1,377,306	215,392	420,818	56,414	555,377	4,460
1837	12,447,922	1,440,856	2,481,082	1,164,087	1,457,546	202,624	414,203	68,977	464,203	2,183
1838	11,694,612	1,275,762	2,636,152	1,617,747	1,635,988	201,448	310,050	46,019	436,945	217

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Porto Rico.	St. Thomas and St. Croix.	British Islands.	Honduras.	French Islands.	Swedish Islands.	Surinam.	West Indies.
1821	4,510,680	2,270,601	208,821	1,801,779	265,102	206,725	896,435	560,226	683,043	560,513
1822	4,270,618	2,119,811	158,041	2,231,750	452,141	251,058	961,002	660,813	1,078,776	540,060
1823	5,405,365	2,378,782	281,528	1,862,154	1,627,967	311,435	867,595	260,063	812,828	613,690
1824	5,807,533	2,365,155	540,614	1,847,943	1,771,008	351,425	811,732	244,670	701,759	599,884
1825	5,120,702	2,054,615	238,258	1,849,425	1,647,046	80,829	1,011,956	235,008	574,286	669,668
1826	6,132,432	1,414,494	223,526	2,067,005	2,110,802	....	956,174	143,857	491,551	617,869
1827	6,816,088	1,334,909	228,519	2,001,881	699,575	14,834	1,040,853	441,836	431,735	466,860
1828	6,403,991	1,332,711	237,868	2,810,499	28,855	8,321	1,024,771	635,200	456,959	460,197
1829	5,578,889	975,158	248,680	2,224,441	6,521	20,922	1,072,407	708,314	398,541	369,619
1830	4,916,735	823,178	273,159	1,908,745	1,901	30,564	805,769	590,427	361,793	247,124
1831	4,893,842	1,318,375	315,046	1,645,577	1,441,253	59,965	717,877	263,048	416,131	635,627
1832	5,312,151	1,669,003	395,111	1,675,831	1,689,276	82,856	624,975	148,727	404,164	562,954
1833	5,672,700	1,427,963	421,390	1,546,870	1,818,817	99,246	642,758	105,220	434,758	367,773
1834	5,352,435	1,436,952	491,527	1,439,010	1,701,753	95,448	582,751	88,942	373,916	408,643
1835	5,506,808	1,815,812	677,657	1,457,196	1,902,570	172,264	583,822	86,355	433,747	450,516
1836	6,405,489	1,240,039	660,458	1,536,484	1,951,561	145,838	502,100	81,845	535,560	513,996
1837	6,367,603	1,011,981	569,916	1,358,492	2,161,549	111,852	564,768	87,119	378,768	465,557
1838	6,175,758	910,255	723,052	1,177,096	2,200,852	109,196	468,897	78,421	322,037	339,052

*. The following Statement shows the Nature and Value (in Dollars) of the Imports into the United States from all parts of the world, in each of the two years ending 30th September 1837—1838.

Paying Specific Duties.

Articles.	1837.	1838.	Articles.	1837.	1838.
Sugar	7,203,800	7,586,602	Cigars	1,222,586	846,937
Molasses	3,444,701	3,865,285	Oils	581,146	284,196
Wines	4,105,741	2,318,282	Woollens	734,350	475,332
Spirits	1,470,802	1,476,918	Cotton bagging	429,251	173,325
Beer	142,876	125,300	Cordage and Twine	190,106	173,397

Paying Specific Duties.

Articles.	1837.	1838.	Articles.	1837.	1838.
Iron, Bar	2,573,367	1,825,121	Books	216,190	172,184
do. other	2,017,346	1,166,196	Boots and Shoes	80,971	62,006
do. Manufactures	1,498,044	895,577	Salt	862,617	1,028,418
Steel	804,817	487,334	Coal	362,079	308,591
Lead, White, &c.	104,354	173,497	Fish	97,480	96,272
Glass Bottles	291,162	163,290	Grain and Flour	4,178,249	963,835
do. Window	111,327	55,227	Hemp	818,475	404,161
Paper	77,183	124,191	All other	483,792	512,506

Paying Ad Valorem Duties.

Articles.	1837.	1838.	Articles.	1837.	1838.
Manufactures of			Glass	592,982	310,726
Cotton	11,150,751	6,599,330	Earthenware	1,823,400	1,385,536
Flax and Hemp	1,288,792	1,176,459	Saddlery	416,216	192,424
Silk of India	2,555,182	1,210,692	Leather	431,119	594,648
do. Sewing	445,810	323,941	Wood and Cabinet Wares	317,302	199,514
Wool	4,243,548	6,967,444	Indigo	868,213	363,406
Lace	806,199	576,868	Wool	190,507	87,493
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	552,361	414,861	Worsted Yarn	172,128	139,689
Iron and Steel	5,488,611	3,069,507	All other enumerated	660,519	242,538
Other Metals	701,363	355,491	Unenumerated { 5 to 12½	385,336	187,038
Jewellery	467,085	161,406	articles paying { 15 per cent.	1,231,629	777,675
Watches	1,245,807	486,341	{ 25 "	905,516	813,747
Gilt, Plated, and Japanned	562,561	188,677	{ 30 and above	313,197	268,029

Free of Duty.

Articles.	1837.	1838.	Articles.	1837.	1838.
Silver	8,084,608	6,072,233	Hides and Skins	3,306,681	2,036,629
Gold	2,431,824	11,674,883	Furs	515,277	314,038
Brass, Copper, and Tin in pigs and bars	3,366,882	2,762,988	Mahogany	650,060	392,959
Tea	5,901,695	3,495,151	Dyewoods	297,606	283,156
Coffee	8,883,216	7,828,946	Rags	439,229	465,448
Fruit	1,761,885	596,827	Saltpetre	553,564	142,389
Spices	847,607	438,258	All other	9,327,784	5,830,895
Silks not of India	11,114,179	8,277,705	Total free of Duty	69,250,031	60,860,005
do. and Worsted	1,810,947	1,522,272	do. paying ad valorem Duty	37,716,374	27,090,480
Worsted Stuffs	3,449,409	4,028,707	do. do. Specific "	34,022,812	25,766,919
Linens	5,804,302	4,243,043	Total Import	140,989,217	113,717,404
Wool under 4d. per pound	703,276	445,478			

Land Slide.—A letter dated Plaquemine, La. September 4th, says: We are in the midst of desolation; the whole levee in front of the town is gone; my newspaper office has taken a trip down the river in company with several other buildings, and I have only had time to save the materials of the printing establishment. I am completely exhausted with fatigue, and beg you to excuse my not giving more ample details of this public calamity. I can merely add in a few words, that more than eight arpents front by an average depth of about 300 feet has been swept away, and it is my opinion that it will not stop there, for every thing seems to indicate that the ground will continue to slide off for several days to come.

A Long Lived Family.—Elijah Woodward, Esq., died at Waterton, (Connecticut) on the 2d inst. He was the last of a family of seven sons and two daughters whose united ages amounted to 763 years of age, being an average of eighty-five years. The parents of this family lived to be 92 and 95 years of age.

Receiver General of St. Louis.—We learn from the St. Louis papers, that Dr. George Penn, the receiver general of public moneys at St. Louis, under the Sub-Treasury act, was to have opened his office, in that city, on the 8th inst. His office is opened in the building formerly occupied by the Branch Bank of the United States.

From the London Nautical Magazine for August.

Second Antarctic Voyage

OF THE FRENCH CORVETTES *ASTROLABE* AND *ZELEE*.

Under the command of Captain Dumont d'Urville.

The following is Captain d'Urville's narrative. "I hasten to transmit to you the results of our second excursion in the polar regions of the south. These results are, I trust, of a nature to excite general interest; and will, in particular, I venture to hope, be favorably received by the king, who, himself, directed my researches towards the Antarctic latitudes. His Majesty will see that, in fulfilment of his wishes, in spite of the fatigues, the dangers, and the dreadful scourge by which my first attempt* was attended, I have taken it on myself to risk another, in a direction the very opposite of that which had been indicated to me. To this I was impelled by two powerful considerations. *First*, the field was one wholly unexplored; no navigator having ever penetrated further than the fifty-ninth degree;† *secondly*, from the few variations of the magnetic needle hitherto noticed in much lower latitudes, natural philosophers had been led to place the southern pole in that direction.

"My only regret was that of having to deal with crews, exhausted by twenty-eight months of the most active navigation ever accomplished, and recently decimated by a frightful dysentery. Finally, the expedition of the English Captain Ross, and the American Captain Wilkes, contributed to my determination. We weighed from Hobart Town, on the morning of the 1st of January; but it was not till the 4th that we made real way, with a gale that, from that day, did not cease to blow between W. N. W. and W. S. W., so that we were enabled to make good a regular course S. by W., for a distance of more than 450 leagues, without any sensible deviation.

"From the 12th January, M. Dumoulin, as often as the state of the sea permitted, observed the dip of the magnetic needle, which continued to increase with a regularity the most satisfactory, from 74° to about 86°, the highest point which we could reach. Several times a day too, the variation of the needle was noted. The temperature decreased regularly and uniformly until the 15th Jan., when it was as low as 2° above freezing, both in the air and on the surface of the water. On that day, we crossed the route of Cook, in 1773; and from that time were in a sea that no keel had ever ploughed before our own. On the morning of the following day in 60° of latitude and 141° longitude, we saw the first ice, a mass of 50 feet in height by 200 in length, a shapeless fragment, long beaten, no doubt, and diminished by the action of the waves. Thenceforward, we saw icebergs daily, widely scattered however, and of moderate dimensions. On the 17th, in 62° and 63° the icebergs became numerous, and presented imposing masses, several of them being three or four hundred toises in length, by 100 to 130 feet in height.*

"On the 21st, at one in the morning, I took advantage of a gentle breeze from the S. E., to steer S. S. W. towards the land. To reach it, we had to make our way through an immense chain of huge icebergs, tabular in form, and prodigious in their dimensions. And from two o'clock to six, our corvettes sailed tranquilly through these straits of a novel description. At times the channels presented a width of not more than 3 or 4 cables' length; and then our ships appeared to be buried beneath these glittering walls, towering perpendicularly to a height of from 100 to 150 feet, and seeming ready to overwhelm us with their giant masses. Then, suddenly opening out, we issued from them into spacious basins, surrounded by icebergs of strange and fantastic forms, recalling the palaces of crystal and of diamonds, which dazzle so abundantly in fairy tales. A clear sky, delicious weather, and a propitious breeze, helped us through this daring navigation. At length, we issued from these narrow

and winding channels, whose lofty walls had long shut out the land from our view; and found ourselves in a comparatively disencumbered space, from whence we could contemplate the coast, in all its visible extent.

"Distant from us about eight or ten miles, was an immense strip of land, stretching out of sight from S. S. E. to W. S. W., from two to three hundred toises in height, and entirely covered with ice and snow, which lay heaped up on its summit, marking the ravines on the land-slopes, as well as the bays and points upon the coast. In parts, the ice represented a smooth and uniform covering, of a dull and monotonous white; in others, its surface was ploughed and shattered and broken, as if it had been subjected to the action of some violent convulsion, or of a sudden and irregular thaw. Numbers of huge ice-hills, recently fallen from the coast, had not yet been borne away, and made the approach to it impossible.

"This solid barrier forbade all progress southward; but the line of no variation could not be far off to the westward. M. Dumoulin had already observed nearly 86° of dip; and I might at least endeavor to approach as nearly to the southern magnetic pole as the land would permit. A gentle breeze from E. S. E. seemed favorable to this design. I steered, therefore, westward; and our corvettes coasted the land at five or six miles distance. At noon, excellent observations gave 66° 53' of southern latitude, and 138° 21' east longitude. All the compasses in the ships veered in a remarkable manner, and on board the *Astrolabe* the reversed compass in my poop cabin was the only one which marked the route with anything like precision. Our newly discovered land, then, lay precisely under the Antarctic polar circle, since it ran nearly east and west. And further, we were evidently at a very short distance, from the magnetic pole.

"At five in the evening, the breeze gave way to a calm; of which I took advantage to despatch Messrs. Dumoulin and Coupvent to a large iceberg, distant about two miles, for the purpose of observing the magnetic dip, variation, and intensity. These operations took them three hours; and they returned on board at half, past nine, well satisfied with their station. In the meantime, all eyes on board, aided by all the glasses of the ships, had minutely examined the coast, but without discovering a single point which the ice left uncovered. Notwithstanding the great improbability of a compact body of ice of such extent 1,500 feet high, doubts might still be entertained of the positive existence of land. Besides, I ardently desired to present to our geologists, samples of that portion of our globe, the first specimens, beyond all doubt, ever submitted to the inquiring gaze of man.

"At length, about half past five, after many disappointments, M. Duroch directed my attention to some black stains, situate on that portion of the coast which was nearest us, but which had hitherto been masked by a long chain of icebergs, which extended between it and us. After a short examination, I could no longer have any doubt that they were rocks piercing the surface of the snow. For a moment I hesitated to send boats so far (nearly six miles) from the ships; for I knew how variable are the winds and how thick and frequent the fogs in latitudes like these. It was a terrible idea that I might be forced to leave the crews of two boats to a certain and dreadful death, if a shift in the wind should drive me suddenly from this dangerous coast. Nevertheless, I despatched a boat from each corvette towards this interesting portion of the coast.

"Messrs. Duroch, Dumoutier, and Le Breton, embarked in my whale-boat, and Messrs. Dubouzet and Lequillon in Captain Jacquinot's cutter. The sailors, who shared the enthusiasm of their officers, rowed with incredible vigor; and at eleven at night, the two boats returned on board, after having accomplished their task. They were laden with specimens broken from the living rock. These were granites, of various hues. They brought, besides, some penguins, which seemed to me of a different species from those which we had noticed in our first visit to the ice-fields.—They had seen no other trace of any organized being belonging to either the animal or vegetable kingdom.

"From the aspect of these rocks, no one on board retained the slightest doubt as to the nature of the formidable bay-

* In our volume for 1838 p. 779, an account of this first attempt will be found.

† See p. 734 of our volume for 1839, for a condensed statement of all the approaches yet made to the South pole.

rier which closed all further progress against our ships.—Then I announced to the assembled officers, in presence of the crews, that this land would henceforth bear the name of *Adelie*. This designation is destined to perpetuate the remembrance of my profound gratitude for the devoted companion who has three times consented to a long and painful separation, to enable me to achieve my projects of foreign exploration. During that night and the day following, (22d of January,) I continued to follow the line of coast, at a distance of two leagues, with a gentle eastern breeze. The weather was still fine, but very cold. In the night the mercury fell to five degrees five minutes below zero, of Reaumur, and at mid-day, the water which fell on the deck instantly froze there, in the shade.

"On the 23d, I was desirous of still continuing to skirt the land, which stretched indefinitely to the west; but so early as four in the morning, the ice began to close; and when we were sufficiently near to it, we perceived that the icebergs were held together by a floe of it, which seemed to stretch from the land in a northern direction. This unexpected barrier I strove to double; but after every tack, ice presented itself anew, and seemed to envelope us in its long windings. No other resource was then left but to work between the land and the shoal, in the hope of freeing ourselves from the melancholy *cul-de-sac* in which we had become involved. Twenty-four hours later, after two long reaches, we were yet on the edge of the shoal, which seemed still to run north-east, as far as the eye could extend. Hitherto, however, it had been merely an affair of patience and vigilance; for, after all, under ordinary circumstances, we could always reckon on at least returning by the way we had come. But the weather, which for four days had been unvaryingly fine, suddenly changed. The sky was, in all directions, overcast; the wind rapidly freshened in the E. S. E., and, by noon, blew a gale, heightened by sudden and violent gusts. These gusts were laden with a thick snow, which froze as it fell on the deck and rigging, and frequently limited our horizon to a few ships' lengths.

"Hemmed in, as we were, between the land and the shoal and obliged to manœuvre in a space encumbered with icebergs, our position became menacing. Without having passed through a trial like ours, it would be difficult to imagine all that our crews had to suffer in these circumstances. The most trifling manœuvre required for its execution the concurrence of all hands, and was rendered of extreme difficulty, on account of the ice, which stiffened the cordage and prevented its play in the blocks,—themselves covered with a crust of frozen snow. In spite of all our efforts, and the alarming crowd of sail which we carried, I soon perceived that we were drifting to the westward, and that, if the storm should last four and twenty hours longer, we had but little chance of safety. At midnight, however, the wind gradually lulled, the sea subsided and the horizon expanded to half a mile, and sometimes a mile; and on the morning of the 25th, hope once more dawned within us. Towards evening, a gentle breeze sprang up in the south-west; and, for a moment, I entertained the hope of being able to follow the land in an easterly direction, since we had been so abruptly stopped in the west. The whole day of the 26th was, in consequence, employed in regaining the land, and in repairing the damage we had sustained in the gale, and by evening we were not more than three or four leagues distant. In twelve hours, our sails and rigging had suffered more than in six months previous navigation. On the 27th, at midnight, however, the wind shifted round again to the E. S. E., and rapidly freshened, accompanied by gusts and snow-flakes. Abandoning, therefore, all further projects of exploration on this portion of the land of *Adelie*, I bore northward, for the purpose of escaping the labyrinth in which we were involved. Towards five o'clock, we found ourselves in a space where the icebergs, more widely scattered permitted us to navigate with less peril; and it was time that such should be the case—for the wind blew afresh from the east with extreme violence, making a heavy sea, and wrapping us in a thick and continual snow-storm, which entirely shut out the horizon.

"I bore successively, however, to the N. N. W., N. W., W. N. W., and even W., to gain as soon as possible, the

line of no variation. The fragments of ice were numerous on our path, but only some of the larger ones were visible to us, the snow concealing the rest. About fifty minutes past three, we found ourselves suddenly in the midst of a very thick bed of the same icebergs,—which led us to imagine that we had at length doubled the northern point of the wearisome floe of ice that had given us so much trouble three days previously. This second tempest lulled towards midnight.

"On the 28th of January, the wind blew between the south and south-west—with a cloudy sky and constant snow, which continually restricted our horizon to a very short distance. Nevertheless, we pursued our route to the west. In the course of the day following, the wind again shifted to the east, fresh and gusty and driving before it a thicker snow than ever, which kept us in complete ignorance of every thing that might be about us. About three in the afternoon, the sky cleared, but the horizon remained still in haze. However, I steered to the south-west, and at half-past three our route was barred by a floe flanked by large fragments of floating ice, and distant at most three or four miles. Some of the sailors in both corvettes fancied they descried portions of land beyond the bank,—a fact, however, which needs confirmation. I am, myself, very confident that the land *Adelie*, of which we had traced about 150 miles in extent, must prolong itself thus far—but probably too much to the southward to be visible from the point of view at which we now were. On the 30th, at three in the morning, the wind freshened anew—blew with great violence by five, and brought with it snow and sleet. But the horizon being somewhat less cloudy, I stood to the south-west, making six knots through a heavy sea. At twenty minutes past eight, the lookout announced land a-head. At first it showed like a simple line, low, light, and uncertain; but gradually it defined itself, and presented at length a novel spectacle to our eyes. It was a wall of ice, perpendicular on the sides and horizontal at the summit, elevated from 120 to 130 feet above the waves, and not the slightest projection broke its uniformity throughout the twenty leagues of its extent that were traversed on this day. At noon, the observations gave $64^{\circ} 30'$ south latitude, and $129^{\circ} 54'$ east longitude. The lead gave no soundings at 160 fathoms.

"Touching the nature of this enormous wall, opinions were again divided. Some held it to be merely a huge mass of compact ice, independent of any land;—While others, and I for one, maintained that this formidable belt served at least as a covering or crust to some solid base—whether of earth or rocks, or scattered shoals projected in advance of a great land.

"However, this may be after having run W. S. W. for the space of twenty leagues, this frozen rock took suddenly a direction to the S. W. It was then ten in the evening, and I continued my course to the S. W., expecting to find it again at daylight next morning. But on the 31st, at three in the morning, although I had turned southward, we found in its place only a formidable chain of large islands of ice,—and further to the S. W. we once more fell in with a field of ice, which spread as far towards the W. and N. W. as the eye could reach from the mast-head.

"The variation, which had been N. E., had now become N. W., and that pretty strong. We had passed then the line of no variation. Messrs. Dumoulin and Coupvent thought themselves in possession of facts sufficient for determining the position of the Southern Magnetic Pole, within a degree, and that pole could only lie in the land of *Adelie* itself, or at least on the compact ice which adjoined it. I concluded, therefore, that our task was completed. No doubt it might have been possible to push further westward, to trace in that direction a greater extent of field-ice, perhaps even to find the land again in that quarter,—for my opinion is, that it surrounds the greater portion of the polar circle, and will present itself at nearly all points to the mariner who is bold enough and fortunate enough to clear the masses of accumulated ice which usually girdle it—provided only, that insurmountable fields of ice do not frustrate his efforts. But, taking into consideration the state of the crews, I felt that it would be cruel to abuse their courage, and the confidence

which they had shown me in following me thus far without murmuring, by dragging them into further perils.

"On the 1st of February, 1840, therefore, in 65° 20' south latitude, and 128° 21' east longitude, I bade a final adieu to these savage regions and turned our prow northward for Hobart Town. Our return was accomplished without difficulty or incident; and we arrived in the evening of the 17th of February. The ice followed our track for a long distance and we saw the last of it in the parallel of 57° south latitude."

Deficit in the Revenue.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, laid before the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, July 15, 1840.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1840.

SIR: It being the duty of Congress to provide for the payment of its appropriations, and of this department to recommend suitable means for that purpose, I take the liberty to lay before your committee the following considerations.

My last communication, concerning the receipts and expenditures for the present year, was submitted to Congress, by the President, nearly five months ago. It was then stated that, during the three months which had elapsed since the annual report on the finances, nothing had occurred to change the views therein expressed respecting the revenue, except the unexpected continuance of the suspension of specie payments by many of the banks, and the recent judicial decisions upon the tariff.

It is a source of regret that the suspension and its embarrassments are still protracted, and have served to diminish not only the imports, but the sales of land; while the difficulty growing out of those decisions continues also, and has already required considerable amounts of money to be refunded from the Treasury, as well as prevented the assessment of some duties which it had before been customary to levy.

In connexion with the subject of the revenue, it was likewise stated to Congress, in December last, that some doubt existed whether all the receipts anticipated from banks would be realized within the year; and that some provision was supposed to be proper, before Congress should adjourn, which might guard not only against such a contingency, but any excess of appropriations which should happen to be made beyond the estimates. It was further observed, that the inequalities and fluctuations between the receipts and expenditures in different portions of the year were expected to be so great and so urgent, as to require still earlier attention to some remedial measure for security against them. Accordingly, in March, Congress passed an act authorizing an issue of five millions of treasury notes, with a view to enable the department to meet promptly the public engagements under those fluctuations.

But any precautionary measure beyond that object was then postponed, in conformity to a suggestion by the undersigned, that towards the close of the session the extent of any deficiency could be better ascertained and provided for, which further experience might show to be likely to happen within the whole year, either from a falling off in the receipts or from an excess in the appropriations and expenditures beyond what had been estimated.

The session of Congress being supposed now to approach its close, it therefore becomes proper to ascertain, as near as may be, whether any such deficiency will probably occur; and if so, what additional legislation may be required to meet it.

With a view to throw all the light on these inquiries which the occurrences of the last six months have developed, I shall proceed to submit a statement of the actual receipts and expenditures from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1840, accompanied by such facts and explanations as may show any changes from the estimates which are expected to happen during the entire year, and the reasons for them.

On the Receipts.

The receipts for the first half of the year, independent of the post office and trust funds are computed to have been from duties \$6,940,000, and from lands \$1,680,000.

(For other details see the exhibit A.)

Supposing this to be a fair average or proportion for the whole of 1840, the falling off, from the estimates, of the receipts would be only \$1,120,000 in duties, though including the effect of the new judicial decisions, and only \$140,000 in lands.

This would not be so material a change as to require further legislation merely to supply the deficiency; because the estimates made for duties last December were much reduced by me in consequence of moneyed difficulties then existing, and fully detailed in the annual report to Congress. They were put at only fifteen millions, reducing them nearly six millions below the receipts of 1839. They contained an allowance for a greater diminution than ever occurred before, except once, in our whole history, during peace, and the absence of new legislation affecting the imports or duties.

So in lands: the estimates were diminished to only three and a half millions, or not two-thirds the amount received in 1839; making the proportionate reduction in them still greater than in the duties. But it will be remembered that the suspension of specie payments by the banks has since unexpectedly continued several months beyond the period anticipated in December; that, from the legislation since adopted in several States, and from other causes, this suspension is likely to continue till another year; and that this circumstance, in connexion with extraordinary commercial embarrassments and bank contractions, has diminished the imports: and will, doubtless, continue to diminish them much below what was justly expected, and what would have happened had the banks resumed last winter.

The extent of the additional reduction which will thus be caused in the customs, and, under the present credit system, chiefly in the last half of the year, may properly be computed at two millions of dollars; and the indirect diminution of the sales of land, produced by the same cause, must equal nearly three-fourths of a million more. It is probable, likewise, that the amount of duties, which has been and will be refunded during 1840, under new and unlooked-for judicial decisions, made within twelve months past, increased by the amount which the same cause must prevent from being assessed, will approach towards half a million.

Several similar decisions have occurred since the message of the President concerning this subject was submitted to Congress in February last. The drawbacks on sugar and other articles exported seem to be augmenting compared with the imports, and serve to increase the other difficulties.

Besides these unexpected reductions in the receipts, there are still due from banks, including principal and interest, about two millions and nine-tenths of a million, which have been considered as necessary for the service of the year; and the prompt payment of which, within the year, must, till actually received, continue to be regarded as in some degree doubtful. But all these contingencies in the receipts, if resulting unfavorably, could, with the exception of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be met by the application to them of the Treasury notes which were authorized in March last, with a view to cover fluctuations between different parts of the year.

As was anticipated, those notes have proved entirely adequate to their original design; and all of them which may be issued under the act could easily be redeemed within the year, if no new events had occurred, or were likely to happen affecting injuriously the receipts and expenditures.

It may also be believed by some persons that a revival of trade will commence in the last half of the year, though all the banks should not resume till January; and hence, if aided by the passage of a graduation bill in respect to lands, that the deficiency from both duties and lands will be lessened, so as to require no new provision whatever to meet it. Others may expect that the declaratory act, now pending in Congress, concerning the judicial decisions on the tariff, may soon become a law, and restore to the Treasury enough to prevent any loss from that source; and others may cherish much confidence that all which is due from the banks will be paid seasonably within the year, and thus obviate the necessity for a provision on account of them.

But, contrary to the previous impressions of many, it has of late become the general opinion that trade will not revive

till near the close of the year, if so soon; and under the present credit system for duties, any increased imports which may happen in the last part of 1840 cannot furnish much revenue to be paid till 1841. The declaratory act on the tariff, also, if passed, does not provide for a return to the Treasury of the money heretofore taken from it; and the additional duties which may accrue under its provisions will, generally not fall due till another year. So, some of the indebted banks, instead of making full payment, have not only applied to Congress for further delay, but bills have been reported in their favor; and though others have expressed a determination to meet their engagements punctually, some have avowed their inability to pay within the year. It is further to be considered, that if a portion of these cases, now deemed contingent or doubtful, should eventuate favorably to the revenue, and the use of any additional means provided should not then become necessary, nevertheless it must be the part of sound prudence, and highly conducive to the preservation of the public credit, to be well prepared for a different result.

On the Expenditures.

The expenditures of the year constitute another branch of inquiry as to their probable amount, and hence as to the sufficiency of the proposed means to meet them. Considerable uncertainty yet rests on those points. For the first half of the year, excluding the post-office, trusts, funded debt, and redemption of Treasury notes, the expenditures have been \$10,036,364; if considering this a just average or proportion for the whole year, the aggregate of them, so far from much exceeding the estimates, will vary but \$72,728; consequently, no new provision would be required on account of them. (For further details, see statement A.) The amount of those estimates for 1840, as submitted in the last annual report, was but twenty millions of dollars; being a reduction of about five from the actual expenditures of 1839, and of more than eleven millions from those of 1838. Nor is it probable that the results as to the expenses for the whole of the present year will exceed the reduced and economical scale of the estimates, unless affected by some new circumstances. It is proper here to ascertain if there be any of that character. In forming an opinion concerning the aggregate of expenditures for the whole year, it is to be remembered that several large appropriation bills, which usually pass in the first half of it, are still before Congress. This is an occurrence which is believed not to have happened more than twice before, within twenty or thirty years, if within the last half century. They cannot, therefore, in any way, operate as a full charge on the Treasury till the last half of the year. But, at the same time, in consequence of the unusual delays in their passage, the great balances of old appropriations, equalling near fifteen millions of dollars, which remained unexpended at the close of 1839, and which are payable whenever required by the proper departments, have, in more cases than usual, been expended, in consequence of increased leisure to attend to their several objects; and in other cases, from the necessity to use them in continuing the ordinary operations of the Government. Some of them were, in their character, specifically applicable to the wants that arose; and others, by authorized transfers, have been employed in the discharge of numerous legal and urgent claims. These delays, and their consequences, could not reasonably be anticipated; and have not only helped to keep higher and more nearly on an average the expenditures during the last six months, but will tend indirectly to increase the aggregate of them for the year.

Beside these circumstances, the unexpected duration of hostilities in Florida, the occasional difficulties that have still continued on the northern and north-eastern frontiers, and the final settlement of some large Indian claims under old treaties and laws, must operate more directly to produce similar results. They must probably exhaust large balances of some of those outstanding appropriations that would otherwise not have been touched, or but slightly, within the whole year; and will reduce others much sooner than would have happened under ordinary circumstances.

The increase produced in the whole expenditures for 1840, by these causes combined, is likely to equal nearly a million and three-fourths of dollars.

No other fact is known, which, it is supposed, will have any material bearing on the aggregate expended, except the amount of new appropriations which may be passed at the present session. Whether that amount will exceed or fall short of the estimates presented last December, and thus increase or diminish the difficulties produced by other causes, depends, as yet, on the further action of Congress itself. Some of the bills already passed contain considerable additions to a few items beyond the estimates; and others, of a private character, impose several new charges on the Treasury. On the contrary, some instances have occurred of reductions below the estimates; and the entire amount of money yet appropriated by private bills is not large. In relation to the whole amount of the appropriation clauses in all the bills reported at the present session, and not yet disposed of, it is computed that it will, adding what have already passed, exceed the aggregate of the annual estimates nearly twenty millions of dollars.

But the appropriation for the Post-Office Department, the bill as to French claims originating before 1800, and another for the continuation of the Cumberland road, with a few others, (amounting, in all, to about eighteen millions,) cannot be regarded as likely to become a charge on the Treasury in 1840. What part of the rest of the excess, (being nearly two millions,) and what part of any new bills hereafter reported may become laws, it is not possible now to speak with accuracy; but, from the best information in my possession, the amount will probably not exceed one million and a half of dollars. If varied from that, either way, as it may be by the subsequent action of Congress, the computation as to any remedial measures now deemed proper should, of course, vary in a corresponding amount. This calculation would make the increase from all causes, in the aggregate expenditure, three millions and one-fourth. But even that increase could be obviated, and no new provision on account of it become necessary, should Congress conclude, before adjourning, to reduce the whole amount of appropriations by nearly that amount, instead of increasing them; or should it authorize the postponement of nearly that amount, connected with public works and establishments, provided the means to defray it prove inadequate.

It could be met, also, by an application of a part of the Treasury notes, already authorized, if, to that extent, they should not be wanted to aid in supplying deficiencies in the receipts from banks and other sources. This may occur. The department may be too apprehensive as to the future. But it is to be recollected that the present is a crisis in moneyed affairs, embarrassing throughout our own country, as well as extending abroad; and that revolutions are occurring in the receipts from customs, exceeding in suddenness and size (unless affected by foreign hostilities or new legislation) any precedents but one during the existence of the Government.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, our obligations thus far have been promptly discharged, and the department does not feel justified in recommending that the further preservation of our present high public faith should be trusted to any doubtful events.

On the contrary, a precaution greater than usual, and the most unremitting care, seem to be demanded to protect it under all contingencies; and, so far as human prudence can provide, to prevent our fiscal operations from being the sport of accident, commercial speculations, or foreign caprice, in either credit or banking. The following conclusions, therefore, appear the most natural and safe in respect to the matter under consideration:

1. To regard the act of March last, concerning Treasury notes, as adequate to meet, not only the inequalities between the receipts and expenditures within different portions of the year, for which it was originally intended, but also to guard against the contingency of any failure among the banks to pay promptly the balances still due from them, and any anticipated excess of expenditure out of the old appropriations, which is likely to be caused by the circumstances before de-

tified. Near a third of a million would then be left for other purposes.

2. To provide, otherwise, with the exception of that third of a million, for any computed increase of appropriations beyond the estimates, and for any deficiency which will probably happen in the revenue from customs and lands, in consequence chiefly of the unexpected continuance till 1841 of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and of new judicial decisions reducing the duties.

The available balance kept on hand in the Treasury, for three years past, has been too small for meeting any considerable contingencies; and the policy of Congress appears to have become opposed to any accumulation hereafter, for that purpose; and wisely so, if sufficient other resources are provided.

The further sum required, therefore, to cover all contingencies, would be nearly four millions and a half. But should the banks pay seasonably their balances, not over one million and a half of it will probably be used: and if, besides this, the new appropriations are kept within the estimates, little or none of the precautionary means need probably be resorted to. (See statement annexed, B.)

In fine, my views may summarily be stated thus: Since December last, various circumstances have occurred, which are detailed in this communication, and which appear to render some further provision expedient, to enable the department to meet with promptitude all the appropriations made, and likely to be made, by Congress. And though events may not render it indispensable to use any contingent provision thus furnished, yet, in emergencies like this, and with sources of revenue so uncertain, it is not considered safe for the public credit to remain without one.

Whether this provision be made by a separate bill, or by an amendment to some other one; and whether it authorize conditionally, if found necessary, a temporary loan, or an increased issue of Treasury notes, under the same rules and limitations as exist at present, does not appear to me very material.

If commerce revives by the next year, or our expenditures are still further reduced, (both of which seem probable,) the loan or notes can easily be paid, as all those notes issued between 1837 and 1840, amounting to nearly \$20,000,000, have already been redeemed, except about \$325,000.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. W. JONES,

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.

P. S.—A similar letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, in the Senate.

The Tables accompanying the preceding document will be found on page 88.—En.

Census of Salem.—The census of Salem, under the authority of the General Government, is now completed, and the following is the result:

White Males. Under 5 years, 812; between 5 and 10, 786; 10 to 15 703; 15 to 20, 723; 20 to 30, 1751; 30 to 40, 982; 40 to 50, 547; 50 to 60, 378; 60 to 70, 221; 70 to 80, 82; 80 to 90, 24; 90 to 100, 3. *White Females.*—Under 5; 835; 5 to 10, 801; 10 to 15, 797; 15 to 20, 783; 20 to 30, 1442; 30 to 40, 1130; 40 to 50, 773; 50 to 60, 570; 60 to 70, 352; 70 to 80, 188; 80 to 90, 66; 90 to 100, 9. The colored population is as follows: *Black Males.*—Under 10, 38; 10 to 24, 32; 24 to 34, 31; 36 to 55, 28; 55 to 100, 12. *Black Females.*—Under 10, 33; 10 to 24, 29; 24 to 36, 38; 36 to 55 33; 55 to 100, 19. *Total.* white males, 7013; white females, 7746; black males, 140; black females, 152. Whole number, 15,051.

The agent for taking the census, found one old lady in a state of great tribulation when she learned that he was *numbering the people*. The Lord had frowned upon such a work, when it was undertaken by pious David, and she did not believe that it would prosper more now. She could not be persuaded that death and wo would not follow as a necessary consequence of such high handed presumption.—*Gaz.*

REPORT, &c.

Foreign-office, April 16, 1840.

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's instructions, dated July 9, 1839, requiring us to proceed to her Majesty's province of New Brunswick, for the purpose of making investigations respecting the 'nature and configuration of the territory in dispute,' between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America, and to 'report' which of the three following lines presents the best defined continuity of highland range:—

First.—The line claimed by the British commissioners from the source of the Chaudiere to Mars Hill.

Secondly.—The line from the source of the Chaudiere to the point at which a line drawn from that source to the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleurs intercepts the due north line.

Thirdly.—The line claimed by the Americans from the source of the Chaudiere to the point at which they make the due north line end.

We have the honor to present the following report of our proceedings, &c:—

We have to ask your lordship's attention to the fact, that, upon reaching the scene of our operations, we learnt that they were to be carried on in a wilderness, where not a human being was to be met with, with the exception of a few settlers upon the Roostuc River, about 40 miles west of the St. John's River, and of a few wandering Indians employed in the chase, or, occasionally, of some American lumberers; and that our endeavors to procure from any quarter correct topographical information of the interior of the disputed territory were unavailing, the most superficial and contradictory opinions being entertained upon the frontiers as to the sources of the streams, and as to the direction in which it would be most advisable to push our investigations with a due regard to that economy of time which we were compelled to observe. This wilderness, thus situated, had never, we believe, been crossed in the direction it was necessary for us to take by persons capable of describing the country with anything approaching to accuracy; and, consequently, all the maps which we had seen proved in the end remarkably defective. Indeed, had we not been so fortunate as to engage in our service two intelligent Indians, who had become somewhat familiar with the country by having frequently made it the scene of their hunting grounds, and whose rude maps traced upon sheets of the bark of the birch tree served often to guide us, a great portion of our time might have been lost in cutting our communications through forests and almost impenetrable swamps, upon injudicious courses, for the purpose of transporting our provisions, instruments, and canoes. Thus engaged, we had not only to keep in view the main object of your lordship's instructions, but to bring the general topography of the country into a more accurate form, in order that the map to be made, to accompany this report, might be an intelligent exponent of the physical geography of the country. This became an important branch of our undertaking, which had to be applied to the whole area between the Bay of Chaleurs and the south-western sources of the St. John; from thence, north-westwardly to the highlands claimed by the United States as the highlands of the treaty of 1783, in 46 deg. 27 min.; and eastwardly, from thence, at various points of the highlands thus claimed by the United States, as far as the waters running into Lake Metis, in north latitude 48 deg. This last point was reached at the setting in of the winter season; and the party on that service had but just completed their observations, when they were compelled to hasten to the coast by very rigorous weather, ice having formed on the lakes and streams.

We have troubled your lordship with these remarks and incidents, not for the purpose of showing that our duty was accompanied with a greater degree of personal inconvenience than was contemplated by us on accepting the charge we have been honored with, but to account in some measure, for the delay in the sending in of our report. Your lordship will please further to understand, that, after our return to Fredericton, in New Brunswick, with the various informa-

tion acquired under such circumstances as we have described, a great part of that information had to be applied to such surveys of the northern parts of the province of New Brunswick as existed in the Crown Land-Office at Fredericton, in such a manner as that, by transferring the results of our labors to the accurate outlines of the official surveys, a map worthy of the public confidence might be constructed; and that, in consequence of its being enjoined upon us in our instructions, to return to England when the season should no longer permit us to continue our operations, we entrusted the task of filling up the outlines of the official surveys, to an intelligent person belonging to the Crown Land-Office, who had been in our service in the capacity of surveyor and commissary (Mr. John Wilkinson;) but the final result of his labors owing to circumstances beyond his control, and to adverse winds, arrived in England a month later than the period it was expected, and it has been only by using unremitting diligence, that we have been able to prepare the comprehensive map herewith submitted with this report.

All the material arguments and facts which have occurred to us, being thus brought under the notice of your lordship, we proceed to close our report with a summary of the foregoing pages.

I. We have, in the first place, endeavored to show that we should have been acting inconsistently with the information which we possess, and with the facts which we have to report, if we had adopted the ground which the official British agents who have preceded us in the investigation of this boundary question relied upon as essential to the maintenance of the British view of the question—viz. that the boundary intended to be established by the 2d article of the treaty of 1783 was to be a line distinct from the southern boundary of the province of Quebec as established by the royal proclamation of 1763. In opposition to that erroneous impression, we have felt it our duty to show that those lines were one and the same thing. Indeed the very definition of the point in the treaty—viz., the coincidence of the due north line with the highlands, proves that the commissioners for negotiating the treaty of 1783 considered the "highlands" of the treaty to be one and the same thing with the southern boundary of the province of Quebec; for if Nova Scotia had extended further to the north, or to the west, than the point where the due north line was to intersect the highlands, that point would have been the north-east angle of the state of Maine, but could not have been the north-west angle of Nova Scotia. For the true north-west angle would have been still further to the north or to the west, at whatever point the western boundary of Nova Scotia touched the southern boundary of the province of Quebec.

II. We have given some historical notices of the periods when the lands on the River St. Lawrence and on the Bay of Fundy were first discovered and settled by the French, with a view to show that it was long posterior to the settlements made by the French that any part of those countries came into the occupation of the English; that every such occupation was incidental to a state of war; and that invariably, on the restoration of peace, every part of those countries so occupied was restored to France down to the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

III. We have shown that, in 1603, the Sieur de Monts received letters patent from his Sovereign, granting him the country now called Maine and New Brunswick, to the 46th degree of north latitude; in which letters patent the word "Acadie" was first used as the name of the country: and that, at the peace of Utrecht in 1713, France made her first cession to England of any of her possessions in that part of North America, ceding for ever to the British crown "all Acadie according to its ancient limits."

IV. We have endeavored to show by various concessions granted by the French Government to its subjects north of and adjoining to the 46th degree parallel of north latitude, that the Government of Quebec, when possessed by France, had jurisdiction as far south as that parallel.

V. By our map A, we show that a line drawn along that parallel connects the head waters of the Chaudiere River with a point, not more than five miles north of that branch of the St. Croix River, where a monument has been erro-

neously placed, and with a point not more than 42 miles north from the most western waters of the St. Croix.

VI. We have endeavored to show that the claims of the colony of Massachusetts' Bay to extend its territory to the St. Lawrence, in virtue of the grant of the Sagadahoc country by Charles II to the Duke of York in 1664, in virtue of the renewal of that charter in 1674, and in virtue of the charter granted by William and Mary in 1691, are without weight: seeing that the grant of 1664 was revoked at the treaty of Breda in 1667, and that the title to the Sagadahoc country, accruing by the renewal of the grant in 1674, as well as the title to Nova Scotia, both of which countries were annexed to the colony of Massachusetts' Bay in the grant of 1691, were revoked by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, which restored to France all she had possessed before the declaration of war.

VII. It is shown that the charter of William and Mary of 1691 does not extend the grant of the Sagadahoc country to the St. Lawrence, but only grants the lands 'between the said country or territory of Nova Scotia and the said river of Sagadahoc, or any part thereof;' so that the extreme interpretation of this grant would require, for the northern limit, a line passing between the head-water of the St. Croix River and the source of the Sagadahoc or Kennebec River, which would nearly coincide with a line passing between the western waters of the St. Croix and the highlands which divide the Kennebec from the Chaudiere.

VIII. We show that the northern boundary of the colony of Massachusetts' Bay had never been settled; that the right of that colony to go to the St. Lawrence was denied by the British Government soon after the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, and has never since been admitted: that as late as 1764, a question was entertained by the Lords of the Board of Trade whether Massachusetts had any right whatever to lands in the Sagadahoc territory: and that at the peace of 1783 that question had not been settled.

We also adduce the opinions of some distinguished Americans that Massachusetts had no claim to go to the St. Lawrence.

IX. It shows that there is no evidence of any expectation having been entertained on the part of the revolted colonies, that they would be permitted at the restoration of peace, to have their boundary extended north of the river St. John; that, on the contrary, the congress in 1782 instructed the negotiators to have, if possible, the north-west angle of Nova Scotia established at the western source of the St. Johns river, and to propose that river from its source to its mouth as the boundary between the two countries; and that upon the government of Great Britain refusing to admit their proposition they abandoned it, and agreed to adhere to the charter of Massachusetts Bay, and to the St. Croix river mentioned in it.

X. It will appear that the phraseology used in those instructions of Congress to their negotiators, in which the north-west angle of Nova Scotia is stated to be at the source of the St. John, has been transferred to the 2d article of the treaty of 1783; the only difference being that, in the latter, the river St. Croix is substituted for the river St. John, and that the high-lands are directed to be reached from the St. Croix by a due north line.

XI. We show that the "highlands" of the treaty had been, as early as 1755, described by Governor Pownall, and that he describes them as dividing the St. Francis and the Chaudiere from the Kennebeck, and the branches of the Penobscot.

We also show that he states the different branches of the Penobscot to extend from west to east along the southern front of the country now called the disputed territory.

That the topographical description of the southern boundary of Quebec, contained in the royal proclamation of 1763, and the description of the boundary of Nova Scotia contained in the commissions of some royal governors, were taken from Gov. Pownall's paper.

And that the language used in the boundary descriptions quoted from the secret journals of congress, and the language used in the 2d article of the treaty of 1783, was but a

copy of that which is to be found in the documents last mentioned.

XII. We have drawn the just inference that the "highlands" which Governor Pownall speaks of as throwing down both the western and eastern branches of the Penobscot, are the highlands intended by the treaty; and we have adduced the contract of Jackson and Flint with the State of Massachusetts in 1792, to show that the land then granted was bounded on the north by the highlands, thus heading all the branches of the Penobscot; and that those "highlands" were then understood by the government of the State of Massachusetts to be highlands intended by the treaty of 1783.

XIII. It is seen that the 2d article of the treaty of 1783 can never be executed, until the two Governments first agree which is the line of highlands that is to be intersected by the due north line; since the treaty directs the execution of the article to begin at a point which can have no existence, until the due north line has intersected highlands acknowledged by both Governments to be those of the Treaty.

XIV. We have discovered by a critical examination of the grant of Nova Scotia of 1621, in the original Latin, that the passage which describes the western boundary of the territory included in that grant, and which boundary was agreed at the time of the treaty of 1783, to be the eastern boundary of Massachusetts, in conformity with the provision contained in the charter of Massachusetts of 1691, is susceptible of a new interpretation, varying in important particulars from the received one; and we show by a literal translation of the Latin, that the boundary was intended to run from the western waters of the St. Croix to the sources of the Chaudiere; a line which it has been seen coincides in a very striking manner with the boundary in the *Sieur de Monts*' grant of 1603.

XV. With reference to the great errors of Mitchell's map in latitude and longitude, we have suggested some remarkable considerations resulting therefrom. We have observed that if a line were protracted upon that map between the most western sources of the St. John and the western termination of the Bay of Chaleurs, and were adopted as the boundary between the two countries, the river St. John would fall to the south of that line and be within the United States. Whereas by a line protracted between the above-mentioned points properly adjusted as to the latitude and longitude as they exist on our map, the river St. John would be left on the British side, and to the north of the boundary between the two countries. But though we have referred to Mitchell's map for the purpose of showing how the mistakes in that map may have contributed to account for the erroneous opinions prevailing in the United States about the boundary question, we are quite aware that Mitchell's map is not, and cannot be, any authority on this question; inasmuch as it is not mentioned or referred to, in any manner, in the treaty. The boundary must be determined by applying the words of the treaty to the natural features of the country itself, and not by applying those words to any map.

XVI. It appears that, in the discussions which have been hitherto had on the subject of the grant of Nova Scotia in 1621, reference has always been had to an American translation of that grant which was defective; and that all the omissions and inaccuracies in that defective translation singularly concur to obscure the nature of the claim which her Majesty's Government is interested to maintain.

XVII. We have shown that the terms due north line which were originally used in the commission of Montague Wilmot, Esq., in 1763, were inserted in that instrument, because the sources of St. Croix river, being to the south of those of the Penobscot, it was necessary to direct a due north line to be drawn from those sources as far as the southern boundary of the colony of Quebec, a fact which goes far to identify that boundary with the highlands of the treaty of 1783.

XVIII. In adverting to the proceedings of the commissioners appointed, under the treaty of 1794, to identify the St. Croix river, we remark upon the erroneous establishment of the point of departure for the due north line, which has had a disturbing influence upon all attempts subsequently made to execute the treaty. Had the point of departure of

the due north line been established at the most western waters of the St. Croix, agreeably to a just construction of the treaty of 1783, it would have intersected highlands south of the Roostue river; and any further protraction of the due north line from that point of intersection could not have been proposed, the treaty directing the due north line to go to the highlands, and not to any further point.

XIX. In that branch of our report entitled 'The Physical Geography of the Country,' we have shown that the line of 'highlands,' claimed by the United States to be the highlands of the treaty of 1783, even if it were continuous, which it is not, and if it divided the waters flowing in opposite directions, which it does not, passes at least 50 miles to the north of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and therefore could not by any reasoning be shown to be the 'highlands' of the treaty of 1783; those highlands being required by that treaty to go to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river.

XX. We have shown that the assumptions on the part of some of the official agents of the United States, both in relation to the continuity and to the dividing character of their 'highlands,' and to the elevation above the sea of the point they have stated to be the north-west angle of Nova Scotia of the treaty of 1783, are altogether unfounded in fact. That the conclusions upon which they have rested the American case, instead of being the legitimate results of practical investigation, are unsubstantial inventions brought forward in the absence of all real investigation; conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country; and calculated to mislead, not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of this question.

In concluding this report, we have to ask the indulgence of your lordship if it should appear to be less complete than the importance of the subject required, or would have admitted of. The very short period allotted for our personal examinations of the disputed territory, was diligently employed by us, as long as the season permitted us to continue our investigations; nor were they discontinued until we had made ourselves acquainted with the natural features of the country to the extent required by the important end contemplated in our instructions.

We are also aware that the somewhat complicated history of this controversy might, in more able hands, have been treated with greater ability, yet we venture to ask your lordship to rely upon the fidelity of all our statements. If we may be thought to have occasionally exceeded the precise line of our instructions, we rest our justification on the great anxiety we have felt to vindicate our country and our Government from imputations as offensive as they are unfounded. Intimately allied as Great Britain and the United States are, we have thought it due to a question which has somewhat endangered the peace happily subsisting between them, that we should frankly explain some of the causes why the two Governments have hitherto been defeated in their earnest attempt to bring the dispute to an equitable and amicable arrangement. If our strictures upon the conduct of some of the agents of the two Governments heretofore employed in ineffectual attempts to settle the boundary question should give pain in any quarter, we can only say that the maintenance of British rights and the preservation of peace did not appear to us to admit of being compromised by personal considerations. We have, therefore, stated things as we found them to be, and have been impartial in the application of our remarks. Above all, we desire to say that we have not intended to insinuate a doubt as to the good faith of the Government of the United States in the progress of this matter. On the contrary, we have regretted to see that those irregularities on the part of some of its agents, which it has been our duty to expose, could not fail to mislead that intelligent Government whose conduct during the negotiations has been uniformly marked by fairness. Notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds, but that she has always had

a clear and indefeasible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory: a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness, and remote from the mother country, sometimes fail to inspire.

If it should be urged that the British agents, in whose hands this question has heretofore been, have sometimes taken different views of the subject, and consequently expressed themselves in a manner inconsistent with the reasonings which we have used, we may fairly attribute it to the want of that more accurate information which we possess at this time. But it becomes less surprising that they should have so acted under the disadvantageous circumstances we have alluded to, when we see that the people of Maine, whose legitimate home is conterminous with the country in dispute, have not to this day examined the territory, as they might have done, with an accuracy that admitted of an impartial judgment being formed, whether their claim, as they have hitherto preferred it, was or was not truly in accordance with the language and intentions of the treaty of 1783. It is not to be concealed, that they who were so much interested in the decision of the question, and who, as it were, live upon the spot, have contributed little or nothing to clear up the difficulties attending upon the subject. Their acts seem principally to have been confined to surveying the land into townships to be settled by their own citizens, and leaving it to the next generations to assert the proprietorship of them. Time will prove or disprove our statements. We have had truth at all times for our guide, and now confidently declare that, if upon concluding our investigations we had found reason to believe that the claim of Great Britain was, in our judgment, a doubtful one, we should have reported that fact to your lordship.

When this question shall receive a more calm and a more careful examination in the United States, we believe that the American people, who are eminently capable of forming a deliberate and sound judgment upon this grave question, will be anxious that it shall be decided according to the principles of strict justice, and consistently with the reverence due to that treaty whence is dated the independence of their Government.

Finally, it gives us great satisfaction to be able to state to your lordship, that we have carefully examined every branch of this important subject as it has come under our consideration and that conscientiously believing that the claims of Great Britain to the whole of the disputed territory are founded in justice, and are in plain accordance with the second article of the treaty of 1783, and with the physical geography of the country:—

We report that we have found a line of highlands, agreeing with the language of the second article of the treaty of 1783, extending from the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing from thence, in a north-easterly direction, south of the Roostuc, to the Bay of Chaleurs. The course of that line is traced out on the map A, accompanying our report. Upon the left margin of this map we have placed a section of the country along the line as far as the Lake Keeaquawgam; and upon the right margin a perpendicular section along the exploratory due north line, accompanying them both with barometrical elevations.

We further report that there does not exist, in the disputed territory, any other line of highlands which is in accordance with the second article of the treaty of 1783; and that the line which is claimed on the part of the United States, as the line of highlands of the treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from 40 to 50 miles of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the line intended by the treaty of 1783. We have the honor to remain, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

G. W. FEATHERSTONAUGH,
RICHARD Z. MUDGE,
Commissioners.

Exchange on Hamburg.

We give below a very useful table to purchasers of exchange on Hamburg, by which they can see at a glance the propriety of buying direct on Hamburg or through London.

BILLS ON HAMBURG AS REMITTANCE TO LONDON.

New York Rate per Banco Mark.

Rate at London per £	34½	34½	35	35½	35½	36	36½	36½	37
13 8	104 02	104 78	105 53	106 29	107 04	107 79	108 55	109 30	110 05
13 8½	104 26	105 02	105 77	106 53	107 28	108 04	108 80	109 55	110 31
13 9	104 50	105 26	106 02	106 77	107 53	108 29	109 05	109 80	110 56
13 9½	104 75	105 51	106 27	107 03	107 79	108 55	109 30	110 06	110 82
13 10	104 99	105 75	106 51	107 27	108 03	108 79	109 55	110 31	111 07
13 10½	105 23	105 99	106 75	107 51	108 27	109 03	109 79	110 55	111 31
13 11	105 47	106 23	107 —	107 76	108 52	109 29	110 05	110 82	111 58
13 11½	105 71	106 48	107 24	108 01	108 77	109 54	110 31	111 07	111 84
13 12	105 95	106 72	107 48	108 25	109 02	109 79	110 55	111 32	112 09
13 12½	106 19	106 96	107 73	108 50	109 27	110 04	110 81	111 58	112 35
13 13	106 43	107 20	107 97	108 75	109 52	110 29	111 06	111 83	112 60
13 13½	106 67	107 44	108 21	108 99	109 76	110 54	111 31	112 08	112 85
13 14	106 91	107 69	108 46	109 24	110 01	110 79	111 56	112 34	113 11
13 14½	107 15	107 93	108 70	109 48	110 26	111 04	111 81	112 59	113 37
13 15	107 40	108 18	108 95	109 73	110 51	111 29	112 07	112 84	113 62
13 15½	107 64	108 42	109 20	109 98	110 76	111 54	112 32	113 10	113 88
14	107 88	108 68	109 44	110 28	111 —	111 79	112 57	113 36	114 18

The above table shows whether it is more profitable to remit Direct Exchange on London, or Bills on Hamburg. Example:

5,000 Banco Marks on Hamburg, negotiated at Banco Marks, 13 10 per £, produce..... £366 19 5
Off Brokerage, 1-10 per cent..... 7 4

Nett proceeds cash £366 12 1
Having paid for the above 5000 Banco Marks at the rate of 35½ cents per Banco Mark, \$1,775.

If the same amount had been invested in Bills on London, at per cent. 108 03..... £369 13 9
And deducting the interest at 60 days, at 5 per cent. 3 1 8

The same proceeds would have been credited £366 12 1
[Times and Evening Star.

We copy from the London Journal of Commerce, of 22d and 29th of August, received by the late steam-ship arrivals, the following articles on cotton.

The East India Cotton Trade.

No greater proof of the march of intelligence will be found in our commercial records for the current year, than the fact of the Directors of the East India Company having invited the manufacturers of Manchester to meet them at Liverpool to examine into the efficiency of machines for cleaning cotton. The few thousands which the Governor General of India proposes as rewards for the best specimens of Cotton, are offered judiciously; but no amount of money, in the way of prizes, will go so far as the evidence which the Company have given of their serious interest in the subject. What is there which the mechanical skill and ingenuity of this country cannot do, when there is an adequate reward to tempt its industry and research? Now that the Company have taken up, in earnest, the cultivation of Cotton in India, and have declared the mechanical obstacle to its success, all the practical and speculative talent of this country—and probably of other countries—will breast itself against that obstacle and conquer it. There is a fortune before the successful discoverer, such as even our Arkwrights and Peels do not possess. The man who invents a machine to clean East India Cotton will have a name in history, to say nothing of “the possibility of wealth beyond the bounds of human avarice,” to use Dr. Johnson’s words in describing Thrale’s brewery when for sale. We confess ourselves to be such optimists in mechanical science that nothing but a clearly physical impossibility would make us despair of removing an obstacle to so simple a process as cleaning the Cotton fruit from its seed. At the present moment it requires three hands in India, with their clumsy machinery, to clean thirty-five pounds of Cotton in a day. The American *gin-saw* will clean about 1,200 pounds a day; and we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the American *gin-saw* will in a year or two be superseded. We wish we could impress this belief upon the East India Company, because it would give still more zeal to their laudable endeavors. On this point both they and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce seem to halt. The one body as merchants, and the other as manufacturers, do not seem to know what mechanics can do for them.

The Company have procured from America persons practically acquainted with the cleaning of cotton, and have sent them out to India to teach the natives the art. They likewise imported several *gin-saws*, and had them set up at Liverpool, in order that a Committee of the Directorship should meet a deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to see the engines at work.* The first fact to be observed of this experimental trip is, that an ingenious Englishman presented to them a patented improvement on the American *gin-saw*, which dressed East India Cotton, in the opinion of a select committee of Manchester manufacturers, in such a style as to make it worth from a half-penny to a penny a pound more than that turned out by the American machinery itself. This says something at least for the optimism we have ventured to express with regard to machinery; but the second point we have to remark upon is still more worthy of note. The Deputation from Manchester, sent to meet the East India Directors, “to witness the experiments intended to be made of cleaning cotton with the *gin-saw*,” in its report says—“It seems worthy of remark that some difficulties may have to be encountered in India in providing the requisite *moving power* for driving machinery of this description.” We have seen the machinery at work, and we can see none of the difficulties obscurely hinted at.—There are only three powers yet discovered to give motion to machinery, so as to save manual labor—namely, wind, water, and steam † and what peculiar difficulties there are in India in any one of these respects we are a loss to conjecture. With respect to wind and water, India has a great

advantage over us in the *regularity* with which the winds blow and the waters flow; and as to *steam* power, what difficulty can there be about that? To use the words of their own report, every one “of the talented and experienced gentlemen, natives of the United States of America, and brought up as cotton-planters, who will be able to give a new impulse to the growth of cotton in India”—every one of these gentlemen, so judiciously selected by the East India Company, will *cost* more than a steam engine. There seems to be some confusion on this point in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce—a difficulty raised where none really exists. The great beauty of steam power is, that it can (if we may so write) turn its hand to anything. The engine which will print the words we are now writing, would, under the arrangements of a clever machinist, in a few hours be ready to print a piece of calico. There is no difficulty now about finding a moving power for any purpose. Steam power requires only the combination of two sorts of talent—the engineer to construct and the machinist to guide it. With respect to this particular work, cleaning cotton from the seed, a six-horse power is amply sufficient; just such an engine, in fact, as is used by our large houses in roasting coffee.—There can be little “difficulty” in the East India Company finding two hundred pounds for an article like that. If they would take our advice they would send out a dozen, with a good engineer to set them up, and the cleverest machinist they can find to direct them.

For what the East India Company have done they deserve national approbation. The particular attempt now making to extend the cultivation of cotton in India may fail, although we are sanguine of its success; but, notwithstanding such failure, Cotton will be cultivated on a large scale in India. The impetus has been given; the progress is irresistible. Captain Bayles and his American assistants are now on their route overland to India—the precursors of another victory of peace “no less renowned than those of war.”

We have purposely confined ourselves to the mechanical part of the question this week. In a future paper we shall undertake the larger question of the commercial policy, which we are happy to observe the East India Company are inclined to pursue.

The Cotton Culture & Manufactures of the United States.

A series of papers, exhibiting remarkable ability in a commercial, statistical, manufacturing, and agricultural point of view, have been published in the *Boston Patriot*. They have created quite a sensation amongst the planters, politicians, and merchants of the United States, in consequence of the force and propriety of their reasoning. We regret that their number and extreme length prevent us giving a view *in extenso* of their entire contents. The entire series would fill a small volume. We proceed, however, to notice a few facts and reasonings that will not fail to be examined with interest by the British importers and manufacturers of cotton from the United States.

The writer in the *Patriot* very properly commences with the maxim, that the “market price of an article is regulated by its demand.” He then argues, that the advance in cotton which commenced in 1833, was occasioned by a falling off in the supply, as compared with its increased consumption. The low prices preceding that period he considers lessened the imports from India, and kept the crops of the United States below what they would have been under the stimulus of high prices. The great advancement of prices from 1834 to 1837 induced a rapid extension of the cultivation of cotton in the United States, which, in the course of a few years, nearly doubled its product, and prices have fallen from 30 to 40 per cent. below the average rates of 1834 to 1837. He argues, too, that there was over-production of cotton fabrics in England in 1838, as may be inferred from the sudden and extraordinary increase of the raw material. Thus the cotton imported into England was—

In 1837.....	367,000,000 lbs.
In 1838.....	459,000,000 lbs.
In 1839.....	only 345,000,000 lbs.

* See an account of the experiments on page 134.

† In this country we use, generally, another power for the purpose, *horse power*.—E. R. R.

The present year will show an increase: but then it is well known that, in many instances, the manufactured articles may be bought below the cost of manufacturing.

He then enters into another branch of his subject, and seems to think that the United States cotton manufactures have advanced too rapidly. The statistics prove that the cotton manufactured in the United States was—

In 1833-4.....	196,400, bales.
In 1835-6.....	236,700 "
In 1837-8.....	246,000 "
In 1839	276,000 "

The above statement shows that the increase or consumption in the United States, for cotton home manufactures, reached 50 per cent. in five years; while the importation of cotton and linen fabrics from Europe was nearly doubled in the same period. But he argues, that owing to the pressure of the times, "many of these could not be paid for."

An important feature in the reasons adduced for the over-production of cotton at the period in question, was the "inflated state of the currency." Thus, according to the public returns, the issue of Bank notes

In 1834 was.....	95,000,000 doll.
In 1836.....	186,000,000 "

Bank liabilities (deposits and circulation in 1834).....191,000,000 "
Ditto, in 1836.....341,000,000 "
Hence, also, the primary and efficient cause of the great revulsion of 1837.

The effect of the expanding and redundant currency, too, was to induce an erroneous investment of capital in cotton manufactures, which "evil was cured by the suspension of work in some of the mills, an increased exportation, and the increased consumption and increasing population in the United States." In 1838-9, the currency being again in excess, cotton again advanced, and too extensive speculations were once more induced.

The able writer, therefore, contends that the people of the United States engaged in the cotton business are suffering from the effects of over-production, a difficulty which, as far as this country is concerned, will only be overcome as it was before, by a decreased production and an increased demand.

He then shows the effect of a general peace on consumption. Thus, the consumption of cotton in Great Britain was, in—

1800.....	56,000,000 lbs.
1818.....	112,000,000 lbs.
1821.....	126,000,000 lbs.
1837.....	357,000,000 lbs.
1838.....	459,000,000 lbs.
1839 (fell off).....	345,000,000 lbs.

We will not follow further the facts and reasonings of this author, but we may draw attention to one important conclusion that may be drawn from his writings, viz. that the present production of cotton in the nations of the civilized world is more than the consumption of the world demands! It therefore follows, that until the relative proportions of demand and supply be more nicely balanced, no material or permanent advance in the price of the article can be anticipated.—*London Jour. of Com.*

The Cunards.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph says that "the brothers Cunard, the proprietors or originators of the Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston line of steam packets, are the sons of Abraham Cunard who was born at what is called 'The Neck,' three or four miles below Philadelphia, where he resided with his father until the commencement of the American Revolution, when, the family taking part with the mother country, left with the British, and took up their residence at Halifax, where Abraham, in due time entered extensively into commercial business, which he prosecuted for many years with great success. He continued to reside there until his death, leaving a very large estate to his children—among which were those to whom we now have particular reference. We have this information from an elderly gentleman of Philadelphia of much intelligence and respectability.

Rescinding of the late Post Office Restriction.—Newspaper readers will be gratified to learn by the following official letter to the Post Master at Boston, which we copy from the Times of that city, that the unauthorized restriction upon newspaper circulation has been rescinded:

Post Office Department, Contract Office,
Sept. 9. 1840.

Sir: Since issuing the orders of the 5th,* 16th, and 20th, August, indicating a determination of the Department to enforce the legal restriction upon the conveyance of newspapers by contractors and their agents, over post routes, out of the mail, information has been received, that the papers usually sent in that way would not, if the restriction were enforced, be carried in the mail so as to contribute to the revenues of the Department: And perceiving also that those whose interests are most affected by the enforcement of this prohibition profess to entertain doubts in regard to the construction given to the law, and that a very general public sentiment prevails that this restriction has, by a change in the modes and facilities of conveying newspapers, become inexpedient if not unjust,—the Postmaster General, on a review of the question, has come to the conclusion to suspend for the present adopting the measures indicated by the said orders for the enforcement of the restriction, with the view of affording an opportunity, after the public mind has been called to the question, for Congress to consider the subject and to adopt such further legislation in relation to it as they may think the present condition and interests of the country may demand.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant.

(Signed,) S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant P. M. General.
N. Greene, Esq., P. M. Boston.

Trade of Buenos Ayres.—The following statement of the shipping and tonnage employed between Great Britain and the States of the River Plate for the last 18 years, as compiled from official sources, will at once exhibit the progress and vicissitudes of our trade with the Argentine Republic, as also the loss sustained by such of our merchants as are connected with it, by the protracted duration of the French blockade:

British Vessels Inwards.			British Vessels Outwards.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1821..41...	7,609...	420	1821..51...	9,682...	538
1822..52...	9,109...	508	1822..55...	10,058...	575
1823..52...	9,237...	498	1823..34...	6,335...	365
1824..41...	7,788...	439	1824..43...	7,924...	479
1825..45...	8,697...	479	1825..51...	10,302...	605
1826..26...	4,713...	267	1826..23...	4,906...	262
1827..4...	578...	52	1827..19...	3,818...	226
1828..16...	2,421...	150	1828..25...	4,281...	248
1829..55...	10,087...	572	1829..48...	9,048...	536
1830..51...	9,784...	531	1830..36...	6,294...	373
1831..42...	7,289...	426	1831..25...	4,483...	255
1832..23...	4,231...	234	1832..30...	5,875...	335
1833..38...	7,184...	401	1833..40...	7,929...	440
1834..52...	10,110...	526	1834..48...	9,206...	513
1835..50...	9,299...	507	1835..46...	9,390...	515
1836..25...	4,389...	232	1836..26...	7,441...	386
1837..32...	6,267...	323	1837..49...	12,914...	657
1838..58...	11,979...	650	1838..39...	9,251...	483
1839..76...	15,287...	816	1839..37...	8,024...	444

The following is an epitome of the value of British manufactures and produce imported into the States of the Rio de la Plata from 1821 to 1838, both inclusive:—

1821...£591,031	1827...£154,895	1834...£831,564
1822... 981,046	1829... 758,540	1835... 658,525
1823... 664,436	1830... 632,172	1836... 697,384
1824...1,141,920	1831... 339,870	1837... 696,104
1825... 849,920	1832... 660,162	1838... 680,345
1826... 371,117	1833... 515,362	

We gave the return for 1839 in our last number, though in rather a different form.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

The North-Eastern Boundary.—The following letter has been handed to us for publication. We do not remember to have seen it before in print.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Philadelphia, April 8, 1790.

Sir: I received your letter of the 31st of last past, relating to encroachments made on the eastern limits of the United States, by settlers under the British Government, pretending that it is the Western, and not the Eastern river of the Bay of Passamaquoddy which was designated by the name of St. Croix in the treaty of peace with that nation, and requesting of me to communicate any facts, which my memory or papers may enable me to recollect, and which may indicate the true River, which the Commissioners on both sides had in their view to establish as the boundary between the two nations. Your letter found me under a severe fit of my malady, which prevented my answering it sooner, or attending, indeed, to any kind of business. I can now assure you that I am perfectly clear in the remembrance that the map we used in tracing the boundary, was brought to the treaty by the Commissioners from England, and that it was the same that was published by Mitchell, above twenty years before. Having a copy of that map by me in loose sheets, I send you that sheet which contains the Bay of Passamaquoddy, where you will see that part of the boundary traced. I remember, too, that in part of the boundary, we relied much on the opinion of Mr. Adams, who had been concerned in some former disputes concerning those territories. I think therefore, that you may obtain some further light from him. That the map we used was Mitchell's map, Congress were acquainted at the time, by letter to their Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which I suppose may be found upon their files.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

To Thomas Jefferson,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Worms in Cotton.—We are informed that in this Parish and the Parish of St. Mary, the worms are making great ravages in the cotton fields; they are destroying all the leaves of the plants, and should they continue, in a couple of weeks there will be nothing left but the stocks and a few bales, which it is probable, they will also destroy,—at least, the young and tender ones. We have been told, that in the lower Parish, whole fields are now completely shorn of their leaves. It will be perceived, by the following article from the Red River Republican, that the same subject of complaint exists in that Parish, and we apprehend that it is general throughout the state; no doubt, also, that in Mississippi and Alabama, they will not be exempt from the scourge, and, in that case, there will be a very great failure in the cotton crops this year. Prices will range high in consequence during the next business season.—*Alexandria Rep.*

New Cotton.—A lot of six bales of the new cotton crop arrived here on Monday, from the plantation of John Compton, on Bayou Boeuf, the first of the season. Yesterday twelve bales from the plantation of Branch Tanner came in from Bayou Huff Power plantation. From the best information we can gather, the crops of this Parish and of the Red River country generally, will be short of what was anticipated; the worms having lately done great damage to the crops.—*Alexandria Republican.*

Nine Days and a Half to England.—Who, half a century since, would have ventured to predict that in the year 1840, a passage would be made from Halifax to Liverpool in nine days and a half? Yet so it is, and it was performed by the steam-ship *Britannia*, Capt. WOODHURST. The New York Times states that her passage hither was made in 12 days—her passage home in nine and a half. She left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 4th ult., taking out 66 passengers. At about noon, on Friday, the 14th, she was telegraphed as being off Holyhead—at 8 o'clock in the evening, she entered the Victoria, up which she steamed in gallant style, and thus completed the most extraordinary voyage on record.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Chinese Edict.

Yu Kwangchowfoo and Lung, an expectant Chefoo, empowered to manage the undertaking, hereby issue this edict to the Hong merchants, and all other merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

We have just received an edict from the high authorities stating that the English, after being driven out to the high seas, did, in succession, one after another, lift their anchors, spread their sails, and proceed to the foreign ocean, as the pilots have duly examined and reported, but, at the same time, those which loiter about and anchor off Lintin and other places on the high seas, are also not a few; and, moreover, there are a great many traitorous natives and depraved boat people, greedy after profit and regardless of life, who covet the fat mutton, and put away the bad smell. These have gradually collected and formed a circle around the foreign ships; therefore it was that, on the 27th day of the previous moon, the admiral mandarins, and soldiers, took with them strong and valiant swimmers, and made an attack by fire, when they either in succession burned the said traitorous boats, or brought the people whom they contained up here (to Canton) for trial and punishment, as is on record.

And as just now is the time when we are concocting plans for driving out the English ships, we really fear that of the ships of other countries there may be some coming in or going out which may be there anchored for the moment, and close to the English shipping; it behoves us immediately to cause the hong merchants to communicate our commands to the American consul, and all other consuls, that they may send word to their ships which have already signed the duly prepared bond not to smuggle opium, or clandestinely convey goods or merchandise for the English, that they may be very careful to choose out a proper and safe anchorage for their ships, not upon any account to go near the English vessels, which may lead to the gem being consumed with the common stone.

If, after the issuing of this edict, such foreigners do not speedily know how to shun (bad company,) but still foolishly remain in a position of danger—if they will cast anchor near the English shipping, then this will show that they have a desire to scheme after the profit arising from conveying and selling goods for the English; and supposing that through the unforeseen accidents attending wind and water these should also be burnt, will it not be they who have brought the evil upon themselves? What will be the use of their after repentance?

We (the Kwangchowfoo and colleague) therefore unite the circumstances, and issue this edict, and when it reaches the said hong merchants, let them instantly, and in conformity therewith, communicate the same with the utmost tenderness and distinctness to the American and other consuls, that they may perfectly know and understand; let not their shipping anchor in the vicinity of the English, lest that they involve themselves in their doom.

Hasten! hasten! Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 20th year, 2d moon, 20th day.

CANTON, March 23d, 1840.

Bombay Times.

Consuls of Belgium.—The President of the United States has recognised the undernamed persons as Consuls for Belgium:

Philadelphia—Joseph Mora Moss.
Boston—John Douglass Bates.
Portland—Thomas Amory Deblois.
Baltimore—Samuel D. Walker.
Richmond—A. W. Noting.
Charleston—George A. Hopley.
Savannah—John C. Ferrell.
Mobile—Charles Auze.
New York—Hippolyte Mafi.
Eastport—Loreing F. Wheeler.
Norfolk—John Capron.

Corn Trade.

On page 132, we furnished tables of the imports of Corn, Flour, &c. into England from all parts of the world except Ireland—the following is from the same source (the Circular to Bankers Aug. 7,) and shows a similar table of the exports from Ireland from 1820 to 1839, accompanied with the following remarks:

"As this letter is purposely intended to be more of an indicative than of a positive character, with relation to the views contained in it concerning the supplies of wheat and the probable course of the corn trade, we will next advert to the state of Ireland. That island has for two years been almost a blank as far as supplies of wheat and flour to this

country are concerned; it may fairly be doubted whether Ireland did not take more of these commodities—at least of wheat, from England, than she exported to Great Britain in the year 1839 and so far in 1840. It appears from the subjoined table that the collective exports of wheat and wheat flour from Ireland have been progressively declining since the year 1834. The yearly returns include part of the produce of two succeeding harvests; in what proportions is a point which nothing but the state of the corn when gathered, as to its being marketable or not, can determine. The falling off in the quantity marked for 1839 we ascribe more to the harvest of that year, which was gathered late, and the grain was stored in wretched condition, than to the harvest of 1838. In this table the column headed B. P. and R. includes beans, pease, and rye, the bulk being beans.

Export of Corn, Flour, and Meal, from Ireland.

Years.	QUARTERS OF					CWTS. OF	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Malt.	B. P. & R.	Wheat flour.	Oatmeal.
1820	398,373	994,343	94,300	112	9,427	194,783	46,136
1821	476,940	1,159,824	78,228	....	7,897	295,036	65,570
1822	384,973	665,692	22,752	840	9,358	343,731	32,351
1823	275,178	984,596	19,452	702	7,310	363,852	109,597
1824	260,562	1,141,870	44,722	1,173	6,658	336,856	136,220
1825	283,340	1,503,204	154,822	....	....	394,507	204,618
1826	241,943	1,180,783	65,197	1,203	8,742	255,464	196,565
1827	307,663	1,202,104	67,832	571	11,732	351,639	225,131
1828	474,993	1,809,504	84,209	853	13,318	621,664	427,596
1829	340,096	1,419,514	97,163	2,011	15,460	626,293	403,715
1830	337,644	1,227,618	189,693	2,820	22,021	672,348	400,948
1831	408,659	1,286,955	185,580	10,808	19,790	624,244	583,343
1832	552,741	1,665,493	124,319	8,229	16,743	831,509	614,340
1833	541,472	1,356,228	101,789	7,017	21,930	1,059,813	645,516
1834	462,230	1,279,800	208,996	3,865	21,929	1,110,464	774,900
1835	340,613	1,464,350	156,249	10,357	28,308	1,124,917	567,667
1836	260,894	1,644,587	184,272	22,214	21,008	1,186,840	770,607
1837	253,637	1,637,659	187,589	4,174	29,508	983,899	1,006,352
1838	209,222	1,947,199	156,472	6,001	27,440	1,166,768	1,257,770
1839	98,473	1,322,829	61,675	2,861	15,330	559,044	917,676

Now we are of opinion that the difference in the produce of Ireland this year compared with that of either of the last two years, and more especially with 1839, may be amply sufficient to compensate all the inferior and defective crops to be found in Great Britain at the forthcoming harvest; it may be adequate to give a decided turn to the corn trade for the ensuing twelve months. For although we admit that the cultivation of wheat in Ireland has been gradually contracted for some years past, while its consumption within that country has been gradually increasing, yet the supply may be large relatively with 1839, and that of oats and oatmeal this year is likely to be greatly augmented compared with either of the last two years—taking the year from the month of July in each. Supposing Ireland to send us no more than 500,000 quarters in wheat and wheat flour instead of (on the balance) nothing, and to want none of those commodities from us except perhaps some little for seed, she will yield a supply for external consumption which, among the principal sources, is second only to that great source, the three eastern counties of England. The exports of wheat and wheat flour from Ireland, in the year 1838, exceeded this estimate—if such it must be called—of 500,000 quarters. We even thus early venture to point attention to this consideration, because from all the information which we have yet been able to obtain, we regard it as by no means impossible, nor with good weather very improbable for the consequence here pointed out to take place. At all events the oat crop in Ireland is, we believe, likely to be large, and this cannot fail to have a material bearing on the consumption and prices of wheat in Ireland and Great Britain."

Railroad to Canandaigua.—This morning at 4 o'clock, the first regular train of passenger cars started from this city to Canandaigua. Those also who wish to take an airing before breakfast, can go to Canandaigua and return in time to eat, at least at a fashionable hour; or if they take an early tea, they can go there after it, and return before 9 o'clock! The few miles between Auburn and Canandaigua and between Batavia and Buffalo, are all that remain to complete the most rapid communication between Lake Erie and the Atlantic cities.—*Rochester Democrat*, Sept. 9.

Bank of England.—Quarter Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 26th of May, 1840, to the 18th of August, 1840, both inclusive, pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 98.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation,	£17,128,000	Securities,	£23,152,000
Deposits,	7,701,000	Bullion,	4,560,000
	£24,829,000		£27,712,000

Export of the Precious Metals.—The following are the official returns of the exports of the precious metals from the port of London, for the week ending the 20th instant: Silver bars to Hamburg, 42,103 ounces; Silver bars to Rotterdam, 15,000 ounces; Silver bars to Calcutta, 24,926 ounces; Silver coin to Rotterdam, 24,000 ounces; Silver coin to Lintin and Tonkoo 51,010; Silver coin to Hamburg, 12,000 ounces; Gold coin to Ceylon, 1,280 ounces; Gold bars to Rotterdam, 1,000 ounces.—*London Jour. of Com.*

Passengers Arrived in 1839.

As a large addition is annually made to our population from abroad, it becomes an interesting subject of inquiry, what is the number, age and occupation of those who are thus coming amongst us, and are to exert hereafter a powerful influence on all the institutions of our country, and are to occupy a large portion of our extensive territory. We have lately received the annual report of the Secretary of State, of the passengers arrived in the United States, in 1839, and with some labor reduced it into the following tables:

Showing the district in which they arrived, and sex.

District.	Males.	Females	Total.
Passamaquoddy,....	1,984	735	2,719
Portland,.....	42	14	56
Boston,.....	1,783	1,251	3,046*
New Bedford,.....	13	3	16
Newburyport,.....	5	0	5
Nantucket,.....	1	0	1
Fall River,.....	21	8	29
New Haven,.....	19	10	29
New London,.....	3	0	3
Providence,.....	19	11	30
Newport,.....	37	15	52
New York,.....	29,985	17,703	47,688
Philadelphia,.....	2,266	1,683	3,949
Baltimore,.....	3,728	2,353	6,081
Alexandria,.....	32	6	38
Norfolk,.....	11	0	11
Charleston,.....	406	139	545
New Orleans,.....	7,795	2,511	10,306
Key West,.....	50	12	62
Total,.....	48,200	26,454	74,666

Showing the places of birth as far as can be ascertained.

Places of birth.		
Great Britain,.....	34,213	Azores,..... 7
Germany,.....	19,474	New Holland,..... 1
France,.....	7,198	Prince Edward Is.,.... 3
Norway,.....	278	Liberia,..... 8
Sweden,.....	46	S. America,..... 38
Denmark,.....	56	Brazil,..... 1
Spain,.....	417	Chili,..... 1
Portugal,.....	19	Mexico,..... 353
Russia,.....	7	New Grenada,..... 3
Prussia,.....	1,234	La Guira,..... 1
Switzerland,.....	707	Carraccas,..... 4
Italy,.....	73	Texas,..... 2,440
Poland,.....	46	West Indies,..... 298
Holland,.....	85	Bahamas,..... 22
Austria,.....	81	Cuba,..... 833
Bremen,.....	147	Spanish, W. I.,..... 22
Belgian,.....	1	French, "..... 25
Naples,.....	1	Bermuda,..... 13
Sicily,.....	2	Jamaica,..... 1
Turkey,.....	1	Br. W. Indies,..... 51
Hanover,.....	1	Barbadoes,..... 6
Minorca,.....	5	Demarara,..... 1
Sardinia,.....	6	St. Croix,..... 10
Genoa,.....	2	Hayti,..... 30
Malaga,.....	6	Nova Scotia,..... 287
Corsica,.....	2	N. Brunswick,..... 918
Malta,.....	28	Canada,..... 55
Bavaria,.....	61	Pictou,..... 16
Hamburg,.....	30	Nassau,..... 2
		Halifax,..... 11
Total from Europe,...	64,227	British Amer. Col.,.... 636
		Unknown,..... 183

70,509

United States,.....4,157

Total,.....74,666

*Including 12 uncertain.

Showing the occupations.

Occupations.		
None.....	37,666	Brought up.....74,356
Farmers.....	12,401	Grocers..... 17
Mechanics.....	8,930	Groom..... 1
Laborers.....	7,870	Baker..... 1
Merchants.....	5,633	Shoemaker..... 1
Mariners.....	571	Dentist..... 1
Clergymen.....	143	Lecturer..... 1
Physicians.....	254	Weaver..... 1
Semstresses.....	296	Spinster..... 1
Clerks.....	208	Miller..... 1
Lawyers.....	76	Tobacconist..... 1
Engineers.....	20	Printers..... 2
Distillers.....	2	Consuls..... 2
Missionaries.....	3	Tanners..... 8
Mantua-makers.....	13	Teachers..... 26
Milliners.....	3	Comedians..... 13
Students.....	5	Musician..... 1
Artists,.....	40	Shipmaster..... 1
Soldiers.....	38	Planters..... 10
Servants.....	99	
Miners,.....	22	
Professors.....	28	Unknown..... 221
Colliers.....	1	
Travellers.....	27	
Officers army and N.	7	

74,356

Showing the ages as far as ascertained.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5.....	2,678	2,164	4,842
5 to 10.....	2,532	2,212	4,744
10 to 15.....	3,077	2,503	5,580
15 to 20.....	5,297	3,873	9,170
20 to 25.....	9,316	4,711	14,027
25 to 30.....	9,436	3,727	13,163
30 to 35.....	6,225	2,710	8,935
35 to 40.....	3,840	1,938	5,778
40 & up.....	4,803	2,392	7,195
	47,204	26,230	73,434

It thus appears that the whole number of passengers arrived in 1839, is, 74,666, of whom 70,509 were natives of foreign countries, and 4,157, of the United States. Of the whole number, 47,688 arrived at New York, 10,306 at New Orleans, 6,081 at Baltimore, 3,949 at Philadelphia, 3,046 at Boston, and the residue at other places.

As to birth—34,213 were of Great Britain, 19,474 Germany, 7,198 of France, 1,234 of Prussia and 2108 of other parts of Europe, making the whole number from Europe 64,227. Texas furnished 2,440, Mexico 353, Cuba 833, and the West Indies and British Colonies the residue, chiefly, of the foreign passengers.

As to occupation—37,666 are represented as having none, but in this number are included 26,081 Females, and a portion of the 15,166 Males under 15 years of age, which will account for the larger part of the number having no occupation. Of the ascertained occupations, 12,401 appear to be Farmers, 8,930 mechanics, 7,870 laborers and 5633 merchants, (of the last, probably a considerable number are Americana.) There were also 571 Mariners, 143 Clergymen, 254 Physicians, 296 Semstresses, and 208 Clerks. The remainder of the whole number is divided among various branches of business. The larger portion appear to be in the earlier and middle periods of life, as only about one tenth or 7,195 are above 40 years of age, while 51,073, are between the ages of 15 and 40.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL & STATISTICAL REGISTER.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R. 30, 1840.

No. 14.

Discoveries of H. M. Surveying Ship Beagle.

The following account of the discoveries of her Majesty's surveying-ship *Beagle* is going the round of the Australian papers, having been communicated to a Western Australian journal by Lieutenant Stokes:

"*Beagle* sailed from Sydney last June, making the passage through Torres' Straits, by the inner route—one that should always be chosen for a single ship, from its being safe; whereas the outer never can be so, without greater precaution than is generally taken by the merchant-ships.

"On the passage up the North-east coast, many parts of it appeared a fine country; high peaked mountains 1,000 to 2,000 feet, with rich green vallies. Where this occurs, native fires were invariably numerous. A small fresh-water river was found on the low shore West of Cape Upstart; which at some seasons is a large stream, but only fit for boats, the mouth being almost closed up by a long bar of sand. The *Beagle* passed a little outside the shoal off Cape Croker; it lies from three to seven miles N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the Cape. Few persons can enter Port Essington without being struck with the truly grand sheet of water it is; and its situation is so central, and well adapted for a settlement. Many accounts of the young town of Victoria have already reached Swan River, and from those who have better means of giving one than the writer of this. A good substantial mole, overlooked by a small battery, with some respectable-sized houses in the rear, gives the settlement rather an imposing appearance from the water; which I imagine is the object at present aimed at—to make an impression on the visiting Malays, the success of the colony depending so much on them. With such a knowledge of the Malay nation as Sir Stamford Raffles possessed, it would soon be a second Singapore.

"From Port Essington the coast has been strictly examined as far as Cape Groze. This comprises the shores of Dundas and Clarence Straits. On the South side of the latter, Adelaide River was discovered, and traced upwards seventy miles in a South direction. The water was fresh twenty-five miles from the mouth, and navigable for a draught of twelve feet for fifty miles. The banks for several miles were fenced with bamboos, and the country on each side extensive alluvial flats, in some spots thickly wooded, in others open plains. From the furthest position on the Adelaide, some low hills, about 130 feet were examined to the South-west, the only high ground seen. Alligators and wild-fowl were numerous.

"Between Clarence Strait and Cape Groze the coast is much broken, forming three deep bays. Tortuous mangrove creeks emptied themselves into each. The water in them was salt as far as the *Beagle's* boat could examine; which in many was thirty and forty miles from the coast, generally in a South-east direction. From Cape Groze to Point Pearce the land was not seen, Captain King having closely examined that part of the coast.

"The large opening south of Point Pearce offered a fine field for the speculative reasoner, and had always been looked forward to as one of the most interesting parts of the voyage, in a great measure from the opinion the Surveyor-General of Western Australia entertained of its being the mouth of a large river. This idea must strike every one in passing Point Pearce, from the muddy disturbed state of the water, and the strength of the tide (flood setting to S. E.); and the cor-

rectness of it has been proved by the discovery of Victoria River, a discovery that promises to be the high-road to the interior of this vast continent. It has been explored 170 miles in a S. E. direction from Point Pearce. Fifty miles from the latter, it becomes a narrow rapid stream, rushing between ragged rocky ranges from 500 to 600 feet high, with a velocity varying from two to six miles an hour. The country improved as the distance increased from the sea-coast; and at eighty miles from Point Pearce the river crosses a valley, sixteen miles wide, of alluvial soil. A pedestrian party explored the last thirty-five miles of the Victoria in five days, in a temperature between 95 degrees, and 110 degrees, and carrying, between eight persons, 145 pounds. At this season of the year, some parts were found dry across; but at those places, if we may judge from the inclined growth of the trees, there must sometimes pass a large body of water. Many of the reaches were steep and picturesque. The valley through which the river takes the latter part of its tortuous course, is from three to seven miles, between rocky level-topped ranges, from five hundred to six hundred feet high. The soil is a mixture of bad and good, lightly timbered with the white gum. Kangaroos were very numerous, and fish plenty; a kind of bream, common in the river near Sydney; muscels, similar to those noticed by Oxley in the Lachlan and Macquarie, were also found. The last seen of the Victoria was in latitude 15 degrees, 36 seconds S., longitude 130 degrees, 50 seconds E., flowing from the southward through a wide verdant valley. Its continued magnitude made every mile it was traced of greater interest; added to which was the satisfaction of knowing the centre of Australia was only distant five hundred miles, the nearest approach that has yet been made by land. By water, the head of the great Australian Blight, and bottom of the gulf Carpentaria, are about the same distance. To show how the country abounds with game, a list of what was killed by the officers of the *Beagle*, the month they were in the Victoria, is here added—one alligator, twenty feet in length, twenty-two kangaroos, fifteen brace of ducks, twenty-four brace of pigeons, two of quail, and two of a large kind of white ibis; besides several rare birds, among which was a beautiful rifle green ibis.

"The number of natives seen did not exceed forty, in small parties. A specimen of their treachery was experienced just before leaving the river, by Lieutenant Stokes, who was very dangerously wounded—another instance of their not being the harmless, inoffensive race that many suppose them to be.

"Owing to the strong tides, and numerous sandbanks, entering the Victoria will at all times be attended with some risk. At the full and change of the moon the tide rises thirty feet, and runs at the rate of five miles an hour.

"The fact of all the rivers discovered by the *Beagle* on the N. W. coast, and those before by Captain King on the North coast, flowing from the South, strongly indicates the drainage of the whole Continent being to the North, and the existence of either an inland sea or extensive swamps—probably a succession of the latter joining the marshes the Macquarie was lost in, also running to the Northward. More light will be thrown on this subject when the great extent of low coast lying to the N. E. of Exmouth Gulf is examined.

"On the passage to this place, some sperm-whales were seen, eighty miles West of the N. W. Cape, and two American whalers the week following."—*London Jour. of Com.*

From the Bankers' Circular.

Commerce of the United States.

In furtherance of the elucidation of the extent and nature of the external commerce of the United States of North America, and of its influence and effect on the interests of Great Britain, we inserted in the last Circular an account, under ten heads, of the value in *dollars* of the imports into, and of the exports from the United States, from and to the several islands of the West Indies, and from and to Honduras, and Guiana, in each of the eighteen years 1821—1838, and also a detailed display of the nature and value of the imports into the United States from all parts of the world in each of the two years 1837—8. To-day we insert an account, under seventeen heads, of the extent, as indicated by the value in *dollars*, of the imports into and exports from the aforesaid United States from and to Portugal and the Atlantic Isles; from and to the British East Indies, and all other parts of Asia (except China, for which see Circular of the 13th inst.) and islands in the Eastern and South Seas; and also from and to Mexico, and Central America, and the five great sections of South America. With a further account of the total tonnage of shipping, distinguishing the American from the foreign, entered inwards and cleared outwards at all the ports of the United States from and to all parts of the world in each of the aforesaid eighteen years 1821—1838.

An important feature of the first of these statements is the great excess of value which the United States derive from their external commerce with the West Indies; Cuba and Porto Rico especially appear to be rich fields of abundance, indeed, to the United States. A large portion of the exports from the latter to these islands consists of lumber, fish, and flour, and other articles greatly enhanced in value by the freight and charges incident to their bulk; wines, spirits, and various other articles of European production, however, form about a third part of the exports to Cuba; and as these are articles of bulk, the freight will also tend to enhance their value, and account in some degree for the excess of value imported over and above the value exported. But there are probably other circumstances mingled with this branch of United States' commerce; it is very likely that United States' capital has been and is still applied to the existing Slave Traffic under the Spanish flag, and thereby becomes identified in the Slave-labor of those islands.—If so, a part of the excess of imports may be the produce of that labor, in like manner as between Great Britain and her West India Colonies; which, while in the aggregate the exports of Great Britain indicated an inordinate excess, the imports from the West Indies, and also from the East Indies, exhibited a great excess of import over export.

The excess of import into the United States from the other islands does not appear more than might be expected from the augmentation of value to the exports by transmission. The larger amounts to the Swedish West India Islands in 1821—22, and again in 1827—30, arose from the interruption of the intercourse with the British Islands pending treaties between the two governments of the United States and Great Britain; at those periods the little island of St. Bartholomew became an entrepot in aid of the supply of the contiguous British islands; the bulk of the supplies for those islands during that period having been had from the British American provinces. The excess of exports under the head of "*West Indies*" arises from the clearances outwards not specifying the particular island or port of destination, having cleared outwards with the view of finding the best market; that column of amount of export, therefore, equalized itself indiscriminately with the other several places. The importance of this branch of commerce to the United States will be further and better understood when we come to exhibit the extent of shipping to which it gives employment.

By the statistical account which we insert this day, it will be seen that the value of the imports into the United States from Portugal and the Atlantic Isles also greatly exceeds the value of the exports thereto; but the same observation applies to the nature of the products both imported and ex-

ported to and from these parts as we have made in relation to Cuba; the articles both ways are chiefly articles of bulk, and such as to enhance the value each way by cost of transmission. A considerable portion of the import from Portugal consists of salt from St. Ubes; and from Madeira, and the Canaries, of wine; all articles of bulk; while flour, fish, and lumber constitute the bulk of the exports thereto, rendering the cost of transmission a full equivalent for the otherways apparent excess of value imported.

But, as regards the excess of value imported from British India the same rule does not apply; the articles imported from thence, consisting chiefly of silk and cotton manufactures, are relatively speaking but little augmented in value by transmission, and consequently so far as the bulk of the excess of value imported into the United States from British India goes, it resolves itself into a part of that inordinate spoliation of the means of Great Britain which we have exposed in the Circulars and Supplement of the 3d, 13th, and 24th inst. In the first of these, or that of the 3d inst., we have shown that in the nine years, 1830—1838, the aggregate value of the imports into the United States had exceeded the aggregate value of the exports from thence to the extent of 230,000,000 of dollars, or upwards of £50,000,000 sterling, and we have charged the larger portion of this excess as an abduction from the interests of the United Kingdom. In the Supplement of the 13th inst. we have shown that it is not the excess of value which the United States directly draws from Great Britain that constitutes the extent of the grievance; but that in the involvement of the aggregate commerce of the United States the excess of value which they draw from Russia, Sweden, and China, as well as British India and some other parts, is equalized at the expense of Great Britain; and that the excess, be its amount what it may, resolves itself into an abstraction from the interests of the manufacturing and trading classes of the British population as effectually and as painfully as though a marauding force had periodically landed and levied contributions to the same extent. We are aware that this conclusion is liable to be deemed preposterous, even to absurdity, and considered *prima facie*, we are disposed fairly to appreciate the scepticism. But the law which governs and influences the operations of commerce, is as immutable as that which governs or influences the operations of nature—certain effects follow certain causes of action as certainly in one case as in the other. What then, let it be ascertained, have been the causes which have led to the effect, of Great Britain being compelled to give in 1838—9, as shown in the Circular of the 29th May last, the same quantity of the products of labor for £54 as she readily obtained £166 for, on an average of the ten years, 1798—1807? We will here answer, that a complication of causes has contributed to produce that effect. A prominent one however has been the involvement, of extensive bill and money transactions with legitimate external commercial exchange. We will not on this occasion enter on an enumeration of all the causes which tend to produce and aggravate the effect we have adverted to, but will confine ourselves to an exposure of the prevailing delusion, in respect to the supposition of the investments of British capital in foreign securities constituting or being an equivalent for the excess of value of the products of industry and labor exported. They not only do not tend to constitute proper commercial equivalents, but the annual obligations to which they give rise resolve themselves into an annual tax or abstraction from those equivalents of invoice amount, or from bills of exchange, which would represent the value of the products of legitimate commerce. For example, suppose all the disposable products for export from the United States in any one year to be a given quantity, the value of the products which the United States are entitled to receive in exchange is the value of what that given quantity of produce sells for on the spot, with the additional cost of freight if exported in American ships; or if shipped on consignment, what it will realize in the markets to which it may be consigned. Supposing then that the amount which the year's produce either sells for, or realizes, with the cost of freight added, be any given sum, say £12,000,000, that sum, of course, constitutes the standard

or means of legitimate exchange for an equal value of products to be imported; and assuming that an equal value of products are obtained, if no extraneous causes interposed, a reciprocal and mutually beneficial result would ensue, it would then be a proper exchange of commodities for commodities on the same basis. But if, as is the case in the United States, another party interferes to absorb some given portions of the productions, or bills of exchange which represent the value of those productions, to the extent of about £2,000,000 annually for interest on British capital vested in American Securities, it leaves so much less, to compensate for the products imported by the United States.

Independently of this extraneous interference the facility of production in England causes an excess of Importation to be constantly pressing into the United States, to an extent, (except at particular times when counteracted by inordinately increased imposts) which in itself is sufficient to counteract all chance of a mutually beneficial result; inasmuch as it causes an inquiry for Bills beyond what the Exports from the United States legitimately give rise to; the increased inquiry for Bills causing a progressively increasing disadvantageous rate of exchange to be demanded. How much greater then, must be the derangement and embarrassment when a third powerfully operating cause interferes, to absorb all a sixth part of all the Bills to which the Exports legiti-

mately gave rise. This greatly aggravates the pressure, by causing an exorbitant demand for Bills compared with the inadequate supply, and *pro rata* increasing the disadvantageous rate of exchange. This is one of the great causes at present in operation producing the effect of the progressive reduction in value of all the products of British industry, and consequent increasing privation of the laboring population of this country. Our limits preclude us on this occasion from any further elucidation of this all-important feature in our national economy: but as we proceed in the task of statistical development we have entered upon we engage to render intelligible all and every part of our highly involved and vastly extended commercial and money trading operations, and make them as interesting and important to our Banking as to our commercial readers. In conclusion, for the present we have only to direct attention to the excess exported, (which the accompanying statistical display describes) under the heads of Java, &c., and Asia generally, during the first years of the period exhibited; the products which America received in exchange for that excess at that period became involved in the account with Europe, by proceeding direct thereto from the East. The note annexed to the statistical view of the transactions with Mexico and South America will sufficiently explain their nature and extent.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.					ASIA, EASTERN, AND SOUTH SEAS.					TONS OF SHIPPING.	
	Portugal.	Ma-deira.	Azores.	Canaries.	Cape Verdes.	British India.	Java &c.	Philippine Islands.	Asia.	South Seas.	American.	Foreign.
1821	356,116	190,289	137,982	265,089	64,036	1,530,799	134,369	114,861	123,221	34,428	765,098	81,526
1822	442,666	188,757	202,445	241,195	47,422	3,272,217	353,144	234,568	171,891	86,024	787,961	100,541
1823	181,094	244,273	51,429	203,484	56,849	3,265,961	419,680	158,285	337,566	72,322	775,271	119,468
1824	242,304	247,610	45,103	95,579	66,805	441,867	147,458	153,472	247,095	86,131	850,033	102,367
1825	221,072	361,016	61,736	165,718	89,592	1,756,484	188,402	229,371	88,395	1,650	880,754	92,927
1826	349,989	224,833	86,261	173,399	104,120	2,510,606	513,556	348,375	327,939	37,858	942,206	105,654
1827	268,091	229,282	84,203	123,360	77,425	569,056	236,447	150,813	44,306	....	918,361	137,589
1828	112,559	168,610	70,328	222,740	182,058	1,542,736	113,462	60,381	371,501	....	868,381	150,223
1829	237,351	403,056	21,302	25,283	26,460	1,229,569	121,348	209,206	66,191	20,235	872,949	130,743
1830	165,321	239,652	32,912	99,878	33,758	1,373,297	181,848	384,887	98,451	20,748	967,227	131,900
1831	124,446	177,369	32,092	125,159	3,643	1,544,273	319,395	348,995	77,861	51,186	922,952	281,948
1832	123,816	223,318	21,682	154,937	87,706	2,538,938	668,974	332,230	111,180	15,175	949,622	393,038
1833	170,189	319,349	26,281	148,090	39,318	1,832,059	750,290	504,498	269,425	21,557	1,111,141	496,705
1834	215,309	424,699	18,481	148,130	40,633	2,293,012	582,159	283,685	77,842	27,348	1,074,670	568,052
1835	547,974	531,266	26,678	196,962	19,795	1,697,893	800,388	413,815	94,824	74,003	1,352,653	641,310
1836	275,273	366,210	17,374	203,953	13,813	2,954,476	1,477,908	803,380	245,948	1,126	1,255,384	680,213
1837	187,643	672,782	29,023	255,276	38,843	3,041,842	1,019,769	1,346,435	196,841	41,605	....	....
1838	296,864	366,274	32,746	151,366	29,174	675,531	576,396	386,528	212,091	55,561	....	....
1839											1,491,279	624,814

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.					ASIA, EASTERN, AND SOUTH SEAS.					TONS OF SHIPPING.	
	Portugal.	Ma-deira.	Azores.	Canaries.	Cape Verdes.	British India.	Java &c.	Philippine Islands.	Asia.	South Seas.	American.	Foreign.
1821	147,792	220,081	37,995	123,465	29,332	1,966,279	1,714,813	211,323	1,213,264	71,408	804,947	83,073
1822	121,490	191,614	43,614	115,077	70,772	2,036,344	1,121,012	11,799	1,162,335	49,143	813,748	97,490
1823	48,377	121,661	43,545	79,218	33,065	318,380	1,902,101	46,724	492,661	67,170	810,761	119,740
1824	82,423	342,243	21,486	62,989	72,684	962,070	700,285	219,520	469,629	163,430	919,278	102,552
1825	112,839	178,166	38,116	91,651	79,039	991,079	1,527,906	208,723	713,053	56,254	660,366	85,080
1826	100,483	144,607	19,471	64,503	48,992	442,268	432,463	72,340	405,055	90,328	953,012	99,417
1827	116,323	118,434	18,348	85,980	104,165	1,051,450	166,608	....	661,809	25,210	980,542	131,250
1828	78,174	111,933	24,278	42,080	77,329	849,881	396,987	161,752	403,611	83,136	897,404	151,030
1829	42,716	190,163	8,027	66,156	82,005	546,699	238,392	77,232	273,489	66,960	944,799	133,006
1830	45,211	168,077	8,173	19,650	58,338	646,657	170,566	93,668	285,608	27,942	971,760	133,436

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Years.	PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.					ASIA, EASTERN, AND SOUTH SEAS.					TONS OF SHIPPING.	
	Portugal.	Ma-deira.	Azores.	Canaries.	Cape Verdes.	British India.	Java &c.	Philippine Islands.	Asia.	South Seas.	American.	Foreign.
1831	41,505	177,291	16,598	38,377	58,989	807,832	760,326	32,824	299,394	25,873	972,604	271,984
1832	28,562	146,596	34,765	22,418	86,295	528,453	528,020	134,320	512,327	42,934	974,865	387,505
1833	78,643	134,983	21,915	39,668	207,020	324,999	774,841	9,397	537,194	133,098	1,142,160	497,039
1834	59,125	144,505	13,469	21,425	105,397	406,543	581,149	15,919	434,047	97,169	1,134,620	577,706
1835	270,305	102,488	18,433	52,905	130,187	754,058	1,444,290	89,099	727,173	63,204	1,400,517	636,824
1836	51,582	56,338	7,631	25,951	75,456	724,776	1,079,022	60,033	347,527	136,571	1,315,524	674,721
1837	141,409	101,269	16,939	35,201	164,088	203,558	548,474	....	323,396	22,293	....	....
1838	76,063	400,957	9,237	53,305	105,874	578,907	495,961	242,517	181,831	82,837	....	....
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,477,928	611,839

*. Prior to 1825 the intercourse with these several parts was entered under the general head of South America, and Brazil, the imports in the following proportion viz.,

Years.	South America.	Brazil.
1821	1,114,115	605,126
1822	2,522,938	1,486,567
1823	4,824,503	1,314,810
1824	6,786,769	2,074,119

The exports from the United States to Mexico consist of about three-fourths of foreign produce, and about a half to all the other parts. The Imports from Mexico consist almost exclusively of Silver, and Gold; and largely thereof from all the other places, with Cacao, Coffee and Sugar from Brazil, Hides from Buenos Ayres, and Copper from Chili. The excess of export to the latter place will have been equalized with the South Sea Islands for Provisions, and the excess of imports from Peru, and partially probably for Furs from the North-West Coast which may have tended in some degree to diminish the excess of imports from China as shown in the Circular of the 13th inst.; the extent and nature of this involved, or indirect portion of United States Commerce will be rendered more explicit when we exhibit the tonnage of shipping employed between the respective countries.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Mexico.	Central.	Colombia.	Brazil.	B. Ayres.	Chili.	Peru.	South America.	N. W. Coast.
1825	4,044,647	56,789	1,837,050	2,156,707	749,771	229,509	346,883	17,825	....
1826	3,916,198	204,270	2,079,724	2,156,678	522,769	629,949	795,194	42,254	....
1827	5,231,867	251,342	1,550,248	2,060,971	80,065	184,693	1,085,462	27,503	....
1828	4,814,258	204,770	1,484,856	3,097,752	317,466	781,863	943,199	24,290	....
1829	5,026,761	311,931	1,255,310	2,535,467	915,190	416,118	1,004,458	56,552	....
1830	5,235,241	302,833	1,120,095	2,491,460	1,431,883	182,585	972,884	40,269	....
1831	5,166,745	198,504	1,207,154	2,375,829	928,102	413,758	917,788	4,924	....
1832	4,293,954	268,316	1,439,182	3,890,845	1,560,177	504,623	720,098	....	....
1833	5,452,818	267,740	1,524,622	5,089,693	1,377,117	334,130	654,630	18,409	....
1834	8,066,068	170,968	1,727,188	4,729,969	1,430,118	787,409	618,412	20,214	....
1835	9,490,446	215,450	1,662,764	5,574,466	878,618	917,095	1,118,278	95	....
1836	5,615,819	195,304	1,696,650	7,210,190	1,053,603	811,497	155,831	....	....
1837	5,654,002	163,402	1,567,345	4,991,983	989,492	1,180,156	909,418	139	....
1838	3,500,709	155,614	1,615,249	3,191,238	1,010,908	942,095	633,437	....	....

† The produce of this Coast at one period formed a considerable portion of the assets against the imports from China, see page 18 of Circular of 13th inst.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Mexico.	Central.	Colombia.	Brazil.	B. Ayres.	Chili.	Peru.	South America.	N. W. Coast.
1825	6,470,144	99,529	2,239,255	2,393,754	573,520	921,498	734,798	137,806	55,101
1826	6,281,050	199,774	1,952,672	2,200,349	379,340	1,447,498	508,899	64,728	104,791
1827	4,173,257	224,772	944,534	1,863,806	151,204	1,702,601	273,121	93,026	78,584
1828	2,866,484	159,272	884,524	1,988,705	154,228	2,629,402	259,944	160,775	94,385
1829	2,331,151	239,854	767,348	1,929,927	626,052	1,421,134	211,157	153,845	7,310
1830	4,837,458	250,118	496,990	1,843,238	629,887	1,536,114	71,802	9,360	53,090
1831	6,178,218	306,497	658,149	2,076,095	659,779	1,368,155	16,176	35,653	78,626
1832	3,467,541	335,307	1,117,024	2,054,794	926,365	1,221,119	17,960	41,302	96,602
1833	5,408,091	575,016	957,543	3,272,101	699,728	1,463,940	....	121,050	33,558
1834	5,265,053	184,149	795,567	2,059,351	971,837	1,476,355	58,863	329,894	118,813
1835	9,029,221	183,793	1,064,016	2,608,656	708,918	941,884	....	233,252	40,536
1836	6,041,635	189,518	829,255	3,094,936	384,933	937,917	918	8,538	64,369
1837	3,880,323	157,663	1,080,109	1,743,209	266,008	1,487,799	111,358	....	....
1838	2,164,097	243,049	724,739	2,657,194	286,665	1,370,264	203,399	1,875	....

Scraps of Western History.

We commence, below, the publication of a journal, or sort of memorandum book, of Col. Richard Henderson, begun March 20th, 1775, the date when he first set out with a small company of settlers to establish himself in Kentucky. The readers of these detached fragments of 'Western History' which we have published from time to time, are already sufficiently acquainted with the grand scheme of Henderson and Company, of which Col. Richard Henderson was the originator and prime mover, to understand the document which we now present. It is a journal in detail of Col. Henderson's journey to 'Cantuckey,' and also chronicles many of the leading events connected with the first attempt of the company at colonizing their newly acquired dominion, afterwards known by the name of 'Transylvania,' or, in vernacular phrase, the 'Back-woods.'

The original copy of this journal belongs to Col. Archibald Henderson of Tennessee, and was deposited in the archives of the Kentucky Historical Society, Sept. 1839, by Mann Butler, Esq., subject to the order of Col. Henderson. Some extracts from this document were communicated some time since, by Mr. Butler, to the Frankfort Commonwealth, and appeared in the columns of that excellent paper. We shall publish the journal entire.—*Literary News-Letter*.

JOURNAL OF COL. RICHARD HENDERSON.

Monday, March 20, 1775.

Having finished my treaty with the Indians at Wataugh, set out for Louisa, and arrived at John Shelby's in the evening.

Tuesday, 21st.—Went to Mr. John Sevier's in company of Col. Williams and Col. Hart, and staid that day.

Wednesday, 22d.—Messrs. Williams and Hart set off home, and I staid with Mr. Sevier.

Thursday, 23d.—Still at Mr. Sevier's.—N. B., because our horses were lost. Though not uneasy, as Messrs. Hart and Luttrell made a poor hand of travelling.

Friday, 24th.—Set off in pursuit of Mr. Hart and Luttrell. Overtook them both, and lodged at Capt. Bledsoe's.

Saturday, 25th.—Came to Mr. Calliway's.

Sunday, 26th.—Staid there.

Monday, 27th.—Employed in storing away goods.

Tuesday, 28th.—Set off for Louisa.

Wednesday, 29th.—Continued our Journey.—N. B. Mr. Luttrell not come up.

Thursday, 30th.—Arrived at Capt. Martins, in Powell's Valley.

Friday, 31st.—Employed in making a house to secure the wagons, as we could not possibly clear the road any farther.—N. B. My wagon and Sam'l Henderson's came up, also Mr. Luttrell in the evening.

Saturday, [April] 1st, [1775].—The first day of April.—Employed in making ready for package, etc. Mr. Hart came up.

Sunday, 2d.—Continued at Capt. Martin's waiting for the wagon.

Monday, 3d.—Still continued waiting for the wagon.

Tuesday, 4th.—Still continued waiting for the wagon.—The same evening the wagon arrived, though so late we could not proceed.

Wednesday, 5th.—Started off with our pack-horses, about 3 o'clock. Travelled about five miles, to a large spring.—The same evening Mr. Luttrell went out a hunting, and has not yet returned. The same evening Sam'l Henderson's and John Farrar's horses took a scare with their packs, running away with the same saddle and bridle. Farrar's saddle-bags, and other things damaged. Next morning Sam'l Henderson and Farrar went in pursuit of their horses, saddles, etc. The same evening John Farrar returned to our camp with news that they had found all their goods; but two of their horses were missing.

Thursday, 6th.—Sent John Farrar back with provisions

to meet and assist Sam'l Henderson, with orders to stay with him till they overtook us, as we promised to wait for them at the Cumberland Gap.

Friday, 7th. (Probably Saturday 8th.)—Sam'l Henderson and John Farrar returned to us, with their horses, packs, and every thing safe, we having waited at our camp, ten miles below Martin's, for them.

(Without date.) Travelled about six miles, to the last settlement in Powell's Valley, where we were obliged to stop and kill a beef. Wait for Sam'l Henderson. This was done (namely 'killing the beef') whilst waiting for Sam'l Henderson.

Friday, 7th. About break of day, began to snow. About eleven o'clock received a letter from Mr. Luttrell's camp, that there were five persons killed on this road to the Cantuckey by the Indians. Capt. Hart, upon the receipt of this news, retreated back with his company, and determined to settle in the Valley, to make corn for the Cantuckey people.—The same day received a letter from Dan. Boone, that his company was fired upon by Indians, (who) killed two of his men, though he kept the ground and saved the baggage, etc.

Saturday, 8th. Started about 10 o'clock. Crossed Cumberland Gap about four miles. Met about forty persons returning from the Cantuckey on account of the late murder by the Indians. Could prevail on one only to return. *Mem.* Several Virginians who were with us returned.

Sunday, 9th. Arrived at Cumberland river, where we met Robt. Wills and his son returning.

Monday, 10th. (April, 1775.) Dispatched Capt. Cocke to the Cantuckey to inform Capt. Boone that we were on the road. Continued at camp that day on account of the badness of the weather.

Tuesday, 11th.—Started from Cumberland—made a very good day's travel of near twenty miles. Killed beef, etc.

Wednesday, 12th.—Travelled about 5 miles. Prevented going any farther by the rains and the high waters at Richland creek.

Thursday, 13.—Last night arrived near our camp. Stewart and ten other men camped within half a mile of us, on their return from Louisa. Camped that night at Lorrel [Laurel] River. They had well nigh turned three or four of our Virginians back.

Friday, 14th.—Travelled about twelve miles to a camp.

Saturday, 15.—Travelled about eighteen miles, and camped on the north of Rock-Castle River; this river is a fork of the Cumberland. Lost an axe this morning at camp.

Sunday, 16th.—About 12 o'clock met James McAfee with eighteen other persons returning from Cantuckey.—Travelled about twenty-two miles, and camped on the head of Dick's River, where Luna from McAfee's camp came to us resolved to go to the Louisa.

Monday, 17th.—Started about 3 o'clock. Prevented by rain. Travelled seven miles.

Tuesday, 18th.—Travelled about sixteen miles. Met Michael Stoner with pack-horses to assist us. Camped that night in the eye of the rich land. Stoner brought us excellent beef in plenty.

Wednesday, 19th.—Travelled about sixteen miles. Camped on Otter Creek—a good mill-place.

Thursday, 20th.—Arrived at Fort Boone, on the mouth of Otter Creek [on] Cantuckey River, where we were saluted by a running fire of about twenty-five guns—all that were then at the fort. The men appeared in high spirits, and much rejoiced on our arrival.

On viewing the Fort, and finding it not sufficient to admit of building for the reception of our company, and a scarcity of ground suitable for clearing at such an advanced season; was at some loss how to proceed. Mr. Boone's company, having laid off most of the adjacent good lands into lots of two acres each, and taking it as it fell to each individual by lot, were in actual possession and occupying them. After some perplexity resolved to erect a fort on the oppo-

* Probably Friday 7th, (of April, 1775.) The words 'next morning' preceded, but have been crossed with the

pen. There seems to be here some little discrepancy in the dates. But the order of time is sufficiently preserved by the succession of events.

site side of a large lick near the river bank, which would place us at the distance of about three hundred yards from the fort—the only commodious place where we could be of any service to Boone's men, or *vice versa*.

On communicating my thoughts to Mr. Luttrell on this subject, with my reasons for preferring this place to a large spring over a hill, at three quarters of a mile from Fort Boone, he readily gave his assent, and seemed pleased with the choice. Mr. Hart said, in a very cold indifferent manner, 'he thought it might do well enough.' Accordingly 'twas resolved, that a fort should be built on said place, etc.—Moved our tents to the ground—i. e. Mr. Luttrell and myself and our particular companies lodged there Saturday night.

Sunday, 7th, (May, 1775.) Went into the woods with my brothers, Nat. and Samuel, and Capt. Boon. after a horse left out on Saturday night. Staid till night, and on our return found Capt. Harrod and Col. Thomas Slaughter, from Harrodstown on Dicks River. Col. Slaughter and Harrod seemed very jocose, and in great good humor.

Monday, 8th.—Rainy.—Was much embarrassed with a dispute between the above mentioned gentlemen. Capt. Harrod with about 40 men settled on Salt River last year; was drove off; joined the army with thirty of his men; and being determined to live in the country, had come down this spring from Monongahala, accompanied by about fifty men, most of them young persons without families. They came on Harrod's invitation. These men had got possession some time before we got here, and I could not certainly learn on what terms or pretence they meant to hold land; and was *doubtful* that so large a body of lawless* people, from habit and education, would give us great trouble, and require the utmost exertion of our abilities to manage them; and, not without considerable anxiety and some fear, wished for an intercourse with Capt. Harrod, who, I understood, was chief, and had all the men in that quarter under his absolute direction and command. But was soon undeceived as to this point. Though these gentlemen were friendly to each other, and open in all their conduct, they were warm advocates and champions for two different parties. A schism had raised between Harrod's men, whom he brought down the Ohio with him, and those from divers parts of Virginia and elsewhere, amounting to about fifty in number on both sides. Harrod's men being first on the spot, claimed a priority of choice; and had they have stopped there, the dispute would scarcely ever have existed, for the others seemed willing to give into such a preference. But the complaint laid before us by Col. Slaughter, in behalf of the other men, and on which we were to decide, was, that Harrod's men had not contented themselves with the choice of one tract of land apiece, but had made it their entire business to ride through the country, mark every piece of land they thought proper, built cabins, or rather hog-pens, to make their claims notorious at the place, and by that means had secured every good spring in a country of twenty odd miles in length, and almost as broad. That, though it was in those parts one entire good tract of land, and no advantage in choice except as to water; yet it was unjustly depriving them of every essential inducement to settling in the country. That for their own part, after giving up, that Capt. Harrod should, as to himself have any indulgence, that his men might each make a choice for himself first; and then, that they might come in for the second choice. This was strenuously urged by their advocate, Col. Slaughter, a sensible and experienced old gentleman—a man of good family and connexions, and a great friend to our country, and with this farther in his favor, that the men he appeared for had, from their first assembling together at Harrodsburg, in obedience to our written declaration respecting encouraging settlers in our country, industriously employed themselves in clearing land and making ready for as large a crop of corn as possible, depending on a punctual performance on our part. That Capt. Harrod's men had totally neglected to do any thing that way, there

being at this time in Harrod's settlement at the Boiling Spring, six miles from Harrodsburg, not more than three acres cleared and ready to be planted, and that for the Captain only; whilst, in less time with the same number of hands, they had somewhere between sixty and eighty.

Fair and clear as this case was in favor of Slaughter's men, upon every principle of justice and our own express declaration in writing, we were afraid to determine in favor of the right side; and not being capable, if we could have wished it, to give a decree against them, our embarrassment was exceedingly great. Much depended on accommodating the matter, which we dare not offer. The day favored us, being rainy, and caused them to spend it with us, by which means we had it in our power to get better acquainted with the opposite gentlemen, and give a turn to the dispute for the present, trusting to a future day, and hoping that some conciliating measures would be offered and agreed to by themselves.

To divert the debate on the foregoing occasion, and draw them a little off so disagreeable a subject, the lawless condition we were in, and the want of some such thing, made the subject of conversation, mixed with occasional matters. It answered the end. Our plan of legislation, the evils pointed out, the remedies to be applied, etc., etc., were acceded to without hesitation. The plan was plain and simple; 'twas nothing novel in its essence; a thousand years ago it was in use, and found by every year's experience since to be unexceptionable. We were in four distinct settlements. Members or delegates from every place, by free choice of individuals, they first having entered into writings solemnly binding themselves to obey and carry into execution such laws as representatives should from time to time make, concurred with by a majority of the proprietors present in the country.

The reception this plan met with from these gentlemen, as well as Capt. Floyd, a leading man in Dicks River settlement, gave us great pleasure; and therefore we immediately set about the business. Appointed Tuesday, the 23d instant, at Boonsborough, and accordingly made out writings for the different towns to sign; and wrote to Capt. Floyd, appointing an election, etc. Harrodsburg and the Boiling Spring settlement received their summons verbally by the gentlemen aforesaid.

Tuesday, 9th, (May, 1775.)—Col. Slaughter and Capt. Harrod took their departure in great good humor, and apparently well satisfied. Our plantation business went on as usual; some people planting, others preparing, etc.—We found it very difficult at first, and indeed yet, to stop great waste in killing meat. Many men were ignorant of the woods, and not skilled in hunting, by which means some would get lost, others, and indeed at all times, shoot, cripple, and leave the game, without being able to get much, though always able to keep from want, and sometimes good store by them. Others of wicked and wanton dispositions would kill three, four, five or half a dozen buffaloes, and not take half a horse load from them all. These evils we endeavored to prevent, but found it not practicable, many complaining that they were too poor to hire hunters, others loved it much better than work; and some who knew little of the matter, but conceit from having a hunting shirt, tomahawk, and gun, thought it an insult to offer another to hunt for him, especially as pay was to be made.

For want of a little obligatory law or some restraining authority, our game soon, nearly as soon as we got here, if not before, was drove very much. Fifteen or twenty miles was as short a distance as our good hunters thought of getting meat, nay, sometimes they were obliged to go thirty, though by chance, once or twice a week a buffalo was killed within five or six miles. This method of destroying game was, from our first coming, kept a secret from us as much as possible, and indeed we did not wish to be informed of it. The strictest inquiry was made into every hunter's conduct. It would not do, to have it in our power to convict a man of the fact we had highly censured, and spoken of as a thing to be taken notice of, and let the culprit pass unnoticed. 'Twas some pleasure to find they were afraid of discovery; and I am convinced this fear saved the lives of many buffaloes, elks, and deer. As to bear, no body wasted any that was fit to eat, nor did we care about them.

* They were chiefly raised on Mononga, where no law had ever extended, or the right to the soil been determined.—*Note by Col. Henderson.*

Mr. Hart continues to keep himself much retired on his hill, and unless urged does not give himself any pains about our public affairs. I wish it may not be owing to discontent with something done, or supposed to be done, by Mr. Luttrell or myself, or both.

Wednesday, 10th, (May, 1775).—Nothing remarkable.

Thursday 11th.—Common occurrences.

Friday 12th.—Old story.

Saturday, 13th.—No washing here on this day; no scouring of floors, sweeping of yards, or scalding bedsteads here.

Fur Company's Operations.

Among the numerous large and substantial buildings which have been erected in this city, during the past twelve months, the most extensive, probably, is the warehouse of the American Fur Company, on Laurel street. The front building of this establishment is 60 feet by 35, and four stories in height. The roof, together with the eaves of the building, is covered with tin, over which have been laid four coats of paint, rendering it proof against fire or water. Connected with the building and extending in a line with it from Laurel street is a second of the same width, 102 feet in length and three stories high—making together, a substantial brick building 162 feet in length. The buildings are separated by a fire-proof partition.

The value of the furs and peltries obtained by the company the last year, consisting of beaver, buffalo, otter, deer skins, &c., is about \$250,000. Their operations have been very much circumscribed recently, on the west, by the Hudson Bay Company, who possess the great advantage of introducing the goods required for carrying on the trade free of duty.

In the Rocky Mountain expedition undertaken two or three years since, by the American Fur Company, they sustained a loss of \$60,000, being unable to compete with the Hudson Bay Company, for the reason before stated. The branch of the latter company, in the Columbia, has obtained the present season about one hundred packs of beaver, worth at least \$40,000; two thirds of which has been taken on the territory claimed by the United States. With this competition, the American Company have found it necessary to confine their trade to the Missouri river and its tributaries, leaving the uncontrolled possession of the Rocky Mountains and the Oregon Territory to the English company.

The Hudson Bay Company now extend their trade on this side of the Mountains, even to within fifty days travel of this city; and many of the fur hunters, who were formerly in the service of the Americans, have found it necessary to apply for employment to the British company.

This is a branch of trade which is entitled to the same protection from our government that our commerce receives on the ocean, and yet it is entirely neglected. If a drawback were allowed upon the duties on goods employed in the trade we might be able to come in competition with the Hudson Bay Company, but even this is denied.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

The number of pardons of all descriptions of offences granted in New York in each year, for twenty-one years past, can be found in the following table:

1820.....354	1831.....115
1821.....311	1832.....107
1822.....209	1833.....160
1823.....100	1834.....149
1824.....180	1835.....131
1825.....173	1836.....93
1826.....285	1837.....108
1827.....100	1838.....158
1828.....231	1839.....64
1829.....88	1840.....72
1830.....138	

The Mechanics' Saving Fund located in South street, and the Patapeco Saving Fund Baltimore, and the City Trust Company in Howard street, one door from the corner of Baltimore street, have closed their doors.

Statement of the situation of the Banks of New Orleans, on the 5th of September, 1840.

Names of the Banks.	Local bk notes on hand.	Specie in the vaults.	Circulation.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.	39,345	165,270	403,715
Carrollton R. R. and Banking Co.	2,675	46,620	230,270
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	59,162	543,886	567,735
City Bank of New Orleans	67,826	168,495	538,980
Commercial Bank of N. Orleans	27,235	299,337	514,580
Consolidated Association	28,985	649,984	365,530
Exchange and Banking Co.	14,941	73,279	282,545
Gas Light and Banking Co.	31,477	8,422	24,300
Improvement and Banking Co.	9,580	44,033	477,980
Bank of Louisiana	39,238	392,368	238,333
Louisiana State Bank	46,102	329,119	323,435
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	15,862	40,593	343,130
Merchants' Bank	224,439	344,620	10,480
Bank of Orleans	11,598	112,072	335,161
Union Bank of Louisiana	12,165	237,089	886,695
Atchafalaya Bank	66,603	71,122	343,930
Total,	697,233	3,526,310	5,781,799
Deduct notes held by the different banks.....	697,233		

Actual Circulation	5,084,566
Statement of the New Orleans Banks, made to the Board of Presidents on the 8th instant;	
Capital paid in.....	\$41,762,769
Real estate and other investments.....	8,741,411
Discounts and loans—On pledge of stock.....	1,193,349
On stock by property...	8,206,261
On real estate and bills.	38,138,023
Balances due to or from foreign bankers, Dr.	125,236
Cr.	398,718
Dom. bills and bank notes of other States held by the banks.....	1,369,588
Balances due to or from banks in other States, Dr.	2,247,097
Cr.	547,436
Liabilities, other than those expressed.....	7,907,894
Assets, other than those expressed.....	3,557,550
Balances due to or from local banks, Dr.	1,188,241
Cr.	1,128,280
Deposits—By individuals.....	6,539,300
By public officers.....	119,238
Circulation.....	6,084,566
Local bank notes on hand.....	697,233
Specie in the vaults.....	3,526,310
Capital gained and profits undivided.....	6,769,297

American Securities.—The following were the quotations for American securities in London on the 3d September, according to the correspondence of the Courier:

Alabama sterling,	1858, &c.	78.80
Illinois 6 per cent.	1860, &c.	74.75
Indiana 5 per cent.	1861, &c.	69.70
Do. sterling,	1863,	87
Kentucky 6 per cent.	1868,	82.83 ex div
Louisiana 5 per cent. Barings,	1844, &c.	87.88
Massachusetts 5 per cent.	1857,	87
Do. sterling,	1858,	102
Maryland 5 per cent. sterling,	1859,	82½.83
Mississippi 5 per cent. sterling,	1850, &c.	76 nom.
New York 5 per cent.	1858,	87
Ohio 6 per cent.	1856, &c.	90.91
Pennsylvania 5 per cent.		82½.83½
S. Carolina 5 per cent. sterling,	1866,	88
Tennessee 6 per cent.	1868,	83.84
Virginia 6 per cent.	1857,	87.88
New York City,		83½

Certificates of Administration. viz.

Payable at Paris, or at Baring, Brothers and Co. London.	
New York State 5 per cent.....	90
Ohio State 6 per cent.....	93½
United States Bank shares, £14 5s a £14 15s.	
Do. do. Debentures.....	99

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October 1838, and ending the 30th day of September 1839.

SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.	SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			Spices, Cassia - - - - -	534,133	\$38,519
Articles imported for the use of the United States - - - - -	....	\$489	Ginger - - - - -	201,056	12,823
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c. - - - - -	....	10,168	Camphor - - - - -	22,431	15,295
Philosophical apparatus - - - - -	....	43,383	Silks from other places than India, viz: - - - - -	....	345,490
Books, maps, and charts - - - - -	....	2,330	Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c. - - - - -	....	18,685,295
Statuary busts, casts, &c. - - - - -	....	4,542	Other manufactures of - - - - -	....	2,319,864
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings - - - - -	....	5,087	Manufactures of silk and worsted - - - - -	....	128,389
Cabinets of coins and gems - - - - -	....	15	Camlets of goat's hair or camel's hair, &c. - - - - -	....	7,025,898
Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquities - - - - -	....	1,356	Worsted stuff goods - - - - -	....	6,731,278
Specimens of botany - - - - -	....	13,667	Linens, bleached and unbleached - - - - -	....	483,269
Models and inventions of machinery - - - - -	....	136,965	Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and bur-laps - - - - -	....	535,789
Anatomical preparations - - - - -	....	46,417	Sheetings, brown and white - - - - -	....	64,283
Antimony, regulus of - - - - -	....	101,164	Bolting cloths - - - - -	....	527,620
Spelter, or zinc - - - - -	....	6,544	Wool, not exceeding eight cents per pound - - - - - lbs.	7,398,519	245,660
Burr stones, unwrought - - - - -	....	6,737	Quicksilver - - - - -	....	254,975
Brimstone and sulphur - - - - -	....	588,318	Opium - - - - -	....	369,152
Bark of the cork tree - - - - -	....	881,735	Crude Saltpetre - - - - -	....	8,707,402
Clay, unwrought - - - - -	....	3,158,029	All other articles - - - - -	....	76,401,792
Rags of any kind of cloth - - - - -	....	127,714			
Undressed furs - - - - -	....	150,637	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.		
Hides and skins, raw - - - - -	....	586,450	Manufactures of wool—		
Plaster of Paris - - - - -	....	504,826	Cloths and cassimeres - - - - -	....	7,078,906
Barilla - - - - -	....	40,824	Merino shawls - - - - -	....	282,467
Wood, dye - - - - -	....	251,286	Blankets, not above seventy-five cents each - - - - -	....	821,889
Unmanufactured mahogany and other - - - - -	....	44	Blankets, above seventy-five cents each - - - - -	....	534,197
Animals for breed - - - - -	....	302,069	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings - - - - -	....	1,037,096
Old pewter - - - - -	....	1,145,183	Articles not specified - - - - -	....	522,554
Tin, in pigs and bars - - - - -	....	1,339	Woolen yarn - - - - - lbs.	313	156
Plates and sheets - - - - -	....	1,327	Worsted yarn - - - - -	....	368,802
Brass, in pigs and bars - - - - -	....	1,118,165	Manufactures of cotton—		
Old - - - - -	....	619,486	Dyed, printed, and colored - - - - -	....	8,000,216
Copper, in pigs and bars - - - - -	....	81,242	White - - - - -	....	2,154,931
In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships - - - - -	....	86,540	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings - - - - -	....	1,879,783
Old, fit only for re-manufacture - - - - -	....	149,680	Twist yarn, and thread - - - - -	....	779,004
Bullion, gold - - - - -	....	1,078,040	Nankeens, direct from China - - - - -	....	3,772
Silver - - - - -	....	4,280,916	Articles not specified - - - - -	....	874,691
Specie, gold - - - - -	....	2,424,594	Silks, from India, China, &c.—		
Silver - - - - -	....	9,744,103	Piece goods - - - - -	....	1,738,509
Tea from India, China, &c. lbs.	9,340,061	75,838	Sewing silk - - - - -	....	50,650
Coffee - - - - -	106,696,992	170,641	Silk, sewing, from other places than India, &c. - - - - -	....	818,884
Cocoa - - - - -	1,349,310	58,749	Thread and cotton lace - - - - -	....	1,213,672
Fruits, almonds - - - - -	2,190,379	60,216	Flaxen goods, dyed or colored - - - - -	....	208,708
Currants - - - - -	610,283	68,457	linens, checks, &c. - - - - -	....	763,079
Prunes - - - - -	629,308	802,068	Other manufactures of - - - - -	....	760,199
Figs - - - - -	1,049,509	187,497	Hempen goods, sail duck - - - - -	....	97,436
Raisins, Muscatel - - - - -	14,027,728	14,513	Other manufactures of - - - - -	....	941,983
Other - - - - -	4,862,939	278,489	Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, straw, &c. - - - - -	....	18,012
Spices, mace - - - - -	17,867	52,627	Fur, wool, or leather - - - - -	....	23,786
Nutmegs - - - - -	299,020	101,564	Manufactures of iron—		
Cinnamon - - - - -	37,349	185,063	Side arms - - - - -	....	243,731
Cloves - - - - -	521,469	155,638	Fire arms, not specified - - - - -	....
Pepper - - - - -	4,377,260				
Pimento - - - - -	2,927,685				

TABLE CONTINUED.

SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.	SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.
Drawing knives - - -	\$19,322			
Cutting knives - - -	14,919			
Hatchets, axes, adzes, &c. -	7,903			
Socket chisels - - -	27,648			
Steelyards, &c. - - -	20,295			
Vices - - -	31,253			
Sickles, or reaping hooks -	7,365			
Scythes - - -	47,971			
Spades and shovels - - -	17,871			
Squares, of iron - - -	6,787			
Wood screws - - -	166,570			
Articles not specified -	4,949,642			
Manufactures of—					
Copper - - -	155,544			
Brass - - -	395,554			
Tin - - -	51,897			
Pewter - - -	51,660			
Lead - - -	1,248			
Wood, cabinet ware - - -	122,946			
other articles - - -	215,736			
Leather - - -	1,305,707			
Marble - - -	11,331			
Gold, silver, precious stones, set					
or otherwise - - -	286,765			
Watches, and parts of - - -	792,634			
Glassware, cut & not specified lbs.	332,608	68,445			
plain and other - - -	1,890,182	200,008			
other manufactures of - - -	391,021			
Wares, China and porcelain -	293,371			
Earthen and stone - - -	2,189,887			
Plated, not specified - - -	218,287			
Gilt - - -	68,680			
Japanned - - -	66,147			
Saddlery, common, tinned and					
japanned - - -	152,900			
Saddlery, plated, brass and polish-					
ed steel - - -	238,281			
Coach and harness furniture -	15,953			
Carriages, and parts of - - -	2,470			
Slates of all kinds - - -	82,491			
Prepared quills - - -	21,997			
Black-lead pencils - - -	6,948			
Paper hangings - - -	100,784			
Hair cloth and hair seating -	105,526			
Brushes of all kinds - - -	72,018			
Copper bottoms, cut round, &c. -	2,250			
Brassiers' copper - - -	1,397			
Silvered or plated wire - - -	7,390			
Sheet and rolled brass - - -	400			
Raw silk - - -	39,258			
Indigo - - - lbs.	1,168,761	1,171,644			
Wool, unmanufactured, exceed-					
ing eight cents per pound -	526,654	171,918			
Articles not enumerated, at 5 pr. ct.					
Do. do. 10 do. - - -	66,573			
Do. do. 12 do. - - -	1,109			
Do. do. 12½ do. - - -	4,424			
Do. do. 15 do. - - -	332,505			
Do. do. 15 do. - - -	1,474,466			
Do. do. 20 do. - - -	1,937			
Do. do. 25 do. - - -	1,485,565			
Do. do. 30 do. - - -	69,580			
Do. do. 35 do. - - -	1,111			
Do. do. 40 do. - - -	133			
Do. do. 50 do. - - -	487,824			
Total - - -	50,540,409			

TABLE CONTINUED.

SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.	SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.
Bristles - - - - lbs.	497,339	\$195,026	Coal - - - - bush.	5,083,424	\$415,761
Glue - - - - "	30,818	3,990	Wheat - - - - "	32,884	35,270
Dry ochre - - - - "	2,155,831	26,333	Oats - - - - "	5,096	2,313
Ochre, in oil - - - - "	11,329	627	Potatoes - - - - "	196,869	96,326
White and red lead - - - - "	727,408	50,905	Paper, folio and quarto post lbs.	62,803	22,668
Whiting and Paris white - - - - "	624,763	2,485	Cap, drawing, and writing - - - - "	179,658	29,699
Litharge - - - - "	3,054	188	Printing, and copperplate and		
Orange mineral - - - - "	100	11	stainers' - - - - "	6,382	2,242
Sugar of lead - - - - "	304,161	25,845	Sheathing, &c., binders', wrap-		
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet - - - - "	528,922	18,631	ping, &c. - - - - "	23,252	2,006
Shot - - - - "	5,063	1,191	All other - - - - "	64,560	28,719
Leadens pipes - - - - "	100	16	Books printed previous 1775 vols.	7,591	7,377
Old - - - - "	36,418	918	In other languages than Greek,		
Cordage, tarred, and cables - - - - "	1,881,152	106,902	Latin, and English - - - - "	140,108	98,789
Untarred, and yarn - - - - "	30,901	2,331	In Greek and Latin, bound lbs.	3,124	2,884
Twine and packthread - - - - "	673,962	148,366	unbound - - - - "	2,034	2,200
Corks - - - - "	268,142	53,437	All other, bound - - - - "	35,390	51,532
Copper, rods and bolts - - - - "			unbound - - - - "	128,957	124,154
Nails and spikes - - - - "	3,257	843	Apothecaries vials, &c., not ex-		
Fire-arms, muskets - - - - No.	3,294	8,438	ceeding 6 oz. each - - - - gross	273	1,083
Rifles - - - - "	110	1,086	Exceeding 6 and not ex. 16 oz. - - - - "	92	567
Iron and steel wire, cap and			Perfumery and fancy vials and		
bonnet - - - - lbs.	7,355	3,899	bottles, not ex. 4 oz. each - - - - "	231	1,623
Not above No. 14 - - - - "	470,464	32,133	Exceeding 4 and not ex. 16 oz. - - - - "	39	450
Above No. 14 - - - - "	77,535	12,651	Demijohns - - - - No.	50,016	14,609
Iron, tacks, brads, and sprigs,			Bottles, black, not exceeding		
not above 16 oz. per thou. M.	4,699	814	1 quart - - - - gross	35,072	178,650
Above 16 oz. per thousand lbs.	2,218	288	Exceeding 1 quart - - - - "	7	115
Nails - - - - "	1,659,534	140,889	Window glass, not above 8 by		
Spikes - - - - "	468,988	24,957	10 inches - - - - 100 sq. ft.	2,557	9,251
Cables and chains - - - - "	3,486,810	143,979	Above 8 by 10, and not above		
Mill saws - - - - No.	2,241	7,385	10 by 12 inches - - - - "	5,684	21,843
Mill cranks - - - - "			Above 10 by 12 inches - - - - "	16,223	74,657
Anchors - - - - lbs.	291,728	16,347	Fish, dried - - - - quintals	4,295	24,303
Anvils - - - - "	1,026,497	71,087	Salmon - - - - barrels	8,338	73,768
Blacksmiths' hammers, &c. - - - - "	116,271	6,125	Mackerel - - - - "	7,046	60,374
Castings, vessels of - - - - "	448,118	16,020	All other - - - - "	14,489	71,489
all other - - - - "	2,473,759	63,720	Playing cards - - - - packs	706	139
Brasiers' rods - - - - "	852,695	27,942	Boots and bootees - - - - pairs	17,776	52,232
Nail or spike rods - - - - "	80,404	2,291	Shoes, silk - - - - "	6,997	5,391
Sheet and hoop - - - - "	7,412,382	354,933	Prunella - - - - "	1,478	795
Band, scroll, &c. - - - - "	23,213	886	Leather - - - - "	62,172	44,660
Pig - - - - cwt.	250,154	285,300	Children's - - - - "	2,285	823
Old and scrap - - - - "	11,783	10,161	Felts or hat bodies - - - - No.	426	209
Bar, rolled - - - - "	1,205,697	3,181,180			
otherwise - - - - "	711,153	2,054,094	Total value of merchandise paying		
Steel - - - - "	59,174	771,804	specific duties - - - - "	....	35,149,931
Hemp - - - - "	87,461	607,766	Do. paying duties ad valorem - - - - "	....	50,540,409
Alum - - - - "	196	1,123	Do. free of duty. - - - - "	....	76,401,792
Copperas - - - - "	2	10			
Wheat flour - - - - "	7,348	22,477	Total value - - - - "	....	162,092,132
Salt - - - - bush.	6,061,608	887,092			

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

An Eagle Captured.—While Captain Anthony Martling of Tarrytown, was laying with his boat at Irving landing on Tuesday afternoon of last week, a large Grey Eagle came and lighted on the cross-stay in his boat, with a fish weighing a pound and a half or two pounds in his claws. When making preparations to obtain this unlooked for game, the eagle took the alarm and flew away. Soon after he returned near to the boat, still holding his prey, when Capt. Martling "drew his bow at a venture" while the eagle was soaring above him. After this the eagle continued its flight for 150 or 200 yards in a circuitous direction, when he fell

into the river fifteen or twenty yards from the dock. He lived about an hour after being shot; and his whole length from one end of the wing to the other was six feet eight inches. [Westchester (N. Y.) Herald.]

A New Tariff of Prices.—The iron masters and those connected with the business in the city of Pittsburg, entered into, within a few days, a new tariff of prices, at an advance of half a cent per pound, or ten dollars per ton, on all kinds of iron manufacture. A similar increase is asked for pig lead.—N. Y. Sun.

Revolutionary.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE.

Mr. BROCKWAY, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject, made the following Report:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of the County of Tolland, in the State of Connecticut, asking the aid of the Government in the erection of a monument to the memory of Captain Nathan Hale, report:

That, from an examination of the case, it appears that the object of these petitioners has been repeatedly presented to the attention of Congress. In each of the three Congresses next preceding the present, committees to whom the matter has been referred have made favorable reports. That of the committee of the House of Representatives in 1836, which sets forth with much feeling the claims of Captain Hale to the gratitude of his country, is as follows:

"The Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of the town of Coventry, in the State of Connecticut, praying that a monument be erected to the memory of Captain Nathan Hale, have attended to the subject referred to them, and now beg leave to report:

"That Nathan Hale, a citizen of the town of Coventry, Connecticut, had just completed his collegiate studies when the battle of Lexington kindled within his youthful bosom a spirit of patriotism and love of country, which immediately conducted him into the field for its defence.

"Before arriving at the age of twenty-one, a captain's commission was tendered him, and he soon became an efficient officer in the continental army, where his activity, zeal, and ardent patriotism commanded universal admiration.—The company under his command, participating in the same spirit, and being influenced by his glowing patriotism, submitted themselves to a system of discipline before unknown to the army, which produced very beneficial results.

"In the summer of 1776, the main body of the American army was called to the defence of the city of New York and its vicinity. The public enemy had effected their landing upon Long Island, embodying a force far superior, in numbers and discipline, to those engaged in defending their country. General Washington found it necessary to withdraw the American army from the island; and that movement was conducted, with singular ability and success, on the morning of the 30th day of August, 1776. Captain Hale's company were among those who thus fortunately escaped capture. This was a period of deep interest to the whole country. But a few days previous, the colonies had assumed the high responsibility of independence—an event in its nature calculated to arouse the British army to deeds of desperation.

"The American army sought refuge in the city of New York, and, while there, it became important to ascertain the numerical force and contemplated operations of the enemy; for upon that knowledge depended the safety of the American army, and perhaps the American nation.

"The commander-in-chief, at a crisis so important, summoned his officers to meet in council; and the result of that council was, to send some one competent to the task into the heart of the enemy's camp; and Colonel Knowlton was charged with the selection of an individual to perform this service.

"The nature of the service admitting no delay, a proposition was submitted by Colonel Knowlton to the officers, when young Hale was the only one to be found ready to meet these perils. His youth, intelligence, learning, polished manners, discriminating judgment, and fidelity, all combined to recommend him to the commander-in-chief; but his personal friends, perceiving the inevitable fate of a brave young man, in the event of discovery, interposed their kind remonstrances; but it was enough, whatever danger awaited him, that Captain Hale should know that his country demanded his services.

"General Washington's humane feelings were so predominant, that he would only invite these services, but not com-

mand them; and when tendered, in the person of Captain Hale, his instructions were communicated by the commander-in-chief.

"With these instructions, Captain Hale effected his landing upon the island, and, with great caution, proceeded to the encampment; and there he made a minute examination of the lines, posts, and numbers of the enemy, together with their contemplated movements.

"This having been accomplished, he left the encampment, cherishing the fond hope that in a few hours he would be in the presence of the commander-in-chief, with information important for his countrymen in the preservation of their lives and liberties.

"It was with animated step he proceeded to the river's bank, and the moment the boat was leaving the shore Captain Hale was seized as a spy, and taken back to the British commander, who ordered him hanged the next morning.

"This peremptory order was carried into effect, in a manner cruel, barbarous, and revengeful, by a refugee, to whom his person had been delivered for that purpose by the British commander.

"Such were the circumstances of the death of a brave young officer, whose last words were expressive of deep regret 'that he had but one life to lose for his country.'

"Succeeding events developed the great importance of those services committed to this unfortunate young man.

"The British army, following up their temporary success upon Long Island, took possession of the city of New York; and on the 16th day of September, 1776, the gallant Colonel Knowlton, at whose instance Captain Hale became a volunteer, fell himself in battle, at Harlem heights, fighting gloriously in the same cause.

"Arnold's treason followed these events, and the cases of Captain Hale and Major Andre have been deemed parallel.

"In some respects they were so.

"The nature of the service was identical. Both were young—both well educated—both ardent and brave; one for his king, and the other for his country; and each fell a victim to the rigorous laws of war. And yet how different were those laws executed upon the two individuals, and how different have the respective nations regarded their memory!

"Before officers of high rank and honorable character, Major Andre was allowed an impartial trial; his last moments were soothed by tenderness, sympathy, and tears; his letters were preserved, and delivered over in sacred trust for his kindred.

"By an order of his gracious sovereign, his ashes have been transported across the Atlantic, assigned a place with the great and the brave in Westminster abbey, and a proud monument has been erected to his memory.

"It has not been thus with Captain Hale—a victim in our cause, a martyr to our principles! Arrested and delivered over to a refugee, Captain Hale was immediately executed, without even the form of a trial. Educated in a Christian land, taught to venerate the religion of the gospel, in this trying hour the refugee denied him the use of a Bible, and refused him the consolations of its ministers. He was indeed permitted to consecrate some few of his last moments in writing to his mother, but, as soon as the work of death was done, this testimony of affection was destroyed by the hand of the refugee, assigning as the cause 'that the rebels should never know they had a man in their army who could die with such firmness.'

"And well might the refugee, whose part had been so conspicuous in this scene, desire to conceal from 'Washington's rebels' the last aspirations of an American soldier in the cause of freedom."

The facts detailed in the foregoing report account for the interest felt in this matter, in the State of which the deceased was a citizen. Not only have the petitions which have from time to time been presented to Congress on the subject contained the names of many of the most eminent of its citizens, but the popular feeling was excited to such a degree that in May, 1836, the Legislature of that State adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States be requested,

to use their influence to procure an appropriation for the erection of a monument, to commemorate the services and death of Captain Nathan Hale, and Brigadier General David Wooster, in the war of the Revolution."

The committee, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending to this House the passage of the accompanying joint resolution.

Sketch of the Life of Lawrence Everheart.

Another of the revolutionary veterans has departed. Sergeant LAWRENCE EVERHEART expired at his residence near Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, on Sunday the 26th July, last, in the 85th year of his age. It is due to his worth and his services that a more extended notice of him should be registered—and we avail of the following article which we find in the Southern Literary Messenger, written by a citizen of Frederick county, Md.—*Nile's Register*.

"The deeds of the illustrious patriots of our revolution have been either eulogised by the orator, or recorded by the faithful historian. Their virtues, talents and achievements have been admired and remembered by a grateful country. No bosom can be found so cold, as not to glow with holy enthusiasm, while the eventful measures, the chequered and thrilling scenes, which marked the high and lofty career of the father of his country, are recorded. The dauntless courage and tried skill of Greene, Wayne, Howard, Putnam, Williams and Starke, have constituted the subject of interesting biography, and contributed largely to form the military character of America.

It is my design, in the following sketch, to introduce to the notice of his countrymen, sergeant *Lawrence Everheart*, of the regiment of cavalry under command of Lieut. Col. William Washington, the *Cœur de Leon* of his day, who was emphatically "without fear and without reproach."

Everheart, was born of German parents, in Middletown valley, Frederick county, Md. May 6th, 1755, and enrolled himself as a common soldier at Taney Town, in a militia company commanded by Capt. Jacob Goode, on the 1st of August, 1776. He was then in the 22d year of his age, tall of stature, and of powerful, brawny limbs, capable of enduring fatigue and hardship, of noble, manly countenance, and an eye beaming with the lustre of genuine courage, with a heart beating high and strong to redress the wrongs of his country. He left behind the lovely beauties of his native residence, the endearments of home, and all the relations of social life, preferring the perils of camp, the tumult of battle, and the hazards of war, to inglorious and unsatisfying ease. On the 2d of August he sat out for Annapolis, thence through Philadelphia to New York, where, being united to Beall's regiment, he fought at York Island, August 27th, 1776.—The disasters of that unfortunate day created universal gloom and despondency. The city of New York was evacuated, and at once passed into the possession of the enemy. On the 28th of October of that year, the battle of White Plains took place, in which our young recruit displayed a gallantry worthy of his name, and of the cause in which he had perilled his life. Chief Justice Marshall tells us that the engagement was very animated on both sides. The loss of our army was between three and four hundred. Among the wounded was the intrepid Col. Smallwood, one of the noblest sons of Maryland, who, in the subsequent stages of the mighty struggle for independence acquired for himself never fading laurels.

From this place Everheart, with part of the army, retreated to Fiskhill, on the Hudson, and thence to Fort Washington. It was situated on a high bluff of land on the river, and difficult of ascent. On the 16th November the garrison was summoned to surrender, on pain of death, by a numerous and well disciplined force, commanded by Howe and Cornwallis. Col. Magraw, an intelligent and tried officer, replied that the place should be defended to the last extremity.

General Washington was now at Fort Lee, immediately opposite, and could see all the operations of the British.—How full of anxiety must his bosom have been, when on the

bank of the river he beheld the unequal contest, heard the roar of artillery and small arms, the lines and redoubts carried, and the banner of his country struck to a haughty foe! The capitulation was obtained at the point of the bayonet. While it was progressing, the general sent a billet to the colonel, requesting him to hold out until evening, when he would endeavor to bring off the garrison; but the preliminaries had been signed and it was now too late. Our loss was estimated at 2,000 that of the British at 800. Everheart was not included in the capitulation, having fortunately, escaped with some of his comrades in a boat, after the surrender, and arrived at Fort Lee.

Cornwallis resolved on surprising this place, crossed the river with six thousand troops, below Dobb's ferry, and endeavored to enclose the garrison; but the characteristic caution and foresight of our chief toward this scheme by a timely retreat to the narrow neck of land lying between the Hudson and Hackensack. Miserable and forlorn in the extreme, was now the condition of the little army of patriots, in a level country, without a single intrenching tool, exposed to inclement weather, without tents, provisions or forage: in the midst of a people in no wise zealous in the cause of liberty, troops undisciplined, desertions frequent, and deep general depression and gloom arising from these combined causes. Here Everheart saw and conversed with the general-in-chief. Overwhelmed with grief and despair, his manly features were bathed with tears; the darkest clouds of adversity had gathered on his brow, no cheering hope gilded to his vision the horizon of freedom; "a brave man struggling with the storms of fate;" the sternness of a soldier yielding to the softer feelings of his noble heart! Æneas looked on the flames of Troy from the prow of his bark; but not without being melted down at the awful scene! Driven from this last position, Washington took post at Newark, on the south side of the Passaic, whence he retreated to Brunswick on the Raritan, Nov. 28, 1776. The period had now arrived when the troops composing the flying camp were discharged, their term of service having expired. To the extreme mortification of the general, his army was much enfeebled from this cause, even in the sight of the enemy, led on by the accomplished Cornwallis. Not so with Everheart, he still remained to share the fate of the Americans. The retreat through Jersey has ever been considered, by military men a masterly performance. The sufferings and perils of our troops during that period are almost beyond description. It is true, however, in the moral as in the natural world, that the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day.

Literally was it verified in the unexpected and extraordinary change of affairs which occurred at Trenton, on the 26th Dec. 1776, when the tide of war turned in our favor. One thousand prisoners, six pieces of artillery, a large amount of arms, were the trophies of this memorable night. The sun of prosperity once more lighted up the countenance of the successful chief, drops of grief gave way to smiles of joy. Remaining with the army until the spring of '77, Everheart returned to his birth-place; but his ardent spirit would not allow him to remain long inactive. Accordingly, in the summer of 1778, he enlisted at Frederick, in the regiment of horse, of which Col. Washington was commander. Between this period and March, '79, he remained here with the corps, actively engaged in daring feats of horsemanship, in acquiring a thorough knowledge of tactics, and making preparations for the arduous duties of a southern campaign. His virtues, as a soldier, caught the eye of the Colonel, and he was soon commissioned as a Sergeant. Arriving at Petersburg, Va. they were placed in charge of Capt. Stith, by whom they were at proper seasons, disciplined and drilled, until Christmas of that year, when Col. Washington returned from the north, where he had been on service. In April 1780, the regiment arrived at Charleston, South Carolina; and soon after, near Stony Church, 7 miles from Dorchester, the regiments of light dragoons of Pulaski, Bland and Taylor, led by the lieutenant colonel, attacked for the first time, the celebrated Tarleton. He retreated with loss.—The Americans retiring to Monks Corner, were soon after attacked before day, by that enterprising British officer, who had concealed himself in a swamp. Major Vannier, of Pu-

laaki's corps was killed, and about fifty of our men were taken. Collecting our scattered forces, our troops pressed on to Murray's ferry, subsisting for several days on parched corn and a little bacon.

Crossing the Pedee on the 3d of May, every effort was made by forced marches to overtake Tarlton, but in vain, in consequence of the numerous Tories infesting that neighborhood, who proved constant and liege subjects, and friends to the devastating foe. On the 6th of May they captured one company of British dragoons, consisting of forty persons, and retired back again to the ferry Buford then lying on the northern side of the river. In vain did the colonel insist on crossing the Pedee, but was overruled by White, who had recently arrived to assume the command of Bland's regiment. Tarlton at once took advantage of this impolitic movement and not only recaptured the prisoners recently taken, but also forty Americans. Two days afterwards, the scattered regiments were once more collected together, below Leneau's ferry where the heavy baggage lay. On the 29th of May, Tarlton tarnished his laurels at the Waxhaws, in his attack on Buford by an indiscriminate massacre of one hundred and thirteen Americans; the wounding of one hundred and fifty in a barbarous and inhuman manner, after quarters had been demanded: fifty-three were taken prisoners. "In the annals of Indian war nothing is to be found more shocking; and this bloody day only wanted the war dance and the roasting fire, to have placed it first in the records of torture and of death in the west." After encountering many perils and hardships, parrying the onsets of foreign and intestine enemies; harassed with all the accidents and trials of warfare, in a country infested with traitors, whose business it was not only to aid the British, but to burn, devastate and overwhelm in ruin the property of their neighbors, and deliver it up almost to indiscriminate ruin. Everheart with his regiment, arrived at Halifax on the 1st of June, where they remained until September, recruiting their exhausted ranks with men and horses from the north. Being now in fine order they set out again for the scene of war in South Carolina. At Ridgely's mill, the lieutenant colonel, putting a painted pine log on a cart, induced Ridgely to believe it a piece of artillery, and being summoned by a corporal with a flag, or on failure he would be blown to atoms that officer, with more than a hundred prisoners, capitulated without firing a gun. Washington, with his cavalry, being now placed under Morgan, by direction of Gates, he resumed his accustomed active service, and was essentially useful in the important trust confided to Morgan. Greene succeeding Gates, after the ill-fated catastrophe at Camden, Morgan was detached with the corps to which Everheart belonged, to hang on the enemy's flank, and to threaten Ninety-Six. After various vicissitudes incident to the life of a soldier, Morgan halted near the Pacolet river, on the 1st of January, 1781. Washington set out for Hammond's store, so notorious for being the rendezvous of Tories, leaving the sergeant in charge of the baggage, whence he returned in two days, after killing several and taking fifty or sixty prisoners.—From this period until the 17th of the month the Americans were continually engaged in reconnoitring the British.—That was indeed a day full of glory to our country. On the heights of Cowpens, the unyielding valor of men determined to be free, shone with unrivalled lustre. With his characteristic ardor, Tarlton pressed hard on his adversary through the night of the 16th, and passed over the ground on which the American general had been encamped, a few hours after the latter had left it.

The following letter of Lieutenant Simons to Colonel (afterwards Gen.) Wm. Washington, will prove what part Everheart bore on that glorious occasion.

"Charleston, Nov. 3, 1803.

Dear General:—In reply to your letter of the 23d ultimo, and to the letter which you enclosed for my perusal I do hereby not only from recollection, but from a journal now in my possession which I kept at the time, certify, that about the dawn of day on the 17th of January, 1781, you selected Sergeant Everheart from your regiment, and thirteen men, whom you sent to reconnoitre Lieutenant Col. Tarlton's army. The advanced guard of his army were mounted as

we understood and believed, on some of the fleetest race horses, which enabled them to take Sergeant Everheart and one of the men, but the other twelve men returned and gave you information of the approach of the enemy. Immediately after the battle of the Cowpens commenced, you will recollect that your first charge was made on the enemy's cavalry, [who were cutting down our militia,] and whom, after a smart action, you instantly defeated, leaving in the course of ten minutes eighteen of their brave 17th dragoons dead on the spot and whom you will recollect was destroyed by Colonel Tarlton's legionary cavalry. The former wore a uniform of red and buff, with sheepskin on their caps, the latter wore a uniform of green with black facings. In pursuit of their cavalry you overtook their artillery whom you immediately made prisoners, but the drivers of the horses who were galloping off with two three pounders, you could not make surrender, until after repeated commands from you, you were obliged to order them to be shot. After securing their field pieces your third charge was made upon the right wing of their army, composed of legionary infantry, intermixed with the battalion of the brave 71st, under command of Major McArthur, and who, under the operation of an universal panic having been successfully charged on the left of their army, by our friend Colonel Howard instantly surrendered. Immediately after securing the prisoners, your fourth charge was in pursuit of the cavalry who finding they could no longer keep Everheart a prisoner, shot him with a pistol on the head, over one of his eyes, I cannot remember which, he then intermixed with the enemy.—Everheart pointed out to me the man who shot him and on whom a just retaliation was exercised, and who by my orders was instantly shot, and his horse, as well as I recollect given to Everheart, whom I ordered in the rear to the surgeons. It was at this period of the action that we sustained the greatest loss of men. Lieut. Bell having previously taken off with him in pursuit of the enemy on our left nearly a fourth part of our regiment. The enemy were obliged to retreat and were pursued by you twenty-two miles. To the best of my recollection, Sergeant Everheart was so disabled from his wounds that he received a discharge from you, and retired from the army. That Sergeant Everheart was a brave soldier there is no better proof than your selecting him at such an important moment for such important services; that Everheart would have been promoted to the rank of an officer, had he been able to remain with our regiment, your practice in several similar circumstances leaves no room to doubt as the meritorious was certain of promotion from you. To recompense, therefore, in the evening of his days for past services an old, gallant and meritorious wounded soldier, will, I am persuaded be a great satisfaction to all with whom the decision of this question can rest. I am, dear general, your old brother officer, and sincere friend,

"JAMES SIMONS.

"Brig. Gen. Washington."

Personally appeared before me, Major James Simons, who being duly sworn doth declare that the circumstances stated in the foregoing letter are to the best of his recollection, true,

JAMES SIMONS.

Sworn to before me at Charleston, November 8, 1803.

AM. CROUCH,

Notary Public.

On the back of the above document is the following:

"I believe the circumstances detailed in the certificate of James Simons, relative to Lawrence Everheart are strictly just, and can with truth aver that Sergeant Everheart was a brave and meritorious soldier during our revolutionary struggle.

"W. WASHINGTON."

"Sandy Hill, Nov. 13, 1803."

The following letter in the hand-writing of his colonel, constitutes part of the documents on which a pension was recently obtained under the act of Congress of June 7, 1832.

"Sandy Hill, Nov. 11, 1803.

"Dear Sir:—I should have answered your favor of August 4th long since, but the certificate of James Simons

could not be obtained till a few days ago. Such a length of time has elapsed, that all the circumstances relative to the services and discharge of Lawrence Everheart, are not so fully within my recollection as to justify my making an affidavit of the same; but doubtless the certificate and affidavit of James Simons, who was a lieutenant and adjutant in our regiment, fully meets all the requisitions of the law of Congress. It gives me much pleasure that you and my old friend Howard are about to advocate the pretensions of that brave and meritorious soldier, Lawrence Everheart; and I cannot be induced to believe that Congress will reject the just claims of an old soldier, who was instrumental in accomplishing that independent situation which they now enjoy; and who, in consequence of his bravery, was unfortunately deprived of the means of supporting himself comfortably in old age. I am dear sir, with much respect and esteem, your obedient and humble servant,

“W. WASHINGTON.

“Enclosed herewith you will receive the certificate and affidavit of James Simons.”

In order to understand these documents it will be necessary here to recapitulate some of the events in which Everheart participated. It was not until after a severe and bloody contest between the advance of Tarlton and his party that he was captured. On his left hand are now to be seen wounds received on that morning from the sabres of the enemy. Even with this disadvantage, he would have escaped, but his favorite charger, to his great sorrow, fell dead under him, by a shot from the enemy. At this moment, our army was about three miles in the rear. He was taken by quartermaster Wade, with whom he had accidentally formed a slight acquaintance at Monks Corner, (and who was slain on that very day,) to Colonel Tarlton. That officer dismounting, the following conversation occurred:—“Do you expect Mr. Washington and Mr. Morgan will fight me to-day?” “Yes, if they can keep together two hundred men.” “Then,” said the former, “it will be another Gates’ defeat.” “I hope to God it will be another Tarlton’s defeat,” replied the gallant son of Middletown valley. “I am Colonel Tarlton, sir.” “And I am Sergeant Everheart, sir.” It was a reply worthy of Roman or Spartan courage. Suffering intensely from his wounds, they were speedily dressed by the British surgeon, and was treated with distinguished kindness. Now a prisoner of war, he was taken with the enemy’s army to the scene of action. At 8 o’clock in the morning, Morgan halted near the Broad river, awaited the approach of his adversary. The ground about the Cowpens was covered with open wood, allowing the cavalry to operate with ease, in which the British trebled our forces. The detachment of Tarlton numbered one thousand, that of Morgan eight hundred. Although the plan of battle on the part of the American Brigadier, was, in the estimation of some military men, rather injudicious, yet it was impossible that the issue could have been more fortunate. The first line was composed of militia under Major McDowell, of North Carolina, and Major Cunningham, of Georgia, who were ordered to feel the enemy as he approached, then to fall back on the front line and renew the conflict. The main body of the militia composed this line under General Pickens. In the rear of the first line was stationed a second, composed of the continental infantry, and Virginia militia, under Captains Tripplett and Taite, commanded by Howard. Washington’s cavalry reinforced by a company of mounted militia was held in reserve, convenient to support the infantry, and to protect the horses of the rifle corps, which, agreeable to usage, were tied in the rear. “The gloomy host” now advanced sure of conquest. At this solemn period, Morgan, who had fought at Quebec under Montgomery, and fully established his fame at Saratoga, addressed his troops in a style worthy of a Hannibal or Scipio Africanus. Uneducated as he was, his eloquence was from the heart, and thrilled through every bosom. He exhorted the militia to the exercise of firmness and zeal, and declared his entire confidence in their valor and patriotism. He pointed them to the fields of his exploits; to his fortune and experience; to the destructive fire of his unerring riflemen; to the mortification he had experienced at being forced to retire be-

fore the enemy; and now was the time to strike for their country. To the continentals he said little except to remind them that they needed no exhortation to do their duty. He took his station. The situation of Everheart, when the first line fell back, and the shout of the enemy was heard in all directions, must have been truly appalling, because he knew not that this movement formed part of the plan of battle.—But rushing on the front line, which held its station, they instantly poured in on the British a destructive fire; but continuing to advance with the bayonet on our militia, the latter retired and gained the second line. Here with part of the corps, Pickens took post on Howard’s right, and the rest fled to their horses. Tarlton pushing forward, was received by Morgan with unshaken firmness. Each party struggled hard for victory; the enemy ordered up his reserve. McArthur’s regiment animated the whole British line, which, outstretched our front, and endangered Howard. That officer defended his flank by directing his right company to change its front, but by mistake it fell back: the line began to retire, and they were ordered to retreat to the cavalry. This manoeuvre being quickly performed, the new position was immediately resumed. The British line now rushed on with impetuosity, but as it drew near, Howard faced about, and delivered a close and severe fire. The enemy recoiled; the advantage was followed up with the bayonet, and the day was ours. At this instant, Washington charged, as Major Simons has stated, on the enemy’s cavalry, who had gained our rear, and were “cutting down” our militia. He proved himself the “thunderbolt of war.”

What language can paint the emotions which filled the bosom of his friend, a captive in the hands of that enemy whom the colonel was destroying; himself liable at every moment to fall by the hands of his countrymen? His beloved chief was then in the prime of life, six feet in height, broad, strong and corpulent, courting danger, impetuous and irresistible. In proof of this, Marshall, in his 4th Vol. page 347, says: “In the eagerness of pursuit, Washington advanced near thirty yards in front of his regiment. Observing this, three British officers wheeled about and made a charge upon him! The officer on his right was aiming to cut him down, when a sergeant came up and intercepted the blow by disabling his sword arm. At the same instant the officer on his left was about to make a stroke at him, when a waiter, too small to wield a sword saved him by wounding the officer with a ball discharged from a pistol. At this moment, the officer in the centre, who was believed to be Tarlton, made a thrust at him, which he parried, upon which the officer retreated a few paces; and then discharged a pistol at him, which wounded him in his knee.” The sergeant here spoken of was Everheart. Under Providence, he was his shield and buckler. How great the benefit conferred on his country! Had Washington fallen, we should not only have lost his all-important services on that day, when victory settled on our banner, but also his valor and skill at the subsequent actions of Guilford and Eutaw, at which last place he was, to the great grief of the whole army thrown from his horse while charging the enemy, and carried away a prisoner to Charleston. Morgan now pressed his success; the pursuit now became general. The British cavalry were covering the retreat; but according to the evidence of Major Simons, nothing could restrain the ardor of the colonel. He pursued them twenty-two miles, within a short distance of Cornwallis’ camp, at Fisher’s creek, where the British under Tarlton, retreated. Some time after this affair, the British Colonel observed in company that he should be pleased to see Mr. Washington, of whom he had heard so much; to which a lady very significantly replied, that he might have been gratified, had he only looked behind him at the Cowpens!

In this action of the enemy there were one hundred, including ten officers, killed; twenty-three officers and 500 privates were taken. Their artillery, 800 muskets, two standards, thirty-five baggage wagons, and one hundred horses fell into our hands; while our loss was only seventy, of whom twelve were killed. Everheart informs me that while the dragoons were making the charges described by Major Simons, he could hear them distinctly cry out as their

watchword, "Buford's play," referring to the odious massacre perpetrated on the detachment commanded by the officer before detailed. Yet for all this, although the innocent blood of their companions, shed contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, yet remained unrevenged, and the very persons who did the foul deed, were now in the field of honorable combat, or held as prisoners fairly vanquished, no instance occurred on the part of our troops in which the dreadful precedent was followed. Washington now returning from the chase, with joy embraced his wounded friend, and sent him under the care of two dragoons three miles distant from the Cowpens, where his wounds were dressed by Mr. Pindall, formerly of Hagerstown, Maryland, the surgeon of the regiment. He remained at this position until the last of February, and then set out for Catawba river. Passing through Salem, he arrived at Guilford court house immediately before the battle fought there, March 15, 1781. Here it is expedient to explain a part of the affidavit of Maj. Simons, where it is said that the subject of this memoir had retired from the army. That officer, not being at Guilford, did not, of course, see Everheart there, and no doubt thinking that his wounds were so very severe as to compel him to retire from service, and not hearing any thing to the contrary, he took for granted that it was the fact. At this place the interview between the colonel and sergeant was truly joyous. He apprised Washington that his debility would prevent his participating in the coming conflict, and he was requested by that officer merely to take charge of the baggage wagons. Yet such was his love of battle, that he took his station on a hill where he could distinctly see every movement, and hear every shock of both armies. He was, during the whole time, within a range of the enemy's shot. I cannot forbear relating a singular event detailed to me by Charles Magill, Esq. late of Winchester, Virginia, who was aid-de-camp to Greene, during this engagement. A captain was under arrest for cowardice. As the enemy displayed their columns, and formed their line, the unfortunate man, after protesting his innocence of the charge, desired the major to gallop to the general, and ask a suspension only during the action, that he might retrieve his character. It was soon done, and he was placed at the head of his company. On the first fire he fled from this station, and sheltered himself behind an apple tree. Magill invoked him in the strongest terms to reflect on his conduct and situation, and urged him to resume his command. At the first step he took from behind the tree, a ball from the enemy laid him dead at the feet of his friend. It was his opinion that the captain was born a coward; but that he would have been in less danger at his command, than in the situation he had assumed. As Everheart did not participate in the battle of Guilford, I shall notice only a few of its particulars, connected with the part which his colonel performed on that occasion. At the most important crisis, Washington charged the British guards with tremendous fury, and perceiving an officer at some distance, surrounded by aids-de-camp, whom he supposed to be Cornwallis, he rushed on with the hope of making him prisoner, but was prevented by accident. His cap fell on the ground, and as he dismounted to recover it, the officer leading the column was shot through the body, and rendered incapable of managing his horse. The animal wheeled round with his rider and galloped off the field. The cavalry followed, supposing that this movement had been ordered. But for this circumstance, it is highly probable that the amiable and accomplished Cornwallis would have been spared the pains of surrendering his whole army shortly afterwards at York, in Virginia. Greene, it is true, retreated—but only after such an obstinate contest as induced Charles Fox in the house of commons, to tell the ministry, with his usual sarcasm, that such another victory would destroy the British army. The official accounts estimate our loss in killed, wounded and missing, at fourteen commissioned officers and privates of the continental line. In the militia, there were four captains and seventeen privates killed; and besides Gen. Stephens, there were one major, three captains, eight subalterns and sixty privates wounded. The loss of the British was five hundred and thirty-two men, among them several officers of distinguished talents. Cornwallis retired to Ram-

sey's mills and Greene set out in pursuit of him. The sergeant remained for several weeks in the vicinity of the court-house, that he might have the benefit of the professional skill of Dr. Wallis, in the healing of his wounds.

During the summer, being once more ready for service, he was by the order of Greene, employed in collecting horses in North Carolina, for the use of the army; and on the 18th of October, 1781, was present at the capitulation of the British army at Yorktown. Here his acquaintance with Lafayette commenced, which, to the satisfaction of both parties, was renewed at Baltimore in 1825, when the patriot revisited our shores. He now returned to his country, but in November following, at the request of Col. Baylor, who had been exchanged and restored to the command of his regiment, he repaired to Petersburg. With him he remained through the succeeding summer, and in the fall of 1782, was honorably discharged, and once more returned to his lovely valley. With him, "the sword was converted into the plough share." Embarking in agricultural pursuits, the sternness of the warrior was now subdued. Having married, and become the father of several children, his time was chiefly employed in providing for their wants by honest industry and toil. After some years, he became a preacher in the respectable denomination of Christians called Methodists.—Even here, as I am informed, "the ruling passion" would at times follow him; and when in the pulpit was a soldier still. He would sometimes introduce his discourses by informing his hearers, that, in his youth, he drew his sword in behalf of his country, but now in behalf of his Saviour!—Washington frequently wrote to Everheart, offering to make him wealthy if he would emigrate to Carolina, but he declined his solicitations. When troops of U. States were stationed at Harper's Ferry, in 1799, his colonel, then holding a distinguished rank in that corps, passed through Middletown, and inquired for his old and faithful friend, desiring that he would pass the next day with him in Frederick. A large collection of citizens assembled to witness the interview. On approaching they rushed into each others arms and kissed, and gave vent to their feelings in tears of joy.—This was the last time they ever met. Everheart tells me, that on this occasion they walked together over those fields, where, in 1780, the regiment was disciplined for service; and that the feelings and scenes of those days were again revived, that he was urged by his chief to remove to Carolina, where wealth, ease and happiness awaited him. It was in vain. The colonel wrung the hand which had saved his life at Cowpens, and disappeared.

Improved Chronometer.—Messrs. Palmer and Hanks, of this city have exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute, a Chronometer of their own manufacture—an elegant specimen of work. The arrangement of the wheel-work is very simple and beautiful, consisting of three wheels, each having a separate and distinct movement. There are three dials, which reduce the friction below that in ordinary instruments. The escapement work is highly finished, and so arranged that the pallets may be adjusted to produce a perfectly dead beat. The pendulum, with a rod, &c., weighs about twenty pounds, and gives power equal to about three and a half pounds.—The compensative is on an entirely new plan, being a semi-circle of brass and steel, with the pendulum ball suspending by two levers to the circumference of the circle. It is in a mahogany case, made by J. C. Bachelor.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

The Forest trees in Oregon Territory, west of the Rocky mountains, are said to be larger than any on our continent. Ross Cox describes a fir growing near Fort George, or Astoria, on the Columbia, about eight miles from the sea, which measured forty-six feet in circumference at ten feet from the ground, one hundred and fifty feet in length before giving a branch off, and not less than three hundred feet in its whole height. Another tree, of the same species, is said to be standing on the banks of the Umqua, the trunk of which is fifty-seven feet in circumference, and two hundred and sixteen feet in length below the branches.

N. O. Com. Bulletin.

Astronomical Instruments for the use of the Public Schools.

The astronomical instruments recently received by the Controllers of Public Schools, for the use of the Observatory at the Central High School, were manufactured at Munich, in Bavaria. The celebrated makers, Miez & Mabler, successors to Utzschneider & Fraunhofer, whose names are well known as makers of the best telescopes of modern days, made the refractor, and the meridian circle was manufactured by Eriel & Son, after the late improved plan of Sturve.

Although it was known that instruments made at Munich were finished with much care, yet the perfection of these exceeded expectation. The admirable adjustment and compensating arrangements attached to the Equatorial Telescope are only equalled by its space penetrating power. It is eight feet in diameter with an object glass six and a half inches in diameter, graduated to four seconds. It also has a declination circle, graduated to ten seconds. The movement is regulated by clock work; and, by a beautiful but simple contrivance, the motion of the instrument is adjusted to the motion of the earth, or the *apparent* motion of the heavenly bodies, so that the observer has only to fix the telescope on the object, and it continues in the field of vision.

It has five magnifying powers, the lowest 85, the highest 480, and although there are many telescopes in this country possessing greater magnifying powers yet we are not aware that any one possesses sufficient distinctions to divide Saturn's ring when only the power of 192 is used. This planet exhibits at this time (the ring being at its greatest expansion) a most beautiful appearance, the belts as well as the division in the rings being visible with this power.

As the instrument has not yet been permanently mounted, its powers have been only partially tested; but we hope, when properly adjusted, to have a view of some of the nebulae and double stars, from which we promise ourselves much pleasure.

The meridian circle has a telescope of five feet length, the circle graduated to two seconds, and no doubt, when properly mounted will prove as highly satisfactory in its performance as the Equatorial. The latest improvements of Sturve have been added to this instrument, and as we understand that the Committee on the High School have determined to defer mounting it for the present, we hope some more suitable place than was at first contemplated may be provided for it. It is hoped by many that the Councils of the city will be willing to appropriate a part of the square opposite the High School for this purpose, as they have already evidenced their disposition to promote the cause of science by passing an ordinance for the appropriation of money to erect an observatory; and as the Controllers have done this, and provided the instruments, the carrying out the ordinance by Councils might now be completed at a small expense.

It is due to the Deputy Collector of the Customs to say that he gave written instructions to the Inspector to have the cases which contained these instruments carefully attended to, and personally to see, when discharged from the vessel, that all care was exercised until delivered to the Controllers, and we have the pleasure to state that no part of the instruments has been injured.

When these instruments shall be brought into use by the appointment of a person able to make and report observations, we may expect the highest benefit resulting to science.

Few observatories of Europe are better supplied and indeed for all practical purposes, few better instruments can be had. It is a matter for just pride that these instruments belong to the public schools—that the education which leads to their use is now attainable by all, and that the arrangements of the High School are such as to reserve these advantages for those who pass through the subordinate public schools. The gentlemen to whom our citizens of this school district have delegated the power to establish and maintain these colleges for the people, deserve the lasting gratitude of the community for their hearty and successful devotion to the good work of elevating the standard of public education, and procuring the means for all to reach that standard.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Rochester.

The Flour manufacturing capacities of this enterprising city of western New York are thus glanced at in a letter published in the Commercial Advertiser:

The great business of Rochester is the wheat and flour trade. Its position is such that it affords the natural market for the wheat growers of the great "granary" of New York; and the water power supplied by the rapids and fall of the river in the descent, being about two hundred and sixty feet within the city limits, gives the place an advantage over all other localities in the Western region of New York. There is no other town in the world where there are so many flouring-mills, constructed upon so large a scale, and built with such expense and solidity. When these mills are all in motion, as in ordinary good times they usually are, they are adequate to the daily manufacture of five thousand barrels of flour and require daily nearly twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat. Two of these great flouring mills I have visited, and examined from the water-wheels to the machinery in the attic viz: the mill of the Messrs. Beach, and that of Mr. Harvey Ely. The former is, I am told, the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, having sixteen runs of stones. Mr. Ely's mill, however, I believe is considered as in all respects approaching the nearest to perfection of any of them. The situation is upon the East bank of the river, a few rods above the aqueduct. It stands upon the edge of the canal, and has either nine or twelve runs of stones, (I forget which,) and the whole edifice seems to be almost as full of machinery as the case of a watch—and this machinery seems to be of the most complete and perfect character. For instance, a boat laden with wheat may be run alongside of the mill; the wheat shoveled into a chain of ascending buckets, and carried through every process of cleaning, grinding, cooling, bolting, and being conveyed into the barrels, into which it is pressed by machinery, ready for the cooper, as the last office, to clap in the head. And the wheat is carried through all the different processes by being handled but once. 1st. It is carried up into the fifth, or topmost loft, where it goes through one machine, to fan out the remaining chaff. It goes through another machine, to be separated from cheat and cockle; it is then carried through another, which cleanses it of the smut, if any; it then descends into the hopper, and being ground, it goes into the bolters whence it passes into the buckets again, and is carried up into the cooling chambers, into which it is thrown and spread for cooling. As it becomes cool, it is carried out by machinery, and brought down cool, superfine flour, and packed, as I have before described.

I do not know that I have given an intelligible idea of the mill, or the process; and perhaps some of the millers may laugh at my errors, if I have made any. If so let them write a better account. I understand what I have written respecting Mr. Ely's mill, and the others are generally, if not all, constructed upon the same principle. Mr. Ely can turn out for market four hundred barrels of flour per day. Beach's establishment will turn out five hundred; and, to say nothing of various other manufacturing establishments in different branches there are as many of these massive flouring mills as the entire waters of the Genesee, in a dry season, can keep in motion.

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Change of Elevation in the Waters of the Great Lakes. **From the Second Report**

OF DOUGLASS ROUGHTON STATE GEOLOGIST OF MICHIGAN,
1839.

Intimately connected with the geological changes which are taking place, from the deposit of detrital matter at the mouths of streams, and in the deeper portions of the lakes, together with the degradation of the lake and river coasts, are the changes in the relative level of the lakes; a subject to which the attention of our citizens has been more particularly called within the past two years.

The great interest which this subject possesses in connexion with our lake harbors, as well as with those agricultural interests situated upon the flat lands bordering the lakes and rivers, may be a sufficient apology for the introduction, in this report, of the accompanying facts and reflections upon the subject. An accurate and satisfactory determination of the total rise and fall of the waters of the lakes, is a subject the importance of which, in connexion with some of our works of internal improvement and harbors, can, at this time scarcely be appreciated.

Much confusion is conceived to have arisen, in the minds of a portion of our citizens, in consequence of a confounding of the regular *annual* rise and fall to which the waters of the lakes are subject, with that apparently irregular elevation and subsidence, which only appears to be completed in a series of years; changes that are conceived to depend upon causes so widely different that while the one can be calculated with almost the same certainty as the return of the seasons, the other can by no means be calculated with any degree of certainty.

It is well known to those who have been accustomed to notice the relative height of the water of the lakes, that during the winter season, while the flow of water from the small streams is either partially or wholly checked by ice, and while the springs fail to discharge their accustomed quantity, the water of the lakes is invariably low.

As the spring season advances, the snow that had fallen during the winter is changed to water, the springs receive their accustomed supply, and the small streams are again opened, their banks being full in proportion to the amount of snow which may have fallen during the winter, added to the rapidity with which it has been melted.

The water of the lakes, in consequence of this suddenly increased quantity received from the immense number of tributaries, commences rising with the first opening of spring, and usually attains its greatest elevation, (at least in the upper lakes,) some time in the month of June or July. As the seasons advance, or during the summer and a large portion of the autumnal months, evaporation is increased, and the amount of water discharged by the streams lessened, in consequence of which the water of the lakes falls very gradually until winter again sets in, when a still greater depression takes place from the renewed operation of the causes already mentioned.

The *extreme variation* in the height of water from winter to summer is subject to considerable change, according as the winters may vary from cold and dry to warm and wet; but during the past eight years, it may be estimated at two feet.

This annual rise and fall of the water of the lakes, dependent as it manifestly is, upon causes which are somewhat uniform in their operation, must not be confounded with that

elevation and depression to which the waters are subject, independent of causes connected with the seasons of the year. These latter changes which take place more gradually, sometimes undergoing but little variation for a series of years, are least liable to be noticed, unless they be very considerable; but with respect to consequences they are of vastly more importance, since they are subject to a larger and more permanent range.

That the waters of the lakes, from the earliest settlement of the country, have been subject to considerable variation in relative height, is well known. At one time the belief was very general that these changes take place at regular intervals, rising for a space of seven years, and subsiding for a similar length of time; a belief which would appear to be in consonance with that of the Indians upon the peninsular, and with whom it no doubt originated. It is not wonderful that a subject, the causes of which are so little comprehended by our natives, should be invested with an air of mystery, or that an error once propagated (in consequence of the long series of years required to bring about any considerable change,) could scarcely be eradicated.

While the idea of the septennial rise and fall must be regarded as founded in error, it is nevertheless true that from the earliest records, the height of the lakes has been subject to a considerable variation, usually rising very gradually and irregularly for a series of years, and after this, falling in a like manner.

Our old inhabitants agree in stating that the waters were high from 1800 to 1802; in proof of which it is stated that the roads which had before been in use upon the banks of the Detroit river, were so completely inundated as to be rendered impassable. A similar circumstance is related to have occurred in the vicinity of Chicago, a broad sandy beach forming the immediate shore of the lake near that place having been wholly overflowed.

I have been unable to obtain authentic information respecting the changes which took place between the years just mentioned and 1814, but from the latter year to the present time, we have a more connected series of facts relating to the subject.

"It is now a matter of record, that in 1814 and 1815 the Detroit and St. Clair rivers were unusually high; that the foundations of the houses, and much land that had long been under dry cultivation, were submerged. These buildings had been erected many years before, and of course under the belief that they were afloat from all but extraordinary and temporary inundations. No observations appear to have been made upon the progress of the elevation, whether it were gradual or abrupt, or whether there were any preceding seasons of a character to produce it."

"In 1820, or about that time, the rivers had resumed their usual level. Several wharves were built at Detroit, between that year and 1828, at a height, as was supposed, sufficiently above the general level for all purposes of convenience and safety. At the latter date the rivers had again attained the elevation of 1815, and remained so until 1830, with only such occasional depressions as might be caused by strong winds being nearly upon a level with the wharves."*

* The above extracts are from the pen of Col. Henry Whiting, U. S. Army, and their value is much enhanced from the fact that they embrace only such portions of the subject as were the result of his personal observation.

From 1830, when my attention was first drawn to this subject, to the present year, I have been enabled to make a somewhat connected series of observations, under circumstances peculiarly favorable, having during that time followed the complete line of coast, from the foot of Lake Huron to the head of Lake Superior by canoe, and having traversed portions of the coast several times, thus being enabled to renew observations at points where they had been previously made. During the time of these examinations, I have been enabled to fix, with a considerable degree of certainty, upon the height at which the waters of the lakes stood in 1819 and '20, when they were at their lowest level; a step which was conceived to be one of the first, necessary in determining the complete range between high and low water.

For the last two years my attention has been more particularly called to the coast of lakes Huron and Michigan, and I feel confident in asserting that the water of these lakes has, during the last year, (1839,) attained a greater elevation than has before occurred in a very great number of years; a fact which is conclusively shown by the renewed degradation of banks covered with debris, that had long remained undisturbed, as well as by the great number of forest trees, sometimes covering many acres of ground, that have been destroyed in consequence of inundation. Many of these forest trees may be estimated to have attained an age of from one to two centuries.

In order to arrive as nearly as possible at correct conclusions as to the variation in the height of the water of the lakes from 1820 to 1838, I have carefully compared my own observations with those contained in an invaluable register, kept in this city by Col. Henry Whiting, U. S. Army, as also with the valuable data contained in the report of the State Topographer, hereto appended. It should be noted that the height of the water in the Detroit river is much more subject to fluctuation from slight causes, such as the effects of the winds and ice, than that in the open lakes; causes for the operation of which, it is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, to make the proper allowance. In fact, slight causes are productive of such changes as to render it absolutely impossible to arrive at accurate conclusions, except by simultaneous observations, made at points widely separated.

Assuming June 1819 and 20 as zero, or the point of low water, the following table will not vary very far from an accurate statement of the relative height for several of the subsequent years.

	Ft. In.
June 1819 and 20,	0.00
" 1828, rise,	2.10
" 1830, same level,	2.10
" 1836, rise,	10—3.08
" 1837, "	5—4.01
" 1838, "	7—4.08 Total.

In examining this table of relative heights, it should be borne in mind that this estimate does not include the regular yearly variation to which the waters of the lakes are subject. The estimates, it will be seen, are made from June of each year, or that month in which the waters are invariably high; but it is conceived the result would not be varied were the calculations made from any other month in the year, provided the same month were selected for the observations of the succeeding years. Were the difference in height computed from February, 1820 to June, 1838, the total amount would be found to be increased to about six feet eight inches, a method of estimating which would lead to conclusions wholly unwarranted; nevertheless the assumption of these defective premises may serve to account for the exaggerated statements which have so often been made, of the increased height of these waters.

This rise of water has by no means been confined to the great lakes, for the waters of the small lakes through the whole interior portions of the state have, unless their waters are discharged through broad and shallow outlets, been increased in a like manner. Small streams the width of which,

at their points of intersecting the section lines, were recorded by the United States' surveyors, in those surveys made from 1820 to '26, have been found, in many instances, during the past year, to have nearly double the width assigned them; and mills have actually been erected upon streams which, according to the field notes taken in the years mentioned, must at that time have been nearly dry. It is also well known that within the last few years, (preceding 1838,) portions of the elevated country which were previously dry, have been inundated with water; springs have burst out where they had been previously unknown, and that marshes, which before contained but little water, have been transformed into small ponds or lakes.

These changes have not been peculiar to Michigan, for they have been noticed, more or less, over the whole western part of the United States, and perhaps it may not be too much to add, over most of the northern part of the continent; and they are changes which, from the immense extent effected, must depend upon causes which have operated in a very general manner.

It is well known that the water of all streams, during the occurrence of a wet and cold season, when the fall of rain is increased and evaporation diminished, is augmented, and that the augmentation or diminution will be in proportion as these causes are in more or less active operation. Our great chain of inland lakes, so far as these causes may be supposed to operate, may be regarded as a stream of great width, and must necessarily be liable to be affected by similar causes; although when the great extent occupied by these bodies of water is taken into consideration, it can be readily understood why these causes when once brought into operation would produce their results more slowly, as well as why the results once produced would be of a more permanent character.

That the changes in the relative height of the waters of the lakes may be dependent upon the operation of a similar series of general causes, operating for a succession of years, I have many reasons for inferring. The succession of cold and wet seasons immediately preceding 1838, have been proverbial over the whole western country; and the unfavorable influence which these wet seasons have produced, more particularly upon those farming interests situated on low and flat lands, has been severely felt by that portion of our agricultural community. While these facts may be apparent to all, it is nevertheless desirable to refer to the subject in a more definite manner; a task which is rendered somewhat difficult, for the reason that, until the last few years, continuous tables, indicating the amount of rain which has fallen, have only been kept at a very limited number of places in the U. States.

The total amount of rain which fell at Philadelphia (as shown by a register, chiefly kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital) from 1810 to 1814 inclusive, or during the five years immediately preceding the high water of 1814 and '15, was 185.68 inches; and the amount which fell at the same place from 1815 to 1819, the five years immediately preceding the low water of 1819 and '20, was 151.14 inches; showing an excess of 34.53 inches, or a fraction over 2 feet and 10½ inches for the years immediately preceding the stage of high water.

The amount of rain which fell at Philadelphia, as deduced from the same table, from 1816 to 1826 inclusive,* was 364.43 inches, and from 1827 to 1837 inclusive,† 451.05 inches, being an increase, in the last eleven years, of 86.62 inches, or a fraction over 7 feet 2½ inches.

The amount of rain which fell at Marietta, Ohio, (as deduced from the tables of Dr. Hildreth,) from 1819 to 1823 inclusive,‡ was 202.83 inches, and from 1828 to 1832 in-

* Eleven years, embracing the complete time from which the waters had perceptibly commenced falling, until they had again nearly attained the same altitude.

† Eleven years, during most of which time the waters have been steadily increasing in height.

‡ Five years, embracing the time of low water.

clusive,* was 228.17, showing an increase during the last five years estimated, of 25.34 inches or a fraction over 2 feet 1½ inches.

That there has been a corresponding increase in the amount of rain that has fallen within the area of the great lake basin, I am not able to show by actual data, but the known increased size of the numerous tributaries, together with the other facts mentioned, will go far to substantiate the opinion that the fall of rain over that area has been greatly increased during that time.

According to the estimate of the State Topographer, it appears that the basin of the great north-western lakes has a superficial area, nearly four times larger than that of the lakes themselves. Now if we may be allowed to assume that the increase of the amount of rain which has fallen into this basin, during the last eleven, of the fourteen years estimated, be equal to the increase at Philadelphia, during that time, it would follow that, had all sources of discharge been cut off, this cause alone would have been sufficient to elevate the waters of the lakes about 29 feet;† an elevation more than six times greater than that which is estimated to have taken place.

When we take into consideration, in connexion with the causes already enumerated, the fact that during the wet years, evaporation must have been less than during the dry ones, it may fairly be presumed that sufficient *apparent* causes have existed, to produce all the results which have been noticed; and we may add, should a succession of dry and warm seasons follow, we may look with certainty for a return of the water of the lakes to its former low level.

MOBILE.

Exports of Cotton from the port of Mobile, from the 1st of October 1839, to the 5th of September 1840.

To Liverpool.....	247,339	
To Glasgow.....	4623	
To Greenock.....	2518	7,141 254,480
<hr/>		
To Havre.....	78,783	
To Bordeaux.....	222	
To Marseilles.....	1,523	80,528
<hr/>		
To Amsterdam.....	807	
To Antwerp.....	5,122	
To Hamburg.....	2,652	
To St. Petersburg.....	1,237	
To Trieste.....	2,366	
To West Indies.....	2,005	14,182
<hr/>		
To New York.....	31,727	
To Boston.....	19,015	
To Providence.....	8,580	
To Philadelphia.....	1,836	
To Saco, (Maine).....	1,536	
To Portland.....	971	
To Baltimore.....	759	
To Richmond, Va.....	771	
To Norfolk, Va.....	313	1,084
<hr/>		
To Norwich, Conn.....	610	
To New Orleans.....	15,649	
To Other Ports in the United States.....	483	82,120
		<hr/>
		431,310

Commercial List.

* Five years, during most of which time the water was increasing in height.

† It is not, of course, supposed, that had the sources of discharge been cut off, this would have been the *actual* result, for the estimate is made without any reference to the increased evaporation and other causes, which would have been brought into action in consequence of the extended area.

The Iron Trade.—Orders for manufactured iron for rails have during the past week, been given out to the iron trade to the enormous weight of 35,000 tons; and it is anticipated when this contract is completed, others will speedily be given, though not to the present extent. The above order has been kept back to the latest period, with the view to take advantage of the deficiency in our harvest, but the late fine weather, and the admirable samples of new wheat which have appeared at market, have completely disappointed the hopes of the speculators, as to our being compelled to rely so much on foreign countries for our supply of corn.

Worcester Journal.

Population of Pittsburg.—The population of Pittsburg including dependent villages in the vicinity, is computed at 60,000; places of religious worship 60; schools 100; papers 20; banks and insurance companies 9, employing a capital \$5,000,000; daily line of stage coaches and canal boats, 20; single and double lines of canal freight boats, 11; annual arrivals and departures of steam vessels engaged in the river trade, 2,500; annual amount of manufactures and mechanical productions, \$12,000,000; annual sales in the various departments of merchandise, \$13,000,000; annual amount of freight on merchandise and produce passing through the account of non-resident owners, \$3,000,000.

Conveying Letters contrary to Law.—In the U. States District Court, at Boston, on Friday, William C. Gray, of Lowell, was put on trial for conveying three letters in his express by the Lowell cars, in August, 1839, and thereby rendering himself liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, under the act of Congress, chapter 275, passed in 1825. In his charge, Judge Davis instructed the jury, that Gray, by his arrangement with the company, came within the meaning and intent of the law; but whether he did convey the letters as alleged, was a question of fact to be determined by the jury, from a consideration of the circumstances proved.

When the jury retired, the Court adjourned till Saturday, when the jury returned with a verdict for the defendant.

N. Y. Sun.

Fast Sailing.—The London papers state that the passage of the Britannia, which reached England from Halifax, in ten days was the quickest that was ever known. "This (says the Glasgow Argus) is a mistake. It is very fast; but a sailing packet, the Wanderer, we believe, some three or four years since did it in an equally short space of time. The Britannia, which was fitted with so much care in Glasgow, has proved a perfect sailer, and has clearly established her supremacy over the British Queen. The steamer that took the mails on the 3d, also fitted up in Glasgow, is expected to make even more rapid passages. We notice these passages, because there is a vast interest excited now as to the form and build of fast sailing and steaming vessels; and the British Queen being the first of the largest class, is a good standard for testing the merits of the different builds of steamers. The superiority in another class, the schooner yachts, will be decided in a few days. The Alarm yacht, belonging to Mr. Weld, a member of the Royal Yacht Club, challenged any schooner in the world. The Stag, an American clipper, has come forward to take up the gauntlet, and they are expected to sail this week, after the Cowes regatta.—England has not kept pace with her rivals in naval architecture; but the impulse lately given to the building of fast vessels cannot fail to have a good effect upon the government vessels."

Lake Michigan.—The Chicago American of September 19, says: All the plank and timber that protected us is washed away, and now every wave does more or less damage. Within the last three days more than \$1000 worth of property has been washed away.

The Farmers' Bank of Maryland has declared a half yearly dividend of three per cent.

Frauds in Flour.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

SEPT. 18, 1840.

We lately received a letter from one of the oldest and most respectable Grain and Flour merchants in England, for whom we executed an order for 1000 barrels of flour some months ago, complaining of the deficiency in the weight of several of the barrels, and of the excessive weight of some of the barrels themselves. You are perhaps aware that all flour must be inspected in New York before it is lawful to export it; and merchants who execute orders for their foreign correspondents, have to depend on the Inspector's brand, when they make purchases.

We dare say other shippers have had complaints of a similar nature from their correspondents, and one object we have in sending you the extract below from the letter referred to, is to induce every shipper to make known the facts, for the purpose of showing the millers who do not give full weight, that detection, though slow, in the end will be sure. Sooner than have such impositions continued, it would be better for the purchasers of flour that the Inspection laws should be abolished, and then each miller would very soon establish a character for himself, and be patronized or avoided agreeably to the quality of his flour.

Very respectfully,
ABM. BELL & Co.

Extract from the letter above referred to.

"In our last we had to notice the deficiency in weight in the flour we last had from you, and we have further to complain. Our customers are frequently demanding for short weight and extra tare. Some barrels have tared as much as 24 lbs., many 22 lbs. A continuance of such unfair practices will operate against your flour trade, and your millers should be told of it and exposed. It is extremely dishonest and injurious to the purchaser in this country, and we think the Inspector cannot have done his duty before shipment. We suspect the barrels are purposely made small and heavy for the export trade."

"It would seem that some of the barrels were purposely made too small to contain the full weight of 196 lbs. Your millers act unwisely thus to do. The following are the weights and tares of 14 barrels taken indiscriminately from the lot.

Gross weight.	Tare.	Nett.	Deficit.
213.....	21.....	192.....	4
209.....	19.....	190.....	6
214.....	20.....	194.....	2
210.....	16.....	194.....	2
196.....	16.....	180.....	16
214.....	19.....	195.....	1
214.....	22.....	192.....	4
205.....	21.....	184.....	12
212.....	20.....	192.....	4
213.....	19.....	194.....	2
214.....	18.....	196.....	0
211.....	22.....	189.....	7
213.....	21.....	192.....	4
218.....	23.....	195.....	1
			65

Petrifactions.

A singular phenomenon may be seen at the new reservoir of the Water Company on the high grounds north of Howard's Park. At the eastern side of the reservoir a large iron pipe or cylinder is inserted near the base of the wall, by which the water may be let out when desired. Through this pipe there is a constant trickling, and the water falling upon various substances, such as chips, thistles, shavings, &c. lying under the mouth of the pipe, turns them into stone. We have examined the spot, and found the fact as we have just stated. How long a time is taken in the process we

have no means of knowing, but it seems to be of brief duration, if we may judge from the fresh appearance of the bits of wood and weeds which have undergone the transformation.

It is known that in various parts of the world, fountains have been discovered possessing the remarkable property of petrifying vegetable substances. There is one in Ireland which is famous. The time required is greater or less, according to the quality of the water. The change is effected by the deposit of silicious matter held in solution in the water, which gradually takes the place of particles in the substance removed by the decomposition. We believe this is the usual explanation.

The petrifying quality in the water of the reservoir to which we have referred is probably derived from a combination with some adventitious substance at the bottom of the reservoir, as the native stream of Jones' Falls, which supplies it, has never been known to possess this peculiarity.—But however possessed or whence derived, it is very certain that the transforming power is in the water. Any one who has the curiosity to visit the spot may see a confirmation of the fact.—*Baltimore American.*

Sugar Duties--Acts.

During the past session of Parliament two acts have been passed and become law relative to Sugar Duties; one entitled "An Act for granting to her Majesty until the 5th day of July, 1841, certain duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the service of the year 1840;" the other "An Act to impose Duties of Excise on Sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom."

The following are the principal provisions of the former Act:—

1. Duties imposed on sugar and molasses by 6 & 7 William 4, c. 26, and 3 & 4 Vic. c. 17, are continued till 5th July, 1841.

2. Bounties on certain descriptions of refined sugar granted by 3 & 4 William 4, c. 58, and 1 & 2 Vic. c. 33, to be continued so long as duties are payable.

3. If at any time satisfactory proof shall have been laid before her Majesty in council that the importation of foreign sugar into any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter is prohibited, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, or by her Majesty's order in Council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to allow the importation of sugar the growth of any such British possession at the lower rate of duty in the said first-recited Act specified, in like manner and under the same restrictions and conditions as sugar; the growth of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal may be imported subject to a lower rate of duty under the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

The other clauses relate to the issuing and payment of three millions of Exchequer Bills, which may be made out on security of the Acts.

The latter Act which we have mentioned directs to be levied on all sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, from whatever materials made, the same amount of duty as is payable on sugar made from beet root; the duties thus imposed to be under the management of the Excise, and it enacts, "That all sweets and saccharine matter which shall resemble or be in the form or imitation of sugar, or which shall be capable of being used as a substitute for sugar, shall be deemed and taken to be sugar within the meaning of this Act.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

The Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D. died at Franklin in this State on the 23d inst. at the advanced age of 96 years, probably the oldest clergyman in the State, and for many years an eminent Orthodox preacher. He had been for some time the oldest surviving graduate on the catalogue of Yale College. He was settled as pastor of the church in Franklin in the year 1773, and officiated in that capacity 54 years.

Boston Weekly Advertiser.

Revenue of Peoria County, Ill. for 1840.

The total amount of taxable land in this county, exclusive of town lots, for the present year, is valued at \$2,655,770

Valuation of town lots..... 389,244

1,045,014

Valuation of personal property..... 374,459

Total of real and personal property..... 1,419,473

Upon this our county commissioners, at the September term, laid a tax of 50 cents on each hundred dollars' worth, which is in addition to the 20 cents on the same amount by the state. This gives

For county purposes.....\$7,097 36

For state..... 2,838 94

Total.....9,936, 30

The valuation last year was \$1,426,749 95, being \$7,276 95 more than the present. The reduction is caused by the decreased valuation of town lots, the reduction being about 25 per cent. below last year's prices. In the county the valuation is a trifle higher.

Last year the county tax was 30 cents on each hundred dollars and the state tax 20, making 50 cents. This year the tax, as above stated, is 50 to the county and 20 to the state, making 70 cents. Thus a landholder, whether a resident or non-resident, whose land is valued at \$1000, will pay \$7 tax thereon; last year \$5. The reason of this advance, which is the highest allowed by the law, is to enable our county to get rid of the debt under which it has been laboring for three years past. It is the highest tax we shall ever be called on to pay. Hitherto there have been between 800 and 900 taxable quarter sections in the county, all military patents from which our revenue, so far as the land tax is concerned, has been raised. Next year a portion of the government land (so called) will be taxed, as five years will have expired since the first land sale; this will make about as many more quarters taxable; so that a revenue equal to that of this year will be raised from a much lower rate of taxation. As the farms thus rendered subject to taxation are among the best in the county, and of course will be valued accordingly, the probability is that 20 cents on each hundred dollars valuation besides the 20 going to the State, will be sufficient to meet all our expenses for next year. And as the other government land will become taxable in a year or two thereafter, additional sources of revenue will be created, and the tax of course be still more reduced.

This remark applies only to the county tax. What the state tax may be we cannot attempt to calculate. The interest accruing on the millions borrowed to commence our railroad system with, must be paid annually, while no revenue is derived from it, and cannot be for years to come. It is presumed, however, that the government land, above spoken of, which is every year becoming taxable in large quantities, will keep down this tax to the present rate, and probably reduce it.—*Peoria Gaz.*

Auction Duties.—The following is the amount of duties paid by the undermentioned auctioneers for the last quarter ending Sep. 19, 1840. Philada.

J. B. Myers,	\$5608 80
S. N. Davies,	2718 36
S. B. Thomas,	1559 29
J. Bispham,	1008 25
C. J. Wolbert,	242 58
S. Arbuckle,	107 11
J. L. Doolittle,	56 53
E. T. Willis,	56 33
S. Poulterer,	55 54
Joel Jones,	16 60

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri, that on an indictment for murder, the jury may bring in a verdict of manslaughter.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

The New Hebrew Synagogue.

The following is a description of the new Hebrew Synagogue, called the "House of Israel," situated at the north-west corner of Fifth and Adelphi streets:

The exterior of the building is small, and has nothing to attract the attention of the passer by. The entrance is on Adelphi street, from which a winding stairway leads to the principal floor, from which access is gained to the ladies gallery by another but much smaller stairway; this gallery extends along the entire west end of the building. The place of worship is entered from the lobby, and at the west end the visiter passes under the gallery, which is supported by square wooden pillars. A reading desk elevated on three steps, surrounded by a diamond balustrade with eight pillars to support as many candelabras, is fixed in the centre. The next thing which presents itself to the eye of the spectator, after passing the reading desk, is a tabernacle situated at the east end of the Synagogue. This tabernacle has a semi-circular base, and is ascended by three semi-circular marble steps. On either hand, as it is ascended, are beautiful candelabras, standing on circular marble pedestals of exquisite sculpture. This sanctuary is entered by two circular sliding doors.—The interior, called the *sanctum sanctorum*, contains the "Law," in a rectangular pedestal, rising some three or four feet from the floor. Over this is blue tapestry filling the entire tabernacle, on which rays of glory are represented. The interior of the tabernacle is constructed in the gothic style of architecture; the body of it is ornamented with gothic panels, to which in strictness *quatre-foils* and *tre* foils should have been added. The mouldings, together with the ornaments, are inlaid and overlaid with gold; there are four columns, surmounted by Gothic pinnacles to support it. Above the cornice are gothic battelements, crowned with gold, and the whole is surmounted by a domelike covering, on which the lightnings which accompanied the delivery of the law at Mount Sinai, are represented. Over this dome are tablets, on which are inscribed the ten commandments in beautiful Hebrew characters. The whole of the ground work of the tabernacle has received a white polish; on both sides the floor is elevated one step, on which are placed two gothic settees of an entire new design.

The ceiling of the Synagogue is vaulted, a dome rises from its centre, which is surmounted by a parabolic skylight of stained glass; the dome itself is ornamented with pannel painting.

We understand that the design of this elegant structure was made by Mr. Henry Clinton Bushnell, architect. The carpenter work was executed by Messrs. Glotworthy and Babnew, and the painting by Messrs. Coates & Duffee and Mr. William Moore—the latter gentleman executing the ornamental parts.—*Public Ledger.*

The statement made by Sir R. Peel in the last debate on the corn laws respecting trade, comparing the year 1838 with 1839, showed that the declared value of cotton exported in 1838 was £16,715,000, while in 1839 it was £17,694,000. The exports of linen manufactured had increased from £2,730,000, in 1838, to £3,420,000, in 1839. The export of silk manufactures had increased from £777,000, to £865,000; and the woollen manufactures, from £5,795,000, in 1838, to £6,207,000 in 1839. Combining the amount of all the exports of perfectly wrought fabric, it appeared the total was in 1838, £26,107,000, and in 1839, £28,352,000. Lord Palmerston showed that the gross official value of our exports had increased from £50,000,000, the amount in 1838, to £53,000,000 in 1839, and that there was an addition also for the same period of £1,000,000 in the value of our imports. The consumption of British goods has not therefore diminished abroad, but unfortunately the prices of manufacturing have fallen to such a degree that no profit is made. This is the point slurred over by the corn law advocates.

Sixty or seventy tons of dead fish are stated in the Newburyport Herald, to have come ashore upon Hampton beach a few days ago.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending the 30th day of September, 1839.

SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.	SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.		
Lapis calaminaris, tutenague, spelter, or zinc - - -	....	\$4,156	Manufactures of wool—		
Burr stones, unwrought - - -	....	563	Cloths and cassimeres - - -	....	\$125,852
Brimstone and sulphur - - -	....	1,320	Merino shawls - - -	....	7,820
Rags of any kind of cloth - - -	....	495	Blankets, not above seventy-five cents each - - -	....	588
Undressed furs - - -	....	37,422	Blankets, above seventy-five cents each - - -	....	17,244
Hides and skins, raw - - -	....	80,183	Woollen yarn - - - lbs.	420	388
Wood, dye - - -	....	769,841	Manufactures of cotton—		
Unmanufactured mahog- any, and other - - -	....	106,743	Dyed, printed, or colored - - -	....	945,636
Tin, in pigs and bars - - -	....	10,359	White - - -	....	233,927
Plates and sheets - - -	....	22,939	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	....	12,916
Copper, in pigs and bars - - -	....	32,525	Twist yarn, or thread - - -	....	34,082
In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships - - -	....	43,883	Nankeens, direct from China - - -	....	16,246
Old, fit only for re-manu- facture - - -	....	8,845	Other manufactures of cotton - - -	....	12,458
Bullion, gold - - -	....	77,660	Silks, from India, China, &c.—		
Silver - - -	....	8,040	Piece goods - - -	....	463,686
Specie, gold - - -	....	2,814,650	Sewing silk - - -	....	648
Silver - - -	....	3,968,035	Sewing silk, from other places - - -	....	23,960
Teas, originally imported from China, &c. - - - lbs.	1,592,033	642,770	Lace thread, and cotton - - -	....	33,602
Coffee - - -	6,824,475	737,418	Flaxen goods, dyed and colored linens, checks, &c. - - -	....	53,321
Cocoa - - -	1,136,994	112,906	Other manufactures of - - -	....	3,586
Fruits, almonds - - -	21,587	2,892	Hempen goods, sail duck - - -	....	60,564
Currants - - -	2,216	302	Other manufactures of - - -	....	6,701
Prunes - - -	11,448	1,389	Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass hats, &c. - - -	....	9,623
Figs - - -	11,082	1,091	Fur, wool, and leather - - -	....	3,732
Raisins, Muscatel, &c. - - -	476,187	38,041	Manufactures of iron, or iron and steel, fire arms not specified - - -	....	8,022
Other - - -	24,070	2,425	Cutting knives - - -	....	6,090
Spices, mace - - -	2,231	2,509	Vices - - -	....	38
Nutmegs - - -	1,979	2,325	Side arms - - -	....	3,653
Cinnamon - - -	20,457	39,772	Other articles - - -	....	70,743
Cloves - - -	34,351	9,983	Manufactures of Copper - - -	....	1,061
Black Pepper - - -	821,894	74,548	Brass - - -	....	3,174
Pimento - - -	1,366,292	84,551	Tin - - -	....	605
Cassia - - -	80,325	10,512	Pewter - - -	....	60
Ginger - - -	6,889	580	Wood, cabinet ware - - -	....	9,695
Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, shades, &c. - - -	....	45,916	Other articles - - -	....	1,783
Other manufactures of - - -	....	212,024	Leather - - -	....	9,894
Manufactures of silk and wor- sted - - -	....	28,449	Marble - - -	....	1,401
Camlets of goat's or camel's hair, as Cashmere of Thibet - - -	....	18,127	Gold, silver, pre- cious stones, set or other- wise - - -	....	17,227
Worsted stuff goods - - -	....	35,777	Watches, and parts of watches - - -	....	1,535
Linens, bleached and unbleached	....	596,637	Glassware, cut and not specified, paying 30 per cent. and 3 cents per pound - - - lbs.	373	144
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and bur- laps - - -	....	21,086	Glassware, plain and other paying 20 per ct. and 2 cts pr. lb. lbs.	13,509	1,015
Sheetings, brown and white - - -	....	199,186	Other articles of glass, paying a duty of 20 per cent. - - -	....	10,881
Wool, unmanufactured, costing 8 cents or less per pound - lbs.	9,800	721	Wares, China and porcelain - - -	....	6,498
Quicksilver - - -	....	217,292	Earthen and stone - - -	....	44,327
Opium - - -	....	16,482	Gilt - - -	....	3,570
Crude Saltpetre - - -	....	6,591	Slates of all kinds - - -	....	990
All other articles - - -	....	1,337,866	Quills, prepared - - -	....	605
Total - - -	....	12,486,827			

TABLE CONTINUED.

SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.	SPECIES OF MDZE.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper hangings - - -	....	\$1,267	Butter - - - - -	1,875	500
Hair cloth and hair seating - - -	....	559	Saltpetre - - - - -	26,183	2,000
Brushes of all kinds - - -	....	110	Tobacco, manufactured—		
Raw silk - - - - -	....	4,682	Snuff - - - - -	2,800	594
Indigo - - - - - lbs.	47,365	65,975	Cigars - - - - - M.	5,371	60,263
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding eight cents per pound - -	109,119	36,511	Cotton - - - - - lbs.	2,083,096	316,363
Value of merchandise not enumerated, at 5 pr. ct. - - -	....	3,329	Gunpowder - - - - -	1,346	418
12½ do. - - - - -	....	17,019	Bristles - - - - -	80	246
15 do. - - - - -	....	287,364	Ochre, dry - - - - -	4,788	226
20 do. - - - - -	....	61	White and red lead - - -	46,966	4,377
25 do. - - - - -	....	68,200	Lead, pig, bar, and sheet - -	176,417	8,369
30 do. - - - - -	....	2,817	Cordage, cables, and tarred - -	902,961	68,800
50 do. - - - - -	....	11,847	Untarred, and yarn - -	1,685	222
Total - - - - -	....	2,769,322	Twine, packthread, &c. - -	9,327	1,787
			Corks - - - - -	4,914	851
			Copper, nails and spikes - -	370	100
			Fire-arms, muskets - No. of	3,549	9,969
			Rifles - - - - -	20	211
			Iron nails - - - - - lbs.	8,296	930
			Cables and chains, or parts thereof - - -	2,666	400
			Anvils - - - - -	300	23
			Castings, vessels of - - -	936	64
			all other - - - - -	189,550	4,448
			Sheet and hoop - - - - -	117,094	5,174
			Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, slit or hammered - - -	1,120	69
			Pig - - - - - cwt.	322	1,300
			Old and scrap - - - - -	300	300
			Bar, manufactured by rolling - - - - -	6,906	25,959
			otherwise - - - - -	1,421	8,068
			Steel - - - - -	3,797	31,845
			Hemp - - - - -	435	4,900
			Wheat flour - - - - -	1,288	4,800
			Salt - - - - - bush.	40,857	16,778
			Coal - - - - -	186,326	48,640
			Potatoes - - - - -	1,269	729
			Paper, folio and quarto post -	395	658
			Foolscap, drawing and writing - - - - -	165,961	25,792
			Sheathing, binders, wrapping, & box boards -	88,834	4,973
			All other - - - - -	39,034	5,312
			Books, printed in other languages than English, Latin, & Greek -	1,851	2,560
			All other, bound - - -	1,630	1,768
			Demijohns - - - - - No.	10,766	4,807
			Glass bottles, black, not above 1 quart - - - - -	946	5,136
			Window glass, exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches - - -	130	957
			Exceeding 10 by 12 inches -	11,298	700
			Fish, Salmon - - - - - barrels	2	44
			All other - - - - -	1,597	8,990
			Shoes and slippers, silk -	12	15
			Leather, kid, morocco, &c. - - -	739	705
			Boots and booties - - -	635	1,670
			Total value of merchandise paying specific duties - - -	....	2,238,376
			Do. paying duties ad valorem -	....	2,769,322
			Do. free of duty. - - -	....	12,486,827
			Total value - - - - -	....	17,494,525
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.					
Flannels - - - - - sq. yds.	10,601	5,740			
Bockings and baizes - - -	4,108	1,548			
Carpetings, ingrained and Venetian - - - - -	566	800			
Oil cloth, other than patent floor cloth - - - - -	12,244	782			
Cotton bagging - - - - -	88,571	12,802			
Wines in casks, bottles, and other vessels					
Madeira, in casks and bottles - - - - - gals.	10,825	17,784			
Sherry, do. - - - - -	15,678	19,650			
Sicily, do. - - - - -	4,772	2,747			
Red of France, in casks -	54,606	20,254			
Other of France, "/ - -	28,835	14,818			
Of France, in bottles, and cases - - - - -	59,144	80,347			
Red of Spain and Austria, in casks - - -	24,633	8,872			
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks - - -	62,337	31,735			
Of other countries in casks - - - - -	71,564	53,156			
bottles - - - - -	15,825	16,380			
Spirits, from grain - - -	14,871	12,740			
other materials - - - -	241,536	155,183			
Molasses - - - - -	121,171	36,734			
Vinegar - - - - -	7,354	1,882			
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks -	1,414	522			
bottles - - - - -	5,023	3,321			
Oil, Olive - - - - -	678	416			
Castor - - - - -	1,022	1,985			
Linseed - - - - -	31,357	24,715			
Rapeseed - - - - -	1,005	750			
Chocolate - - - - - lbs.	220	20			
Sugar, brown - - - - -	6,187,542	428,832			
White, clayed, or powdered - - - - -	6,830,919	545,515			
Loaf - - - - -	132,471	11,121			
Syrup of sugar cane - - -	3,721	164			
Candles, tallow - - - - -	91,540	8,248			
Cheese - - - - -	15,443	3,036			
Soap - - - - -	1,890	257			
Lard - - - - -	11,546	1,440			
Beef and pork - - - - -	703,904	19,770			
Bacon - - - - -	4,000	500			

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries...	\$709,218		
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, and mackerel).....	141,320		
Whale and other fish oil....	515,484		
Spermaceti oil.....	85,015		
Whalebone.....	288,790		
Spermaceti candles.....	178,142		
		\$1,917,969	
THE FOREST.			
Skins and furs.....		732,087	
Ginseng.....		118,904	
Products of wood—			
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber.....	2,270,603		
Other lumber.....	327,687		
Masts and spars.....	37,122		
Oak bark, and other dye....	309,696		
All manufactures of wood...	659,291		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine.....	688,800		
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	620,569		
		4,913,568	
		5,764,569	
AGRICULTURE.			
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle.....	371,646		
Butter and cheese.....	127,550		
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs.....	1,777,230		
Horses and mules.....	291,626		
Sheep.....	15,960		
		2,584,011	
Vegetable food—			
Wheat.....	144,191		
Flour.....	6,925,170		
Indian corn.....	141,095		
Indian meal.....	658,421		
Rye meal.....	145,448		
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse.....	72,050		
Biscuit, or ship bread.....	349,871		
Potatoes.....	57,536		
Apples.....	50,875		
Rice.....	2,460,198		
		11,004,855	
		13,588,866	
Tobacco.....		9,832,943	
Cotton.....		61,238,982	
All other agricultural products—			
Flaxseed.....	161,896		
Hops.....	72,425		
Brown sugar.....	28,722		
		263,043	
		84,923,834	
MANUFACTURES.			
Soap, and tallow candles.....		453,471	
Leather, boots and shoes.....		173,859	
Household furniture.....		361,840	
Coaches, and other carriages.....		52,950	
Hats.....		123,165	
Saddlery.....		42,743	
Wax.....		68,961	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, and porter.....		142,085	
Snuff and tobacco.....		616,212	
Lead.....		6,003	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine.....		78,757	
Cordage.....		25,899	
Iron—pig, bar, and nails.....		134,588	
Castings.....		61,100	
All manufactures of.....		748,862	
Spirits from molasses.....		183,446	
Sugar, refined.....		521,117	
Chocolate.....		4,039	
Gunpowder.....		197,162	
Copper and brass.....		81,334	
Medicinal drugs.....		97,418	
			4,175,011
Cotton, piece goods—			
Printed and colored.....		412,661	
White.....		2,525,301	
Nankeens.....		1,492	
Twist, yarn, and thread..		17,465	
All manufactures of.....		18,114	
Flax and hemp—		2,975,033	
Cloth and thread.....		2,010	
Bags, and all manufactures of		2,047	
Wearing apparel.....		167,957	
Combs and buttons.....		37,966	
Brushes.....		4,186	
Billiard-tables and apparatus.....		2,504	
Umbrellas and parasols.....		11,618	
Leather and morocco skins, not sold per pound.....		12,952	
Printing presses and type.....		33,231	
Fire engines and apparatus.....		2,036	
Musical instruments.....		7,413	
Books and maps.....		32,854	
Paper, and other stationery.....		80,149	
Paints and varnish.....		41,450	
Vinegar.....		3,745	
Earthen and stone ware.....		11,645	
Manufactures of glass.....		43,448	
Tin.....		19,981	
Pewter and lead.....		12,637	
Marble and stone.....		7,661	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf..		5,264	
Gold and silver coin.....		1,908,358	
Artificial flowers and jewellery...		3,402	
Molasses.....		3,438	
Trunks.....		1,965	
Brick and lime.....		16,298	
Domestic salt.....		64,272	
			5,515,520
Articles not enumerated —			
Manufactured.....		542,909	
Other articles.....		694,089	
			1,236,998
			103,533,891
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,			
<i>Register's Office, June 22, 1840.</i>			
T. L. SMITH, Register.			
American cotton, no matter under what flag, and arriving from any European ports, excepting those of the Mediterranean, will be henceforth admitted into the Russian ports in the Baltic without being furnished with clean bills of health, delivered by the Danish quarantine officers.—N. Y. Sun.			

From the Bankers' Circular.

Wool Trade and Manufacture.

To fully elucidate the rise and progress of the trade in wool, and of its manufacture into various descriptions of cloth and stuffs, would be equivalent to writing a history of the rise and progress of the advancement of society in civilization, and social enjoyment, in all the countries of Western Asia, and of Europe. It is recorded of *Phemius*, the step-father of Homer, that he taught letters and music to the youth of Smyrna, and received wool in exchange for his instruction. England within the present century has had hundreds of similar wool-gatherers. The plain of Damascus supplied large quantities of wool for the manufactures of Tyre in the palmy days of Phœnician enterprise, and when purple and fine linen ranked among the choicest articles of commerce. Colchis in Thrace, Laodicea in Phrygia, also produced wools of superior quality, and a portion of the latter was naturally of a fine jet black. Ireland at one time had numerous flocks of a similar breed. But *Miletus*, the Lord Western of his time, is stated to have produced in Caria wool preferred to all others. Pliny speaks of wool being brought from a great city north of the Ganges, probably in Thibet, or Nepal, by way of Bactria, also to supply the manufactures of Western Asia: it was from these sources of supply, the material was obtained for the manufacture of those costly fabrics, which, when dyed with Tyrian purple, conferred such celebrity on the commerce of Phœnicia. After the decline of the Tyrian manufacture it appears to have planted itself in Italy; Padua and Modena having in their turn become celebrated for their woollen fabrics.

Spain, antecedent to, or about the commencement of, the Christian era, had also attained celebrity for its woollen manufactures, and at that time exported largely; but its exportation soon after declined in consequence of the export of the wool in a raw state to Italy.

The puerile historians of England uniformly begin with what, in their hackneyed way, they designate the invasion of the Romans in 55 B. C., and servilely copy the loose and distorted narrative of Cæsar, in describing the inhabitants of Britain at that time as barbarians, living in caves, and clothed in skins. Notwithstanding the ten thousand times ten thousand repetitions of this puerile tale, the first exploit of Julius Cæsar in Britain was little if any less ridiculous than that of Louis Napoleon, but yesterday, at Strasbourg and Boulogne; to which adventures of Louis the first exploits of Julius in Britain bore a close relation, not only in respect to the ridicule which the two individuals brought on themselves, but that the state of social enjoyment in some parts of France does not at the present day differ materially from the state of society in England at the time of Cæsar's first adventure; when he was followed by a British force into Gaul and chastised for his presumption; for, at the present day in France, persons are to be met with clothed in sheep skins in the wool.

It is not, however, the history of charlatanrie we are about to enter upon, nor should we have adverted to the juvenile exploit of Julius Cæsar, but that his Commentaries on England, to a certain extent, constitute a redeeming trait in his character, as furnishing us with data in relation to the subject, it is our present purpose to narrate, viz. The rise and progress of the growth of Wool, and of the woollen manufacture in England; for, although in chagrin and revenge for the chastisement he had received, he designated the Britons barbarians, living in caves and clothed in skins, we also learn from his narrative that in the maritime parts the Wool appeared to be converted into cloth or clothing, which, to use his own expression, was of a comfortable kind; but it should be remembered how little qualified Cæsar was from personal observation to speak of the condition and circumstances of the Britons; for although a century after his time all England became subject to the Romans, Cæsar himself and his co-operators had no opportunity of informing themselves what the state of the country in general was, beyond what Lord Amherst and his retinue might be expected to be able to give of the state and condition of China from the

opportunity afforded them by their futile embassy to that empire. We, however, learn from corroborative evidence that soon after Cæsar's time Britain produced Wool in great abundance, and that in Anno Domini 314 great fairs for Wool were held several times in the year at York, London, and Colchester. It was about the middle of the tenth century when the woollen manufacture established itself on an extensive scale in Flanders, and from that time to the commencement of the twelfth century the bulk of the wool produced in Britain appears to have been exported to the former country, and to such an extent, that it became proverbial that all the nations in the world were clothed with English Wool made into cloth by the Flemings. An extensive inundation of the Low Countries about the end of the eleventh century having caused a number of Flemings to seek refuge in England, there they met with a favorable reception, and gave the first characteristic impetus to the woollen manufacture therein; so that by 1189 it had become extended over the greater part of England. At this date guilds of weavers had been established in London, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Nottingham, Winchester, Oxford, and York, all paying fines to the King for their corporate privileges, and licenses were also granted to dealers in several large towns. In the 31st of Henry II. (1185) the weavers of London obtained a confirmation of their charter, in which it was directed, that if any weaver mixed Spanish Wool with English in making cloth the chief magistrate should burn it. In 1216 it is stated that the breed of sheep had greatly increased, and that although the exportation of Wool was still very considerable, the manufacture of cloth had also progressively increased, and that large quantities of cloth in the grey unfinished, or undressed state, were also exported; and in which state a good deal of cloth was also worn in England; it appearing that up to this time very little progress had been made in the art of dyeing, although we find the duties on wool amounting to £593:12:1 in a single year. In 1261 the Barons enacted "that the Wool of England should be manufactured at home, instead of being sold to foreigners, and that all persons should wear woollen cloth made within the kingdom, and avoid every superfluous extravagance of dress." How far this restrictive and sumptuary enactment was carried into effect does not distinctly appear, but we find that in 1266 new regulations were enacted in respect to levying of duties on Wool exported. In 1298 the King by letter directed that all Wool and wool-fells of the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Derby, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, and Norfolk should be shipped at Lynn; Newcastle, Hull, Ipswich, Southampton, Bristol, and London being also other ports for the exportation of the same. It was in 1327 the King granted a patent in favor of the manufacturers of Worsted Stuffs in Norfolk; and in 1331 great inducements were held out to Flemish manufacturers to immigrate into England. In 1337 an Act was passed making it felony to carry any Wool out of the kingdom, and at the same time all persons, except the King and his family, were interdicted from wearing any cloth of foreign manufacture on pain of arbitrary punishment; this enactment however, appears to have been preparatory to the King (Edward III.) constituting himself the Mehemet Ali of that day, for we find him immediately after contracting for 20,000 sacks of wool, and for some years subsequent the great Wool stapler of England, entering into, and concluding negotiations with Flanders, and other foreign parts for the supply of wool, and for the year 1354 we find the following very circumstantial account of the Exports and Imports, viz.

	£	Customs. Duty.
31,651½ sacks of wool, at £ 6	180,909	} £81,624
3,036 cwt. (120lbs.) of do. £ 2	6,072	
65 wool-fells, 21s. 8d.	1	} 7
hides.	89	
4,774½ pieces of cloth	9,549	} 216
8,061½ " of worsted stuffs.	6,718	
Total Exports	£212,338	£81,847

1,831 pieces of fine cloth	£10,986	£98
397½ cwt. of wax	795	20
1,829½ tons of wine	3,659	183
Linens, mercery, grocery	22,944	286
Total Imports	£38,384	£587

By 1357 the King appears to have become tired of trading, for in this year, English as well as foreign merchants were permitted to export wool, and wool-fells, to any country in amity with the King. About this time the woollen manufactures of Ireland had acquired great celebrity. The Catalonians at this period appear to have enjoyed the highest repute in Europe for their fine woollen fabrics, but were at the same time buyers of the stuffs called *serges*, manufactured by the Irish, for re-sale in Florence, where it is stated the luxury of dress was carried to the greatest height. A passion for what is termed luxury in dress appears at this period to have become general over a great part of Europe; for we find that, in 1363, a sumptuary law was passed by the Parliament of England prescribing the kinds of cloth to be worn by the different classes of society. From 1363 to the close of the century various regulations were enacted respecting the fulling, and the sale and exportation of both wool and cloths; and although in the year 1391 the exportation of wool is stated to have been much less than usual, the Customs on it amounted to £161,000, over and above tunnage, poundage, aulnage, peltage, &c. In the same year, Guildford in Surrey is spoken of as the centre of an extensive manufacture, where the cloths had fallen into disrepute consequent on the defective fulling and undue stretching. In 1399, cloths of certain descriptions, and below a certain value, should be exempt for three years from the charges of sealing and duty, for the ease of the poor.

In 1421 the following statement was presented to the King, as the proceeds of revenue for the year ending Michaelmas, 1420, viz.

Customs on wool	£3,067	1	2
Subsidy on ditto	26,055	18	8
Small Customs	2,438	9	0½
12 pennies in the £ on value of goods exported, £164,750: 15: 10	8,237	10	9½
	£40,676	19	9½
Casual revenue	15,066	11	1
Total revenue	£55,743	10	10½

In 1429 it was ordained that, for the profit and wealth of England, the prices of wool and wool-fells should be raised, and that they should be sold to the merchants of Genoa, Venice, Tuscany, Lombardy, Florence, and Catalonia, for gold and silver only. In 1449, English cloths were prohibited in Brabant, Holland, and Zealand, which being judged contrary to the existing treaty, and found very distressing to the men weavers, fullers, and dyers, and the women websters, carders, and spinners, and all others concerned in the trade, it was resolved in Parliament, that if the Duke of Burgundy did not repeal the injurious ordinance, no merchandise of the growth or manufacture of his dominions should be admitted in England. In 1463, the Parliament, considering that the wool of England was the principal commodity of the kingdom, and desirous of promoting the industry of the people, and the prosperity of the towns, prohibited foreigners from buying or shipping any wool, wool-fells, morlings, or shorlings, from England or Wales, except from the four northern counties, and the districts of Alverton and Richmond in Yorkshire, and thence they were allowed to be shipped from the port of Newcastle only. In 1497, it is stated that woollen cloth was one of the greatest commodities of England, and that Henry VII. concluded a commercial treaty with the Archduke Philip, wherein it was stipulated that the woollen goods of England should be received in the Netherlands without paying duty; yet such appears at all times to have been the caprice and uncertainty resulting from the manufacturing mania, that, in 1530, we find foreign merchants, as well as English manufacturers, with-

drawing from England, insomuch that the woollen manufactures very much declined, and foreign cloth was sold cheaper than the English, by which means much land was turned into sheep-walks for supplying the Netherlands with wool.

In 1534, an Act of Parliament (25 Hen. VIII. c. 13) represents the practice of engrossing farms and diverting land from tillage to the support of vast numbers of sheep as an evil lately sprung up, and that some have 24,000, some 20,000, some 10,000, to 5,000 sheep, whereby a good sheep, that used to be sold for 2s. 4d. to 3s. at most, is now sold for 6s. or 5s. or 4s. at least, and a stone of wool, which used to be sold for 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d., is now sold for 4s. or 3s. 4d. at least, &c., which things tend to the decay of hospitality, the diminishing of the people, and to the let of cloth-making, whereby many poor people have been accustomed to be set on work: for remedy it was in substance enacted that none shall keep above 2,400 sheep (exclusive of lambs,) and no man should hold above two farms.

In 1537, or thereabout, it is stated that the woollen manufacture was introduced at Halifax, in Yorkshire, and that, besides the largeness of its parish, which contained eleven chapels and about 12,000 people, nothing is so admirable as the industry of the inhabitants, who, notwithstanding an unprofitably barren soil, have so flourished by the cloth trade that they are become very rich, and have gained a reputation for this above their neighbors.

In 1550, sixty vessels cleared from Southampton with wool for the Netherlands, so great (it is observed) was the demand for the woollen manufactures of that country, even when England had made a considerable progress in the same manufacture.

In 1552, the English Company of Merchant-adventurers, who had had for the forty-five preceding years the sole command of the British commerce, had reduced the price of English wool to 1s. 6d. per stone; in the preceding year they had exported 41,000 woollen cloths of all sorts, while all the English merchants together had, in the same year, exported only 1,100 cloths.

In 1560, the commerce between England and the Netherlands is represented to have attained a great height, the export of draperies from England amounting to 200,000 pieces, and the aggregate export to £2,400,000, to the great benefit, it is said, of both countries, neither of which could possibly (without the greatest damage) dispense with, of which the merchants on both sides were so sensible that they fell into a way of insuring their merchandise from losses at sea by a joint contribution. *This then appears the period of commencing the practice of maritime insurance.*

In 1567 the City of Norwich is spoken of as having recovered from the desolating effects of Ket's rebellion in 1540, and that its manufacture of fine and light stuffs had become famous all over Europe, and that the Flemings, about this time, introduced into that part of the country a taste for floriculture; this is also the period when Colchester, in Essex, was the centre of extensive manufactures of baizes, serges, and other light worsted fabrics.

In 1582, the Hanseatic League (the German League of the present day) complained to the Diet of the Empire that by the high duty laid on woollen cloth in England it had become twice or thrice as dear as it had before been, whereby the vast increase of England's wealth, 200,000 cloths being yearly imported from thence. The only remedy was to banish the English merchant-adventurers out of the empire, and absolutely to prohibit all manner of English woollen manufactures. The complaints of the League prevailed with the Diet, who passed sentence against the English merchants, and absolutely prohibited all English woollen goods. Notwithstanding the prohibition by the German Diet, it appears that in 1603 a duty of 11:13:4 was levied on every sack of wool exported by aliens, and the same for every 240 wool-fells, and by proclamation the exportation was afterwards prohibited, which indeed, it is said, it was high time to do, the English manufacture of it being now too considerable, and so much sent into foreign parts as to employ or work up all, or nearly all, our own wool at home.

In 1608 it is stated that the English were but little skilled

in the arts of dying and dressing their own woollen cloths, they therefore usually sent them white into Holland, where they were dyed and dressed, and then sent back to England for sale. It is surprising that those who made the finest cloths in the world could not finish them, but the fact was really so. Alderman Cockayne, and some other merchants, reflecting on the great profit thereby made by the Hollanders, proposed to the King to undertake the dying and dressing of cloths at home, to the great profit of the public and His Majesty; whereupon the Alderman obtained an exclusive patent for it, and the King was to have the monopoly of the sale of such dyed cloths. The King thereupon issued a proclamation prohibiting any white cloths to be sent beyond sea, and seized the charter of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, which empowered them to export white cloths. In retaliation the Hollanders and Germans prohibited the importation of all English dyed cloths; from this period the manufacture appears to have struggled with alternations of success and the reverse for a great length of time.

In 1680, King Charles is stated to have confirmed his father's proclamation against the exportation of wool, wooll-fells, and woollen yarn, upon pain of confiscation, &c., for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures, and ordering that for the better utterance of cloth within the Kingdom all black cloths and mourning stuffs at funerals should be only of the wools of the Kingdom, and the false dying of cloths and stuffs being a great hindrance to their vent, none should therein use any logwood or blackwood. The prohibition of the exportation of wool was further confirmed by Parliament in 1647; and in 1660 it was further enacted that no live sheep, wool, or woollen yarn should be exported on pain of forfeiture thereof, and of the ships or vessels attempting to carry the same, and also a penalty of 20s. for every sheep, and 3s. for every lb. of wool, and three months' imprisonment for the master of such sheep, 12 Car. II., c. 22. In 1662 several additional enactments were passed more rigidly prohibiting the exportation of wool. In 1666, 18 Car. II., c. 4, it was enacted, for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of England, "that no person should be buried in any shirt, shift, or sheet, made of, or mingled with, flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold, or silver, or other than what shall be made of wool only, upon forfeiture of 15 to the poor of the parish, towards a stock or work-house for their employment. In the following year, 1667, great improvements in dyeing and finishing of the cloth took place in consequence of the immigration of some workmen from Flanders. In 1685 an influx of refugees from France brought with them considerable improvements in the manufacture of fine worsted stuffs. In 1688-9 great complaints prevailed against the rivalry of the woollen manufactures of Ireland; at the close of the century the total exportation of woollens from England was as follows, of which two-thirds were exported from the port of London, viz:—

1698.....	£3,120,615
1699.....	2,932,292
1700.....	2,989,163
1701.....	3,128,365

and at the three following periods the value of all woollen manufactures and worsted stuffs exported was, viz:—

£	£	£
1718..2,678,696	1738..4,168,643	1772..4,436,783
1719..2,730,297	1739..3,218,273	1773..3,875,929
1720..3,059,049	1740..3,056,720	1774..4,333,583
1721..2,903,310	1741..3,669,734	1775..4,220,173
1722..3,384,842	1742..3,358,787	1776..3,868,063
1723..2,920,601	1743..3,541,558	

and for the 10 years, 1790—9, the amount annually exported averaged 5,392,744*l*. In the Circular of the 29th May we have exhibited the amount annually exported in each year, since 1807, down to 1839, inclusive; and in the following Circular of the 5th June, we have further exhibited the actual or declared values, in comparison with the official or Custom House values, for the last eight years. In the Circular of the 12th June, p. 413, we commented on the stationary state of this indigenous branch of our national industry in respect to export, and also in relation to the vast quantity of foreign wool imported, which we represented to have in-

creased from an average below 6,650,000 lbs. per annum, in the 17 years preceding 1813; to an approximation to 60,000,000 lbs. per annum, on an average of the last four years. In corroboration of the observations we have previously made on the subject, we to-day insert a statement of the quantity of wool imported in each of the 44 years, 1796—1839, showing the proportion from each of 14 different parts of the world. As a set-off to this large excess of importation, we also exhibit the progress in the exportation of British wool and worsted yarn, in each year since the removal, by the Act of 5 Geo. IV., (1826,) of the two centuries of restriction on their exportation, this, in the two last years, 1838—9, will be seen to have exceeded 8,000,000 lbs. annually. In addition to the foreign wool imported, as exhibited in the accompanying statement, there is also a further quantity from Ireland, the extent of which we regret being unable to state; no account having been kept since 1820 of the details of the commerce between the two countries; although there is none more demands a clear exposition than that of the extent and nature of the intercourse between Ireland and Great Britain. We find that in the four years, 1815—18, the quantity of sheep's wool imported from Ireland exceeded 1,000,000 lbs. per annum; and we consider that at the present time the quantity may exceed 2,000,000 lbs. including the wool, on about 150,000 sheep annually imported alive; from all these data we arrive at the conclusion of an addition in the four years, 1836—9, as compared with the 17 years, 1796—1812 of about 40,000,000 lbs. of wool annually to be manufactured into various fabrics; and this in addition to the increase of wool of home growth.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and that the exportation of woollen manufactures not having increased, the average of the last five years being less than the average of the first five years subsequent to 1813; we arrive at the further interesting and important conclusion, that the vast induction and increase of raw material we here exhibit, is to be regarded as an augmentation to our domestic comfort, and an evidence of increasing power of internal consumption. We have intimated above that the large increase of foreign wool is an addition to the increase of that of home growth. As in the case in respect to Ireland, we deeply regret the absence of sufficient data to enable us to arrive at a just conclusion in regard to the actual or even approximate quantity of home growth. In an appendix to the evidence taken by a Committee of the House of Lords in 1828, is a statement showing the proportion of short and long wool grown in each county of England, which represents the quantity in 1800 to have been 325,000 packs, and in 1828, 384,500 packs of 240 lbs. each = 92,260,000 lbs.: this is for England only, and to which Wales and Scotland are to be added; for a perspicuous view of the proportion in each county, and of the price of wool in each of the 70 years, 1759—1828, and a variety of other information relating to the Exportation of Woollens, see pp. 116—120 of Marshall's Statistics.

An important point for consideration in relation to this prominent branch of our internal produce and national industry, is the extent of employment to which it gives rise. In respect to this part of the subject, we particularly direct attention to the Circular of the 22d July, 1836. We therein refer to the late Lord Ellenborough in his place in Parliament, stating that the woollen manufacture of Great Britain gave employment to 3,000,000 of persons; and at a later period, a once popular and appreciated periodical (the Edinburgh Review) stated the number so employed at 1,500,000 persons; in reference to these assertions, in the Circular above referred to, we quote another authority, who states that the woollen manufacture in all its varied operations of scouring, carding, combing, spinning, winding, weaving, fulling, shearing, dressing, finishing, and packing, did not, in 1832, when the statement was first made, afford employment to more than 350,000 persons; and the same authority gave in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, during the session of 1835, that there were then fewer persons employed, and a less amount of money annually distributed for manufacturing labour, than there was annually, on an average of the nine years 1784—1792; the latter statement was supported by adding "that the ap-

plication of scientific and mechanical power to manufacturing purposes had led to the concentration of those operations with imposing effect in local districts, while it had annihilated the domestic employment in manufacturing processes in 800,000 families spread over the whole of the country." In confirmation of the very limited number of persons at present employed in the woollen manufacture, we have now the benefit of a very circumstantial account presented to Parliament in the session of 1839, from the Inspectors of Factories under the Factories' Regulation Act; from which return we find that in the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there were 1,322 woollen and 423 worsted factories worked by steam and water power equal to 27,784 horses, but employing only 86,529 persons of both sexes and of all ages, from nine years old and upwards; of these, the men, twenty-one years of age and upwards, did not amount to 19,000; and such is the mighty efficacy of the agency of steam, and mechanism, that the number of persons who can obtain employment in manufacturing processes are gradually diminishing in their ratio, while the products of manufactures are progressively increasing, thereby affording a solution to the anomaly of the severe privation that pervades the manufacturing districts.

Water, steam, and mechanism applied to manufacturing processes are a non-consuming means, in a ratio proportionate to their equivalent in manual labor; and in the application of such power and means of production, unless simultaneously a corresponding power of consumption be provided for, it inevitably ensues, that the same extent of derangement and privation will prevail as though the consuming power existed without the means of supplying it. This conclusion being obvious, how painful it becomes, to reflect on the apathy and insensibility that prevail among those whose duty it is to maintain a due equilibrium in society; their conduct is not less reprehensible than was that of the individual who but the other day wantonly disregarded duly controlling the velocity of the train entrusted to his charge on the Eastern Counties Railway; whereby some lives were lost, others mangled, and the whole train deranged; such must inevitably be the result to Great Britain by the application of steam and mechanical power to manufacturing processes, without providing a corresponding power of absorption. The effect at present is by progressively diminished rates of labor, to diminish the power of consumption, in a ratio conversely, to the increasing power of supply; or to use a still more emphatic expression of a practical sage of the present day, "it is treating goods and destroying customers;" hence the every-day-increasing disproportion in the condition and circumstances of the community at large; increasing wealth in money-power in a given ratio on one side, with increasing privation and debility in a double or treble ratio on the other; constantly weakening the bonds that bind society together in mutual relations, and thereby increasing the liability of a painful dissolution, which we are willing to hope will be timely averted.

Here follows a table showing the quantity of wool imported into Great Britain from 1796 to 1839 from different parts of the world, which we do not at present deem it important to publish, excepting the column below showing the imports from America without any particular designation.

1796.....	2,508	1809.....	213,812
1797.....	28	1810.....	120,284
1798.....	24	1811.....	89,515
1799.....	336	1812.....	52,273
1800.....	173	1813.....	.....
1801.....	14,531	1814.....	22,517
1802.....	40,216	1815.....	54,428
1803.....	25,355	1816.....	261,760
1804.....	4,939	1817.....	191,222
1805.....	26,953	1818.....	569,761
1806.....	22,129	1819.....	1,169,381
1807.....	61,582	1820.....	89,305
1808.....	81,389	1821.....	11,581

1822.....	25,905	1831.....	32,042
1823.....	1,699	1832.....	701,060
1824.....	5,514	1833.....	559,521
1825.....	426,155	1834.....	3,424,383
1826.....	527,265	1835.....	2,434,749
1827.....	253,412	1836.....	3,509,713
1828.....	276,266	1837.....	1,880,741
1829.....	464,907	1838.....	4,135,090
1830.....	35,368	1839.....	3,898,915

PROVIDENCE R. I. CITY TAX FOR 1840, \$65,000.

This tax is assessed on a valuation of over seventeen millions of dollars, being at the rate of 37 cents and 8 mills on each \$100 of valuation.

One hundred and nineteen persons or estates pay over \$100 each of the tax; their aggregate valuation is \$8,342,500; aggregate taxes \$30,867 25.

18 individuals and estates are taxed for \$100,000 or over.

27	"	"	50,000	"
19	"	"	40,000	"
18	"	"	35,000	"
21	"	"	30,000	"
16	"	"	26,500	"

Of the three largest estates, one is taxed for \$659,000; one for 592,000, and one for 583,000.

The next largest for \$186,000; the next 170,000; the next 163,300; the next 183,000; the next 182,600; making only eight estates valued as high as \$150,000 or over.

Journal.

Great Steamboat Speed.—The steamboat Albany, Capt. Jenkins, made a great trip yesterday. She left New York 12½ minutes past 7, and arrived here 20 minutes before 4, having made the passage (150 miles) in 8 hours 27½ minutes. We annex the running time of the Albany at the following points:

Left Hammond street at 7 12½ A. M.	running time.
Caldwell's	9 28½ 2 15
West Point,	9 57½ 2 45
Newburgh,	10 24 3 11½
Poughkeepsie,	11 14 4 11½
Rhinebeck,	12 11½ 4 59
Catakill,	1 24½ P. M. 6 12
Hudson,	1 41 7 28½
Albany,	3 40 8 27½

Albany Evening Journal.

The Perils of the Sea.—It is computed that for every sixteen sailors who die of all diseases, eleven die by drowning or in wrecks—that the number of British ships which are lost is about one to twenty-five—that nearly two thousand perish annually in the mighty deep, chiefly from shipwreck, by which property to the amount of three millions annually is absolutely lost to the nation, and hundreds of widows and thousands of orphans are thrown upon the cold and precarious charity of the public—that the more frequent cause of these shipwrecks is intemperance—and that in the case of those who are saved from such sudden death and a watery grave, so severe is the labor and exposure of the seamen, that forty-five is the average limit of life.

North American.

Silk.—The importance of the manufacture of silk, is shown by the annual official statement of the commerce of the United States. From that document it appears the value of silks imported during the year ending the 30th of September last, was.....\$23,139,823

Sewing silk.....\$809,534

\$23,949,357

This is nearly double the amount of any other article imported in the United States, and clearly indicates the great extent of its use. This is certainly an enormous sum to pay for a single article in one year.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Hero of the Revolution.

The subject of this brief memoir is Capt. Isaac Conklin, who died on Sunday morning, the 13th instant, in the 99th year of his age.

At the commencement of the Revolution, Capt. Conklin entered the continental service, being at that time about 19 years of age. All that he possessed was a small sloop called the Clinton, of about 20 tons burthen, which he enlisted also, and in conveying ammunition and provisions on the Hudson, during the greater part of the war, to such places as the wants of the army required, he rendered his country essential service. He held from the commencement the confidence of those in command, and in no instance was that confidence abused. One of his most remarkable achievements, and which would have been related ere this, in story and in song, if performed by one in a more exalted station, occurred in the latter part of August, 1777. He received orders whilst lying at Dobbs Ferry, to repair with his vessel to West Point, to take on board a quantity of powder, and convey it to Albany without delay, as the army at Saratoga were destitute; unless relief was afforded soon, General Gates had written that he would be compelled to retreat. With no other assistance than a lad 17 years of age, by the name of Meeks, he proceeded to West Point, and took in a full supply of ammunition. The officer in command at the Point, thought it advisable for a guard to accompany him, but to this the 'boy commodore,' as General McDougal styled him, demurred. 'Your soldiers,' said he 'are unacquainted with the water, and instead of being useful, will have a tendency to prolong the voyage.'

The commanding officer convinced by the force of his objections, suffered him to take his own course, but at the same time reminded him of the critical situation of the troops at Saratoga; from which, proper exertions on his part, might possibly relieve them. At this time a storm from the north-east was raging violently, and the winds in the Highlands were blowing a gale. Contrary to the advice of many, the young Captain, with his only companion, Meeks, set out for Albany. For several hours he beat from one shore to the other, endeavoring to stem the gale, without making any headway, and was on the eve of running in shore, when the wind suddenly changed, blowing equally as strong from the south, which enabled him to reach Albany in the remarkable short period of twelve hours. Three cheers greeted the Captain from the soldiery stationed at Albany, when it was announced that the needful was on board the little Clinton.

No time was lost in landing and conveying the powder to General Gates, who on learning the circumstances, exclaimed, "the country may regard that youth as our deliverer from a disgraceful defeat." The Clinton proceeded down the river immediately, ready to engage in some enterprise, and arrived at West Point within thirty-six hours from the time of leaving. The commanding officer believing it impossible that the trip could be performed in so short a time, and concluding that the Captain of the Clinton had for once proved treacherous, and made an improper disposal of his charge met him at the wharf in a rage, with sword drawn, denouncing him as traitor, &c. Unaccustomed to such a reception, Captain Conklin retreated to his vessel, armed himself with his boat-hook, and placed himself in a posture of defence, at the same time throwing a message from the officer in command at Albany, at the Colonel's feet. The contents soon convinced the overhasty Colonel of his error, and caused him to ask forgiveness for the insult offered, which was readily granted.

In the same year, he received orders to convey three hundred barrels of flour from Stony Point, to West Point, and for the better security of the cargo, a number of soldiers accompanied him. He had scarcely set sail when the enemy from the bay below gave chase. The officer in command of the soldiers on board becoming alarmed, in opposition to the Captain's expostulations, compelled him to run in shore, when they to a man retreated to the mountains, leaving their young commander and his faithful companion, Meeks, to avoid being captured by the enemy as best they could. Nothing daunted he again proceeded, one barge of the enemy

being in close pursuit. Providence again interposed. As it was nearly dark, and a gust of wind and rain, very common in the Highlands, approaching at the same time, he was enabled to outsail his pursuers. He reached West Point the same night, to the great mortification of the officer who abandoned him. When the circumstance was made known, the officer was deprived of his commission for his cowardly conduct.

He at one time accompanied an expedition into the interior of the country, for the purpose of obtaining provisions for the army, but becoming disgusted with their conduct he left them privately and returned to the camp. When asked by General Putnam why he returned, he replied. 'For my country I am willing to toil, but to take the property of our friends by stealth, which would be of no service to us, without rendering an equivalent, I will not.' He continued in the service until the close of the war, when he settled in this village, where he continued to reside until his death, living a life of industry and usefulness. He has left behind him the name of an honest man, and numerous proofs that from early life until the day of his decease, he was warmly attached to his country's institutions. Thus time one after another, sweeps away the last vestiges of the American revolution; and who so lost to all grateful reflections, that does not on such an occasion feel constrained to drop a tear to their memory.—*Peekskill Democrat.*

Treasury Notes.

Treasury Department,
Oct. 1, 1840.

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838 and 2d March 1839, \$19,567,086 22
Of this amount there has been redeemed.. 19,325,811 32

Leaving outstanding the sum of \$241,774 90

Amount issued under the act of 31st March, 1840, \$4,932,414 57

Of that issue there has been redeemed, 613,500 28

Leaving of that issue outstanding, \$4,318,914 29

Aggregate outstanding, \$4,560,689 19

Statement of Treasury Notes issued under the authority of the act of 31st March, 1840 since the 21st of July last, prepared in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of that date.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.		Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100		
At 2 per ct.	17931070	260	28-2,133 38	\$468,783 38
5 "	12101310	839	23-1,631 19	1,363,631 19
5 2-5 "	....	80	.....	3,100,000 00
				4,932,414 57

Redeemed of all issues during the same period.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.				Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000		
	13	5	1	6		
	At one mill per cent.	280	214	61	101	39
At 2 per cent.	5	136	92	62	36	83,000 00
6 "	6	122	132	30	742	79
5 2-5 "	...	...	...	300	...	300,000 00
						516,944 18

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of Treasury.

[Globe.

From the London Journal of Commerce of 7 and 12 Sept. received by the Caledonia, we select the following items.

Corn and Flour.

Return to an order of the Hon. the House of Commons, dated July 31, 1840, for returns of the Quantity of Corn and Flour in Bond in the several Ports of Great Britain on the 1st day of July in each of the years 1838, 1839, and 1840; and of the quantity of Corn and Flour taken out of Bond for home consumption in each of the three years commencing on the 1st day of July, 1837, and ending on the 1st day of July, 1840.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat meal or Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwt.
Quantities remaining in Bond in the United Kingdom.	On the 6th July 1838 " " 1839 " " 1840	584,112 40,547 529,154	238,656 291,611 81,304	120,673 37,348 132,509
Quantities admitted to home consumption in the United Kingdom.	Year ending 5th July 1838 " " 1839 " " 1840	226,587 3,323,510 1,523,312	308,214 55,694 850,481	52,055 781,268 757,148

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector General of Imports and Exports.
Inspector General's Office, Custom House London, Aug. 4, 1840.

Grinding Flour in Bond.—In 1834 the quantity of bread and biscuits exported into the British West Indies, 24,256 barrels; of these 3,836 were of British importation, and 20,420 barrels of foreign importation. The value of the former was 5,297*l*, of the latter 21,380*l*; of the foreign importations 18,626 barrels came from the United States, valued at 19,384*l*, each of which barrels paid a duty of five shillings, from which British importation was free. The whole of this demand for bread and biscuit could be supplied direct from the mother country if the restrictions on grinding flour in bond were removed.

The Baltic Trade.

The following is a comparative return of vessels passed the Sound in the first quarter of this and last year :—

Flags.	1840.			1839.	1840.	
	From the N. Sea.	From the Baltic.	Total.	Total.	More.	Less.
English.....	1,064	520	1,566	1,705	...	139
Prussian.....	609	797	1,406	1,256	150	..
Norwegian....	587	304	891	672	219	..
Swedish.....	358	229	587	408	179	..
Mecklenburgh	201	267	468	383	85	..
Danish.....	222	240	462	498	...	36
Dutch.....	258	144	402	566	...	164
Hanoverian..	196	115	311	339	...	28
Russian.....	145	100	245	256	...	11
French.....	73	21	94	71	23	..
Lubeck.....	21	26	47	44	3	..
American....	34	5	39	36	3	..
Oldenburgh..	17	9	26	71	...	45
Bremen.....	15	9	24	28	...	4
Italian.....	19	1	20	15	5	..
Hamburg....	5	5	10	6	4	..
Spanish.....	9	0	9	8	1	..
Belgian.....	6	1	7	16	...	9
Portuguese...	2	1	3	1	2	..
Totals....	3,823	2,794	6,617	6,379	674	436

Therefore a total increase in 1840 of 238.

With Cargoes.	1840.	1839.	1840.	
			More.	Less.
Corn and Shell Fruits.....	1,534	1,551	...	17
Piece Goods.....	830	657	173	..
Coals.....	619	550	69	..
Furniture and Wooden Ware	573	569	4	..
Herrings.....	547	330	217	..
Salt.....	292	261	31	..
Flax.....	119	124	...	5
Iron.....	96	95	1	..
Linseed.....	89	56	33	..
Bones.....	57	39	18	..
Rapeseed.....	51	35	16	..
Fruits.....	45	30	15	..
Sugar.....	44	30	14	..
Hemp.....	39	18	21	..
Wine.....	37	23	4	..
Tar.....	30	28	2	..
Tallow.....	3	10	...	7
In Cargo.....	5,905	4,416	618	29
In Ballast.....	1,612	1,963	...	351
Total.....	6,617	6,379	618	80

Showing the total increase in 1840 just specified.

From the above data it will be seen that to the northern ports the result of the carrying trade of the first quarter of the present year is very satisfactory, not only on account of the general increase in the number of vessels, but also in reference to another point of view, worthy of remark, viz., the fact that there was an augmentation of 618 loaded vessels, and a decrease of 351 in ballast, passed through the Sound, compared with last year. This great increase is, however, entirely in ships coming from the North Sea, and principally in those laden with herrings and piece goods. To our own shipping interests the returns will not be so pleasing, showing as they do a considerable increase under the head of Norway, Sweden, Prussia, and Mecklenburgh, but a marked falling off for England, Holland, Oldenburgh, &c. The extensive grain imports of last year must, however, be taken into consideration, and the second quarter of the present year will furnish a better index on which to found comparisons.

Last month 292 English vessels passed the Sound from the North Sea, and 318 from the Baltic. The total number from all nations for July last was 2,373.

Bank of Ireland.—An account of the circulation of the Bank of Ireland in two days in each month (1st and 15th,) from 1836 to June 1840; distinguishing the same in large notes, small notes, and post bills; also an account of the average aggregate amount of all public moneys in the hands of the Bank of Ireland, each year from 1836 to 1839, inclusive; distinguishing the united balance to the credit of the Treasury, and suitors in Chancery and Exchequer,—ordered to be published by the House of Commons, have just made their appearance, giving the following result:—

Average Circulation.

Large Notes; 5l and upwards.	Small Notes; under 5l.	Post Bills.	Total.
1837..1,564,100.....	1,182,800.....	497,000.....	3,243,900
1838..1,548,000.....	1,289,500.....	479,000.....	3,316,500
1839..1,556,200.....	1,338,600.....	449,600.....	3,344,400

Public Money (Balances.)

1837.		
Treasury, Chancery, and Exchequer	560,500	
All other public moneys.....	429,600	991,100
1838.		
Treasury, Chancery, and Exchequer	565,500	
All other public moneys.....	431,300	996,800
1839.		
Treasury, Chancery, and Exchequer	595,100	
All other public moneys.....	431,300	1,074,100

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

R. CULLEY, Accountant-General.

Bank of Ireland, Aug. 8, 1840.

Tariff of Texas,

AS MODIFIED BY THE SECOND CONGRESS.*

The following goods are admitted duty free:—

Axes, for husbandry,	Iron implements of husbandry,
Arms, and all munitions of war,	Iron implements brought by Emigrants for their own use,
Bacon,	Liquors, malt,
Bread stuffs,	Lumber,
Bale rope,	Lime,
Barley,	Munitions of war,
Beef, pickled,	Machinery of all kinds,
Beets,	Oats,
Beans,	Onions,
Books,	

*The rules and regulations of the Custom-houses in the United States, are adopted in this Republic, as far as the applicability of the law, and circumstances will permit.

Baggage in actual use,
Bricks,
Building stone,
Carts,
Corn,
Coffee,
Cotton bagging,
Clothes in use,
Coal,
Drays,
Flour,
Farming utensils,
Furniture of all classes,
Household furniture,
Harness,
Harrows,
Hoes,
Iron and steel, unmanufactured,

Pork, pickled, salted, or smoked,
Potatoes,
Ploughs,
Rice,
Sugar,
Salt,
Stone, for building,
Slates,
Seeds,
Tongues, neat, pickled, and smoked,
Tea,
Tools of trade in actual use,
Tiles for building,
Vinegar,
Wheat,
Wagons,

Goods subject to a specific duty—

	cents.	SPICE.
Almonds, per lb.....	3	Pimento..... 5
Butter, per lb.....	6½	SPICE.
Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, per gal.....	50	Cloves..... 10
—3d and 4th proof, 62½		Cinnamon..... 10
—above.....	75	SPICES, unenumerated to pay as brandy,
Cinnamon, per lb.....	10	Syrups, per gal..... 5
Cloves, per lb.....	10	Screws, per 100 lbs..... 100
Candles, tallow, lb.....	2	Saltpetre, per lb..... 6½
—sperm.....	2	Tobacco, Cigars, per 1000..... 250
—wax.....	4	Whiskey, per gal. 1st and 2d proof..... 25
Corks, per lb.....	12½	—3d and 4th..... 37½
Cordage, per lb.....	2	—above..... 50
Fish, cod per 100 lbs.....	100	WINEs, per gal.
—Mackerel, per bbl.....	150	—Claret..... 25
—Salmon, do.....	200	—Red French..... 25
—Herrings, do.....	100	—Oporto, or Port..... 37½
—in boxes, per 100 lbs.....	150	—French..... 25
—Shad per barrel.....	100	—Madeira..... 75
Filberts, per lb.....	3	—Tenneriffe..... 37½
Figs, per lb.....	3	—Spanish Red..... 25
Liquors, in bottles, per doz.....	100	—Spanish White..... 25
Molasses, or syrup, per gal.....	5	—German Hock, Rhenish and all other..... 50
Nails and screws, per 100 lbs.....	100	—Champagne, per doz..... 100
Pepper, per lb.....	5	
Raisins, per lb.....	3	

Articles, the duty upon which is charged ad valorem—

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Apples.....	25	Mustard..... 25
Boots and shoes.....	25	Medicines..... 20
Brass, articles of which it forms a component part.....	20	Ors
Brushes, of all kinds.....	30	Salad
Cotton, all articles of which it forms a component part.....	10	Rape
Clothing not in use.....	30	Sperm
Copper, manufactured.....	20	Whale
Carriages, for pleasure.....	25	Lined
Cards, playing.....	60	Pickles..... 25
Combs, of all descriptions.....	25	Peaches..... 25
Drugs, and medicines of all descriptions.....	20	—preserved in spirits 25
Earthenware.....	23	Pewter, all articles of which it forms a part..... 30
Fruits apples and peaches.....	25	Paints, all sorts..... 20
Glass, and glass-ware.....	20	Silk, all articles of which it forms a part..... 30
Groceries not enumerated.....	25	Shoes, boots, and hats..... 25
Hats.....	25	Soap, yellow..... 5
Iron manufactured.....	20	—other kinds..... 2
Ivory.....	20	Tools, not in actual use, of all descriptions, for Cabinet-makers, Carpenters Joiners and Blacksmiths 15
Jewellery.....	33½	

Linen all articles of which it is a component part. 25
 Lead all articles of which it is a component part. 25
 All other articles not enumerated, to pay a duty of 25 per cent., ad valorem.

Tin, all articles of which it forms a component part 20
 Tobacco, otherwise than in cigars. 30

Mineral Lands of the United States.

Sir:—In conformity to your request, I hereby submit for your consideration the following report on the timber, soil, and productiveness of the district of mineral lands of the United States, situated in the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, and in the State of Illinois.

As a whole, this tract is poorly timbered. The proportion of timber is not more than a sixth or eighth of the whole, and, in general, it is of an inferior quality for the use of the farmer or mechanic.

In the southern portion of the tract, as far north as the Wapeipinecon, timber is scarce; the country principally prairie, with portions of scattering stunted timber, mostly oak, called by the inhabitants "oak openings." There are, however, some pretty good groves on the Mississippi, above Parkhurst, consisting principally of (*quercus alba*) white oak and (*quercus macrocarpa*) burr oak; and of several kinds of hickory, (*juglans squamosa*) shell-bark hickory, (*juglans tomentosa*) white hickory, &c.

On the Red Cedar river there are also several good groves of the above named kinds of timber, with the addition of the (*tilia alba*) white linn, or as it is sometimes called basswood, which is quite conspicuous; (*juglans nigra*) and (*juglans cathartica*) black and white walnut, also abounds.

There is a belt of timber, generally of good quality, along the Wapeipinecon river and its branches; among which, the (*quercus palustris*) pin oak is abundant; the (*quercus coccinea*) scarlet oak is also found, and the (*populus temiloides*) American aspen is common. Near this river the (*juniperus virginiana*) red cedar also makes its appearance, and is common on the cliffs throughout the whole of the mineral district on both sides of the Mississippi. From the Wapeipinecon to the Big Makoqueta, the country is generally prairie. On the Big Makoqueta, like the Wapeipinecon, there is usually a belt of timber.

In the forks of the Makoqueta is found decidedly the best body of timber in the Dubuque district; it covers several townships. This timber is of a good quality, consisting of several kinds of oaks and hickories, black and white walnut, ash, and sugar-maple, (*acer saccharinum*); from the last named tree considerable quantities of sugar have already been made.

From the Makoqueta to Turkey river the country is open. Turkey river and its branches afford belts of timber of a tolerably good quality. Near the mouth of Turkey river is a small forest of lofty timber.

North of Turkey, as far as the mouth of Yellow river, we find in general prairie, except on the bottom lands of the Mississippi, on both sides of the river, which, as well as its islands, are covered with good timber, such as oak, sycamore, maple, &c.

The upper part of the mineral district in Wisconsin, about twenty miles south of the Wisconsin river, is thinly covered with timber, or what is called "openings." The timber is principally burr oak, and is very scrubby. Pines are occasionally met with on the cliffs along the small streams. In the neighborhood of the Four lakes, and for several miles west and north-west, burr oak is almost the only timber to be met with. South of the principal dividing-ridge, on which the military road runs, the country is mostly prairie, except on the streams, where we generally find a belt of timber.

The country on the Peccatonnica river, however, affords the greatest supply and the best timber of any portion of the mineral district in Wisconsin. The growth is chiefly white, black, pin, and scarlet oak.

* In these timbered lands we find greater indications of iron ore than in any other part of the Dubuque district; water power is also convenient and abundant.

The portion of the mineral district which lies in Illinois is also very deficient in timber; but, where it occurs, it is usually of a much better quality than that of Wisconsin.

The timber in the whole mineral district, on both sides of the Mississippi, grows in those situations which are least exposed to fire, and to the blasts of wind which sweep over the extensive prairies. That currents of air have a great effect in stunting the growth of trees, seems proven by the fact that trees in similar soils, when sheltered by the hills, are much higher than those which are in exposed situations.—The annual fires which have undoubtedly been kept up by the aborigines for ages past, have also, no doubt, contributed to keep open our vast western prairies: for those parts of the western country which were originally prairie, and where the fires have been kept out for twenty years or more, are now covered with thick groves of small trees; such places are numerous in the south-eastern part of Illinois.

The American aspen, in the whole district of mineral lands, seems to be the pioneer-tree which first invades the prairies. In many places we see copses of this tree in the broad prairie, like little islands in a vast lake. And almost everywhere in the prairies we see little shoots of it of one year's growth, which would soon be trees were it not for the annual fires. When once the prairie sward has been broken by this kind of tree, others come in one after another; the prairie soon changes to the thicket; and, in a few years, it becomes the vast wilderness, "the boundless contiguity of shade."

The soil in the prairies throughout the district of mineral lands, where it is level enough to be cultivated, has an unusually black appearance, indicating a large proportion of decomposed vegetable matter.

This black mould is often four or five feet deep. In the timbered land the soil is not so black, nor, from appearance, so productive; but, so far as I have been able to ascertain, its productiveness seems to be equal to that of the blacker soil of the neighboring prairie.

The sub-soil of the district presents every variety of sand, clay, marl, &c., dependent on its geological position.

Owing to its northern latitude, it cannot be expected that Iowa and Wisconsin can produce as good Indian corn as Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky; but it produces generally better corn than lands in the same latitude east of the lakes.

Wheat grows well when not destroyed by winter frosts; to these it is, however, more than usually exposed. Owing to the openness of the country, the snow is often blown off, leaving the unprotected wheat exposed to the wintry blast.

The crops of oats and potatoes raised in this district are equal to any in the United States. The soil and climate are also well adapted to the growth of grasses. Wild grasses grow luxuriantly, and cultivated grasses succeed admirably, so far as they have been tried.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EBENEZER PHILLIPS, *Sub-agent.*

DAVID DALE OWEN, M. D.

Principal Agent to explore the mineral lands of the United States.

Shipment of Seamen.

The new act regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen on board of vessels bound on *foreign voyages*, which was passed at the last session of Congress, went into operation October 1st. Ship masters and others should attend to it.—See Act. Vol. II. p. 73.

✂ The UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER, is published every Wednesday, at No. 79 Dock street. The price to subscribers is Five Dollars per annum, payable on the 1st of January of each year. No subscription received for less than a year.—Subscribers out of the principal cities to pay in advance.

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History of the Silk Culture in the United States.

FROM THIRD REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF MASS.

The production of silk in this country has been repeatedly brought before the public; and presented in various forms as a subject of general interest to the agricultural community. When the state of Georgia was settled, silk and wine were recommended as particular objects of culture. In Virginia measures were taken as early as 1663 to encourage the general production of silk; and the failure to plant mulberry trees at the rate of ten for every hundred acres, was made by the laws a penal offence. In 1760, the society in London for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, offered liberal premiums for the production of silk in Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. "The society propose to give for every pound weight of cocoons produced in the Province of Connecticut in the year 1759, of an hard, weighty, and good substance, wherein one worm only has spun, three pence; for every pound weight of cocoons of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, though only one worm has spun in them, two pence; for every pound of cocoons, produced in the same year, wherein two worms are interwoven, one penny. These premiums will be paid on condition that a public filature be established in Connecticut, and that each person bring his or her balls to such public filature." This invitation, says Jared Eliot, in his remarkable essays on Field Husbandry in New England, is not to a business to which we are wholly strangers; it is not to an empty, airy, and untried project; for there has been something of this manufactory carried on for sundry years, and by a number of our people in divers of our towns by which we are assured that it is practicable.* As early as 1747, the governor of Connecticut, Mr. Law, wore the first coat and stockings made of New England silk; and in 1750, his daughter wore the first silk gown of domestic production.

In an almanac of Nathaniel Ames, for the year 1769, it seems the subject had been matter of much public discussion, and "a gentleman, whom posterity will bless, deposited one hundred dollars in the hands of the selectmen of Boston; forty dollars to be given to the person, who in the year 1771, shall have raised the greatest quantity of mulberry trees; thirty dollars to him that shall have the next greatest number; twenty to the next; and ten to the next; certificate being produced from a justice of the peace of the number, and that they belong to Massachusetts Bay." It is added that, "Justinian, the emperor, looking upon it as a great hardship that his subjects should buy the manufacture of the Persians at so dear a rate as a pound of gold for a pound of silk, despatched two monks into India to discover and learn how the silk trade was managed there; and to bring a quantity of those insects from whom he was informed the silk was produced, when they brought at a second voyage, great quantity of silk worms' eggs." This writer adds, "It is but of late years that the Europeans fell into the way of cultivating any quantity of raw silk. The Italians led the way; and they have been followed with great success by the French; and the advantages thereof to these nations are amazing, as they supply Great Britain with raw silk for the thousands of spinners and weavers constantly employed in Spitalfields. It being certain that raw silk is plentifully raised in much more northern climates than this,

we have a most promising prospect of one day turning the constant course of prodigious sums of money from Spain, France, and Italy into America."

It is further stated by Eliot, in 1762, "that by a late account from Georgia, it appears that the silk manufactory is in a flourishing way. In the year 1757, the weight of silk, balls received at the filature, was only 1,050; last year produced 7,040, and this year already about 10,000; and it is very remarkable that the raw silk exported from Georgia, sells at London from two to three shillings a pound more than that from any other part of the world."† It is stated by president Stiles, that in 1762 Georgia exported to London 15,000 lbs. cocoons, deemed sufficient to make 1500 lbs. of silk.‡

Other remarks of Eliot, considering the time when he wrote, are particularly deserving of attention. He commends especially the cultivation of silk to the northern colonies, "who are destitute of any staple commodity by which they could make an immediate and direct return to England, for such goods as we want, and must always want, more abundantly than we have means at present by which we can refund. This seems to be the state of Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut." The cultivation of the great staple of cotton was not pursued then to any extent in the southern states.

He goes on to say that, "those among us, who raise silk, say, that it is more profitable than other ordinary business. Some years past, I asked a man of good faith and credit, who had then made the most silk of any among us, what profit might be made of it. His reply was that he could make a yard of silk as cheap as he could make a yard of linen cloth of eight run to the pound. A woman of experience in this business told me, that, in the short time of feeding the worm and winding the silk balls, she could earn enough to hire a good spinner the whole year. I have not the least scruple of the informer's veracity, but how far their capacity might serve for an exact calculation, I know not."

"We labor under such difficulties to make returns for goods imported, that many have thought it would be best that we should make our own clothes; and by this means lessen our importation, which indeed would be better than to run into an endless and irrecoverable debt; but there is now a way opened by which, if we are not wanting to ourselves, we may not only continue but increase our importation, for if the same cost, labor, and time, which we expend in making one yard of cloth, if laid out in raising silk will procure two yards of the same sort of cloth, and manufactured by more skilful hands, it is easy to see which is the most eligible method."

In 1772, as appears from the manuscript journal of president Stiles of Yale College, his family engaged, to some extent, in the culture of silk, and their production was sent to England to be manufactured, a sample of which cloth, presenting a singularly beautiful fabric, together with the journal itself, is now in my possession.

About the year 1770, a filature was established in Philadelphia, and it is a remarkable fact from the 25th of June to the 15th of August 1771, 2,300 pounds of cocoons were brought to the filature to be reeled, or were bought by the managers. These came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware †

* Eliot's Essays, p. 154.

† See Vol. I. p. 21. Ed.

‡ Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, p. 64.

About the year 1760, the culture of silk was introduced into Mansfield, Conn., and some of the neighboring towns. It has been pursued ever since that time, to a small extent, in several other places in New England; but it cannot be said to have maintained its foothold in any other situation than in Mansfield. In other places, where it planted itself with every favorable prospect of success, it presently expired. In Mansfield, Conn., it has continued to be pursued to the present time. The largest amount of raw reeled silk reported to have been produced in any one year in Mansfield, as was stated to me in that town, has been about seven thousand pounds. In general, however, it has not exceeded three thousand pounds per year. The inhabitants of Mansfield have been wholly dependent upon the white mulberry for food for their worms; and a large proportion of these were destroyed by the severe winter of 1834-5.

The silk culture became again strongly the subject of public attention in 1826. Congress encouraged it, by the publication and distribution of large editions of manuals and treatises, prepared with great care and fullness, and giving all the directions and details necessary to the prosecution of the business, from the raising of the trees, to the preparation of the article for use. The vast amounts of money annually sent abroad for the purchase of this article of universal use and almost of necessity, the increasing use of the article among all classes of people, and to an extent probably not known in any other country; and, at the same time, the acknowledged capacity of the country to produce silk, and of the best quality, gave new prominence to the subject in the community, and drew the public attention to it with an intense interest; but with no greater interest than in an economical view, in the opinion of many intelligent men, its national importance may justly claim.

In 1830, the introduction of a new plant into the country,* which promised from its extraordinary capacity of rapid multiplication, and its productiveness of foliage, to furnish superior advantages for the prosecution of the silk culture, gave a new impulse to the cause, and aroused public enthusiasm to a high degree of fervor. The disappointment occasioned by the almost universal destruction of these plants by the frosts, produced a revulsion in public feeling; and the progress of the silk culture was again arrested and set back in a strong ebb.

It does not fall within my province to detail more particularly the history of events in relation to this subject. The introduction of this extraordinary variety of the mulberry, the *Morus Multicaulis* or many stalked mulberry, or, as I think it should be called after the name of the spirited individual who brought it into Europe, the Perottet mulberry, led to the introduction of other valuable varieties. About this time the erection of a cocoonery at Northampton, in Massachusetts, of extraordinary dimensions and expense, and the reiterated and extravagant calculations of profit, which were to follow from the culture of silk, continually given to the public in the most imposing forms, and the establishment of societies in all parts of the country, with large capitals for this object, kept the curiosity and interest of the public constantly upon the stretch. The announced introduction of varieties of the mulberry, of such hardihood as to brave the severity of our climate, and especially the adoption of a plan for taking up the tender varieties and resetting them, or laying them down in the spring; and the practicableness in this way of obtaining in the same season from trees thus managed, an ample supply of food for the worms, seemed to give strong assurance that the bright hopes which had been indulged on this subject, were at least, in some degree, on the point of being realized.

In the year 1834, a new chapter in the history of the silk culture was to be unfolded. There is little reason to doubt, that, at this time, a conspiracy or combination of some principal individuals, deeply interested in the *Multicaulis* in the United States, was formed, in order to force the sales of this tree at high prices. By every species of finesse, and by the grossest impositions, the public pulse was quickened to a rapidity and intensity of circulation almost unparalleled in the

history of the excitements of the human mind. The selling of spurious seed, the disposal of trees under false names, the selling for *Multicaulis* that which did not even belong to the species of the mulberry, and especially the villany, for it deserves no milder name, and should shut out its perpetrators from all community with honest men, of getting up extensive auction sales of *Multicaulis* trees, which were purely fictitious, and this with no other view than that of fraudulent wholesale imposition upon the public, present facts in the history of our community equally remarkable and disgraceful. They are instructive monuments to mark the extremes to which, under the influence of an unbridled avarice, the cunning of some men will proceed, and the credulity of others may be led. In these circumstances the public attention was directed exclusively to the growing of trees. The production of silk did not enter into the calculation. Thousands and thousands of acres were planted with the Perottet mulberry; and immense importations of these trees have been made from foreign countries.

By the caprices and fluctuations incident to all human affairs, and by no means unexpected in a case of such violent and extravagant speculation, as that of which I have been speaking, it has happened that the ebb has gone down in proportion to the elevation of the flood. This speculation is at an end; and though all the growers and speculators in *Morus Multicaulis* from Florida to Maine should pump at the bellows together, they are much more likely to blow out the last embers that remain on the hearth, than to fan them into a flame. It is feared that in too many cases the exposure of the speculation, as it was termed, would present only humiliating examples of fraud and credulity; and it would be an invidious and ungrateful task to rake open the ashes for the sake of seeing the burnt bones and carcases of those, who have perished in the flames. The *Multicaulis* is no longer in quick demand, and may be purchased at a price far below its actual and intrinsic value. The tree having ceased to be an object of speculation, it is now hoped that public attention will be directed to the production of silk.—The best trees of the best descriptions being obtainable, even by persons of the most limited means, it becomes matter of important inquiry, whether, to what extent, and under what circumstances, the silk culture may be conducted and encouraged as a profitable branch of agriculture.

Amount of Silk and Cocoons, produced in Massachusetts, and bounty on the same; as obtained from the office of the Secretary of the State.

Year.	Largest quantity.	Lbs. Silk.	Lbs. Cocoons.	Amount Bounty.
1836	By one person. 296 lbs. Coco's	lbs. oz. 36 10	lbs. oz. 613 02	\$85 20
1837	" " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	167 51
1838	" " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	350 52
1839	" " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	397 99
1840	" " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	42 00
				815 68
				\$1,878 84

* The Perottet mulberry, or *Morus Multicaulis*.

Green Township.

Cincinnati, Sept. 19th, 1840.

John C. Wright, Esq.,

You will be kind enough to insert the following in your paper, it being an accurate return of the Census, together with Statistics of the Farms of Green Township, Hamilton county, Ohio.

MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
Whites				Free col'd.			
under 5	292	267		under 10	1	3	
5 to 10	209	191		10 24	2		
10 15	190	173		24 36	4	2	
15 20	149	149		36 55		1	
20 30	317	246		55 100	2	2	
30 40	169	159		100 up.		1	
40 50	103	96					
50 60	69	46			9	9	
60 70	36	33			9		
70 80	14	10					
80 90	1				18		
90 100	0				2921		
	1549	1372			2939		
	1372						
	2921						

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Horses and Mules,	569
Neat Cattle,	1,051
Sheep,	1,081
Swine,	2,174
Value of Poultry,	\$687
Number of bushels of Wheat,	14,845
Barley,	180
Oats,	26,950
Rye,	985
Buckwheat,	114
Corn,	49,070
Potatoes,	16,835
Pounds of Wool,	986
Hops,	163
Tons of Hay,	1,513
Cords of Wood sold,	5,432
Value of the Products of Dairy,	\$832
Orchard,	573
Home and Family Goods,	370
Gardens,	1,388
Nurseries and Florists,	1,000
Yours, &c.,	

WM. MEGUIRE.

New Description of Cotton.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th inst., states that a new species of cotton has been discovered by Mr. Hornsby, of Louisiana. He says the bush grows from eight to ten feet high, branching out in proportion, and producing from two to three thousand pounds to the acre. This cotton is of long staple and very fine texture. Mr. Hornsby thinks it as fine as ordinary silk. He says one seed was found two years since in a chest of tea, imported from China; he planted it, and saved the seed which was its production, planted them, and now offers a few for sale. If this cotton proves as good as represented, we can then count upon a new era in the cultivation of the great staple.

Property.—According to the Assessors' statements, the value of property in the city of New York has decreased within the last year thus:

Decrease in the value of real estate for 1840	\$9,607,500
Decrease in the value of personal estate....	4,386,286
	<u>\$13,943,786</u>

Canton.

Exports from Canton to the United States, in 34 ships, from July 1st, 1839, to May 17th, 1840.

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	-	-	106,636	cheats.
Hyson,	-	-	14,542	"
Hyson Skin,	-	-	18,790	"
Twankay,	-	-	1,820	"
Gunpowder,	-	-	12,085	"
Imperial,	-	-	10,429	"
Congo,	-	-	3,275	"
Souchong,	-	-	29,200	"
Pouchong,	-	-	7,859	"
Pekoe,	-	-	1,346	"
Bohea,	-	-	220	"

Total, 202,202 chests.

SILKS.

Pongees,	-	-	37,500	pieces.
Handkerchiefs,	-	-	14,795	"
Camblets,	-	-	123	"
Lustrings,	-	-	2,459	"
Sarsnets,	-	-	3,317	"
Satins,	-	-	5,682	"
Sinshaws,	-	-	6,171	"
Satin Levantines,	-	-	572	"
Gauze Crape Shawls,	-	-	34,196	"
Levantines,	-	-	1,550	"
Crapes,	-	-	1,664	"
Sewing Silk,	-	-	282	boxes.

Grass Cloth,	-	-	102	boxes.
Nankeens,	-	-	60	"
Pearl Buttons,	-	-	85	"
Rhubarb,	-	-	368	"
Vermillion,	-	-	40	"
Camphor,	-	-	702	"
China Ware,	-	-	120	"
Oil of Cassia,	-	-	95	"
Oil of Anise,	-	-	74	"
Sweetmeats,	-	-	2,422	"
Fire Crackers,	-	-	5,890	"
Cassia,	-	-	3,397	piculs.
Matting,	-	-	18,185	rolls.
Split Rattans,	-	-	20	bundles.

North American.

Remarkable Family.—Having seen in the newspapers an article, giving an account of a 'novel family,' as it was called, containing 9 persons, who could number among themselves, 43 terms of relationship, curiosity led me to look around among the ancient and honorable families for which the good old town of Hadley is so much distinguished, and the result of my search is as follows:—There is a family of 9 persons in Russell st. all residing under one roof, which can count 49 relationships, viz:—4 fathers, 2 fathers-in-law, 2 grandfathers, 1 great grandfather, 1 grandfather-in-law, 1 grandmother, 1 mother-in-law, 3 mothers, 3 husbands, 3 wives, 2 sons, 1 son-in-law, 3 daughters, 2 daughters-in-law, 2 grand-sons, 2 grand-daughters, 2 great grand-daughters, 2 grand daughters-in-law, 2 brothers, 2 sisters-in-law, 2 uncles, 2 aunts, 2 nieces, 2 cousins—Total 49—being four generations. C. S. 2d.

Hampshire Gazette.

Hard Death after Long Life.—Mrs. Sarah Seasley, of Robeson County, North Carolina, had lived to the age of one hundred and three years, and was affected neither by old age nor other infirmities. She could still see to read, and was in the habit of walking several miles to visit her friends. A few days since, a horse being suddenly frightened by some mischievous boys, ran off, and coming in contact with her ran over and killed her, leaving her with a broken arm and shoulder; her head was dreadfully bruised and torn.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

Table showing the Imports from, and Exports to different countries, of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coin, in the year ending

IMPORTS.

	BULLION.		COIN.		Total imports of Gold and Silver from each country.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
Russia .....	....	50	....	....	50
Swedish West Indies .....	....	....	400	3,560	3,960
Danish West Indies .....	....	250	25,107	23,640	48,997
Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany .....	....	....	1,070	5,055	6,125
Holland .....	....	....	....	2,388	2,388
Dutch East Indies .....	....	....	....	626	626
“ West Indies .....	....	738	10,862	27,166	38,766
England .....	....	....	452,963	967,129	1,420,092
British West Indies	21,320	461	104,195	147,319	273,295
“ Guiana .....	....	....	....	3,715	3,715
“ Honduras	790	8,981	2,324	64,326	76,421
“ North American Colonies	500	....	71,502	359,780	431,782
France on Atlantic	12,800	166	60,638	76,525	150,139
“ Mediterranean .....	....	....	165	6,340	6,505
French West Indies .....	....	....	37,734	10,535	48,269
Spain on Mediterranean .....	....	....	2,800	....	2,800
Teneriffe and other Canaries .....	....	....	....	190	190
Manilla and Philippine Islands .....	....	1,026	....	....	1,026
Cuba .....	....	....	163,670	157,644	321,314
Porto Rico .....	....	....	7,688	15,456	23,144
Portugal .....	....	....	....	17,767	17,767
Cape de Verds .....	....	....	....	4,160	4,160
Italy .....	....	....	....	6,723	6,723
Trieste .....	....	....	....	1,500	1,500
Turkey and Levant .....	....	....	....	2,530	2,530
Hayti .....	....	....	1,590	1,512	3,102
Texas .....	....	338	5,202	11,869	17,409
Mexico	34,561	30,343	47,820	2,160,804	2,273,548
Central Republic of America	1,938	1,433	9,600	22,700	35,671
New Grenada	2,496	....	32,680	7,126	42,302
Venezuela .....	....	503	20,281	14,257	36,041
Brazil .....	....	....	....	4,898	4,898
Argentine Republic .....	....	....	801	....	801
Chili	2,405	103,515	....	28,683	134,603
Peru	607	1,876	1,193	84,020	87,696
Asia generally .....	....	....	....	6,140	6,140
Africa do	9,103	....	17,756	34,153	61,011
South Seas and Pacific Ocean .....	....	....	....	680	680
Gibraltar .....	....	....	....	....	....
British East Indies .....	....	....	....	....	....
Mauritius .....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope .....	....	....	....	....	....
Spanish Atlantic Ports .....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Spanish West Indies .....	....	....	....	....	....
Madeira .....	....	....	....	....	....
Cisplatine Republic .....	....	....	....	....	....
China .....	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies generally .....	....	....	....	....	....
South America .....	....	....	....	....	....
	86,540	149,680	1,078,040	4,280,916	5,595,176

The preceding table furnishes a view of the Import and Export of Specie during the year ending September 1839, as far as can be ascertained from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which of course embraces only what passes through the custom-house. There were imported

Of Gold Bullion \$86,540
Coin..... 1,078,040
————— 1,164,580

Silver Bullion 149,680
Coin..... 4,280,916
————— 4,430,596

Making the total import of gold and silver.. \$5,595,176
There were exported

Of Foreign Gold Bullion... 77,660
“ “ Coin..... 2,814,650
————— 2,892,310

30th September 1839, compiled from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN BULLION.		FOREIGN COIN.		AM. COIN.	Total export of gold and silver, bullion and coin.	Excess of imports from each country.	Excess of ex- ports to each country.
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold & Silver.			
....	1,856	....	1,856	....	1,806
....	3,960	....
....	124,300	35,627	5,300	165,227	....	116,230
6,000	1,908	4,185	....	12,103	....	5,978
....	260	....	260	2,128	....
....	43,800	334,826	....	378,626	....	378,000
....	46,185	1,440	....	47,625	....	8,859
69,400	1,891,631	355,769	846,790	2,163,490	....	1,743,398
....	3,050	48,547	29,134	80,731	192,564	....
....	3,715	....
....	76,421	....
....	5,000	....	10,300	15,300	416,482	....
2,260	8,040	223,427	1,122,473	661,598	2,017,798	....	1,867,669
....	6,505	....
....	19,674	24,000	10,292	53,966	....	5,697
....	19,000	800	19,800	....	17,000
....	652	11,000	....	11,652	....	11,462
....	2,000	34,200	....	36,200	....	35,174
....	151,651	23,440	3,406	178,497	142,817	....
....	23,144	....
....	6,000	....	6,000	11,767	....
....	680	....	....	680	3,480	....
....	6,723	....
....	1,500	....
....	2,530	....
....	26,725	12,851	176,882	216,458	....	213,356
....	17,409	....
....	4,200	....	....	4,200	2,269,348	....
....	49,303	5,000	54,303	....	18,632
....	42,302	....
....	14,575	89,907	....	104,482	....	69,441
....	59,200	96,853	28,374	184,427	....	179,529
....	38,324	1,560	....	39,884	....	39,083
....	134,803	....
....	87,696	....
....	24,000	357,987	3,000	384,987	....	378,847
....	103	9,897	3,139	13,139	47,872	....
....	680	....
....	9,356	....	9,356	....	9,356
....	16,980	297,539	77,206	391,725	....	391,725
....	1,500	....	....	1,500	....	1,500
....	5,020	....	5,020	....	5,020
....	3,520	....	3,520	....	3,520
....	73,160	....	42,047	115,207	....	115,207
....	14,143	....	14,143	....	14,143
....	7,875	....	....	7,875	....	7,875
....	10,290	977,183	5,090	992,563	....	992,563
....	23,860	8,555	....	32,415	....	32,415
....	11,728	....	11,728	....	11,728
77,660	8,040	2,814,650	3,968,035	1,908,358	8,776,743	3,493,646	6,675,213

Of Foreign Silver Bullion 8,040

" " Coin 3,968,035

3,976,075

Total export of foreign gold and silver \$6,868,385

Besides which there were exported of gold and
silver of American manufacture (the quan-
tity of each not designated)..... 1,908,358

Making the total export of gold and silver in '39 \$8,776,743

Showing an excess of export over import of... \$2,181,567

Of foreign gold the export exceeded the import 1,727,730

Silver the import exceeded the ex-
port \$454,531

In 1838, the imports of gold and silver amounted to \$17,

747,116, and in 1839, \$5,595,176, showing an excess in favor of 1838 of \$12,151,940.

The imports of gold in 1838 amounted to \$11,674,853, and in 1839 to 1,164,580, showing an excess in 1838 over 1839, of \$10,510,303.

In 1838 the exports of foreign gold were 740,263, and in 1839, \$2,892,310, exceeding the amount exported in 1838, \$2,152,047.

The exports of gold and silver in 1838, were 3,508,046, against \$8,776,743 in 1839—excess of export in 1839, \$5,268,697.

It will be seen by the table, that the largest amount of gold and silver was received from Mexico and England—from the former \$2,273,548, and the latter \$1,420,092. To Mexico we have exported only \$4,200, while England has taken from us \$3,163,490, being an excess of export to her of \$1,742,398. In 1838 we received from England \$9,009,340, and exported to her only \$10,185, being a difference of \$8,999,155, in favor of imports in 1838. To France in 1839, we exported \$2,017,798, and received from her only \$156,634, being an excess of export of \$1,861,164. In 1838 we received from her \$2,240,312, and exported to her \$476,765, excess of import \$1,763,547.

A reference to the table will exhibit further details, as well as the excess of import from, and export to the different countries.

For several tables respecting specie, see vol. i. pp. 173, 426, vol. ii. pp. 90, 366, 413.

A Remarkable Pair.—Abiel Cheney and Prudence Penfield were born in the town of Chatham, then including the present city of Middletown, in Connecticut, within twelve days of each other, in June, 1754. They were married in April, 1772, and their first child was born in July, 1773.—They are now living, aged over eighty-six, in the city of New York, in good health, and cheerful possession of their faculties, he never having been sick in his life, excepting what he supposes the effect of strains and hard work as a ship-carpenter, and she complaining of rheumatism occasionally. They have lived together, man and wife, over sixty-eight years, and furnish a case of longevity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel.—*N. Y. American.*

The English papers have copied a paragraph with which Mr. Hale, of the N. York news-room concluded one of his laconic epistles to his Liverpool friends, and which epistle was sent by the Britannia steamer. The paragraph referred to ran thus—"Hoping that this letter will meet your eye about 9 o'clock A. M., Aug. 16—I am, &c. James W. Hale." Precisely at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th the passage was read by Mr. Hale's correspondent in Liverpool.

N. Y. Sun.

Quick work.—A late English paper relates a remarkable instance of despatch at one of the great dock yards in England. An order for preparing the Howe, a three-decker of 120 guns, arrived at Sheerness. The huge ship was accordingly taken into the basin at half past twelve o'clock, thence into the dry dock, with all her masts, guns, stores, and everything on board. The water was pumped out by the steam-engines, she was blocked up, her bottom examined, and her copper repaired where necessary, and she was ready to go to sea the same evening. The following day (Friday) she was taken out of dock. Thus the whole process of docking, un-docking, cleansing and examining the bottom, and repairing the copper of a first rate ship of 120 guns, with all standing was completed in the short space of twenty-four hours, and, had it been necessary, it is said it might have been completed even in less time.

Review of the Weather, etc., for September, 1840.

September, which has just closed, taken in the aggregate, has been uncommonly mild and pleasant. Indeed, the whole season has been delightful. A temperate, healthful, and reviving atmosphere has continued from week to week, and month to month. It is true there has been some falling weather, and it would have been wonderful, indeed, had there not been; the rain is as necessary for man and beast, and the whole vegetable kingdom, as the clearing of the sun. But the whole amount of rain which fell during the month, in this city, was only two and a half inches. That which fell during the corresponding month of last year, was three inches.

The average temperature of the past month was 60—viz at sunrise, 54; at 2 o'clock, 69; and at 10 P. M., 58. That of the corresponding month of last year was 64.

The steam-ship President sailed from New York for Liverpool on the first of September, with sixty passengers, and a full freight of flour.

The steam-ship Acadia sailed from Boston on the first of September, with thirty-seven passengers, etc.

The steamer British Queen arrived at New York on the 16th, in fourteen days and a half from Liverpool, bringing one hundred and nine passengers, besides freight, etc.

The Britannia steamer arrived at Boston on the 18th, in thirteen days and a half from Liverpool, via Halifax, bringing eighty-six passengers, besides freight, etc.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 27th, in fourteen days from Bristol, England, with fifty-two passengers, freight, etc.

C. F.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1840.

United States Gazette.

A Novel Sight.—The Hollidaysburg Register says:

"The novel sight of a full schooner-rigged vessel with 'mainsail,' 'foresail,' and 'gib' all spread to the wind, was witnessed lying at our wharf on Saturday last. She had sailed from Philadelphia on the 4th, and arrived at Havre-de-Grace on the 6th. There she was dismasted and her rigging, bowsprit and all, stowed away, and she thus converted into a canal boat, when she ascended the canal to this port, where, for the edification of our good citizens, the commander had her re-rigged, and her sails spread. Her name, Columbia; commander, J. Howers; sailing master, Hugh Burns; owner, Wm. P. Orrick, of Philadelphia. She was the first boat that ever came round from Philadelphia by sea, and ascended our canal."

Anthracite Iron.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter written by an Iron Master, dated

CHANEY IRON WORKS, Sept. 14th, 1840.

"There is a very important fact, connected with the manufacture of Iron, with Anthracite Coal. The Coal used for a ton of Iron does not exceed 27 cwt. from the Pigs, to finished Bars, and the waste per ton from the Pigs to Bars, is only 1 cwt. in puddling and 1½ cwt. in balling, whereas with Bituminous Coal the loss is 3 cwt. in puddling and 4½ in balling. At the *Boonton Works* on the Morris canal in New Jersey, they state from actual experiment that the saving in the yield of Iron, *pays for all the coal used*, (their works being over 100 miles from the Anthracite Coal mines, by canal.) They also say, that they can make Bar Iron with Anthracite Coal full 30 per cent. cheaper, than with Bituminous Coal.—*Philada. Com. List.*

Quick Passage!—The ship *Lewis Cass*, Captain Ryder, arrived at Mobile on the 16th inst., from New York, making the passage from light-house to light-house in 14 days.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The committee appointed by the Common Council to whom was referred a Communication from the Board of Trustees of the Girard College for Orphans, which was presented to Councils on the sixteenth of July, 1840. *—*Re-read,*

That they entered upon the consideration of the subjects suggested by this communication, with a deep sense of their importance, and an anxious wish to perform the duty imposed upon them with advantage to the interests involved. The course which Councils may adopt in relation to the College, consequent upon the investigation invited by the Trustees must result in establishing a new system, or in confirming the present. A decision is now to be made, on which depends the true interests of the Institution; that as it is wise or unwise, must result either in benefit or injury to the greatest educational establishment in our country; an establishment that is to endure for ages, and that must be affected, for good or for evil throughout the whole period of its existence, by what shall now be done. The reputation of Councils is therefore deeply involved in this inquiry, and your Committee, feeling the weight of the responsibility, approached the subject with a determination to examine the past, only to gain wisdom for the future, and to condemn, if found necessary, only for the sake of producing reformation. Guided by these motives, they have given to it the most patient attention, and submit under a sense of inability to do entire justice to a subject of such magnitude, the result of their reflections.

The Board of Trustees have called the attention of Councils to

First. A "Statement of their proceedings in fulfilment of what they conceived to be the purpose of their appointment."

Second. "Their views in relation to the future measures best calculated to give effect to the wishes of Mr. Girard, in the concern submitted to their charge."

Third. "The sums due on account of the expenses of the Board, the salaries of officers, and the purchase of books and apparatus."

In considering these subjects, your Committee will first state their views of the second, which is of the most importance, and which results in a proposal to establish a preliminary school. No plan for organizing and conducting it has been furnished by the board of Trustees. The number of children it is proposed to educate is not mentioned. Nothing is said of the number of teachers, agents, and assistants, that will be required; nothing of the domestic economy designed to be established. Councils are not informed whether the boys to be introduced into the school are to be poor white male orphans, or whether they are to be selected through favoritism or other motives, from any, whether orphans or not, or whether rich or poor, that may apply. No statement has been submitted to show what will be the probable annual expenditure; indeed, nothing has been communicated but the wish of the Board to establish an experimental school, and six thousand dollars is asked to be appropriated to commence the work.

It must be obvious to any reflecting mind, that an experiment upon a small scale must prove inadequate to the object sought; for when it comes to be suddenly expanded, all the difficulties which are apprehended from the introduction of new teachers and pupils must be experienced. Those instructed in the primary school will be so few, in comparison with the numbers that will be brought to mingle with them, that the moral influence of the little nucleus will be dissipated and destroyed by the undisciplined mass that will be formed around it. It is only owing to the magnitude of the College that embarrassments are anticipated. It is supposed that the systems now in operation in the many schools in the city and county of Philadelphia, some of which are upon a comparatively large scale, would be inefficient when applied to the College. If it could be modelled on a small scale previously tried, one of these might be adopted for the purpose. Should the preliminary school be established, it will be necessary to enlarge it, from time to time, until its size

bears a proportion nearly equal to the expected magnitude of the College, to render complete or satisfactory, the experiment to be made. If this is not the plan proposed, it seems to your Committee to be entirely useless to try any other.

When the system is once commenced, it must go on; and though it may be begun with six thousand dollars, it cannot be continued and advanced without greatly increasing the expense. If it should be extended so as to furnish a satisfactory model for the College, the annual expenditure will probably increase to not less than thirty thousand dollars. Here your Committee might stop, and at once, on this short view of the subject, recommend the Common Council to reject the application; for to grant it would be to commence a course of expenditure without knowing where it is to end, and without having any criterion by which to judge of its amount. If we should be in error in supposing that it would be thirty thousand dollars, the error may be in stopping at that sum, for it may swell beyond it. We have nothing to guide our judgments furnished by those whose business it is to lay before Councils an estimate for the purpose, and nothing submitted to inform us whether the pupils are to be of the character described by Mr. Girard, or are to be selected and taught without attending to his Will.

But it may be said that these objections can be removed if Councils are disposed to concur in the measure. It is proper, therefore to consider whether other objections do not exist against it, that are insuperable. It is proposed to raise the sum necessary to support the school, whatever it may be, by taxation. Its object is to obtain a plan for the organization and instruction of the College. The expenses already incurred in pursuit of this object, have been over thirty thousand dollars, which have been borne by the College-fund, and it is a question of expediency, whether the City should be taxed as much per annum as the whole amount expended in the same pursuit. The questions are decided by the legal advisers of the City, that the expenses of the school cannot be taken from the two millions of dollars devoted to the College; nor from that part of the final residuary fund that is bequeathed specifically for the purposes of enlarging the police establishment of the City and improving the City property. They are of opinion that it may be maintained by that part of it which is given in trust "in effect to diminish the burthen of taxation." It will appear by the views which will be presented hereafter, that this would be to use, indirectly, a fund assigned to one object, for the purposes of another. To draw the expenses from the final residue in an indirect manner, though it might evade the legal consequences of a breach of trust, would be to violate the intentions of the Testator. His designs should not be thwarted by evasions and indirection, any more than by plain subversions. Honesty in the execution of a trust, seeks for no subterfuges and will adopt none. It explores the written Will to ascertain its meaning, and does not pervert it by presuming to become wiser than what is written, and by substituting new views in the place of those of the Testator. Its guide is the Will, and to its directions it will adhere.

Lest it might be supposed that his Will would allow his estate to be used for other purposes than those he directed, Mr. Girard provides as follows in the twenty-fourth section.

"I do hereby declare, that all the preceding bequests and devises to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, are made upon the following express conditions, that is to say: First—that none of the moneys, principal, interest, dividends, or rents, arising from the said residuary, devise and bequest shall, at any time, be applied to any other purpose or purposes whatever than those herein mentioned and appointed."

The residue of the estate here spoken of, is the two millions of dollars bequeathed for College purposes, the five hundred thousand dollars appropriated to the improvement of Water street, and the final residuary fund. If the establishment of a preliminary school is not one of the purposes mentioned and appointed in the Will, it cannot be supported out of any part of the residue of the estate, without a violation of this express condition. The authority is supposed to be discovered in that clause in the Will which disposes of the final residuary fund. It is appropriated,

* See page 113.

1st. To the further improvement and maintenance of the aforesaid College, as directed in the last paragraph of the twenty-first clause of this Will.

2d. "To enable the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do, for the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the said City by a competent police, including a sufficient number of watchmen really suited to the purpose; and to this end, I recommend a division of the City into watch districts of four parts, each under a proper head, and that at least two watchmen shall in each round or station patrol together.

3d. "To enable the said Corporation to improve the city property, and the general appearance of the city itself, and in effect to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive especially on those who are the least able to bear it.—

"To all which objects, the prosperity of the City and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund, as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly and every year for ever, after providing for the College, as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object."

Mr. Binney, whose opinion was obtained on this question says, "All these trusts, with the exception of that for diminishing the burden of taxation, are very explicit, and no one of them comprehends the object in question—that is to say, an experimental course of education, before the College shall be opened: but the excepted trust comprehends all lawful objects of city expenditure without exception, since, for all such objects the City may exercise the power of taxation.

"The power which the City possesses to make all laws necessary or convenient for the government and welfare of the city is, I have no doubt, sufficient to authorize the institution of a school for such poor children, if the Councils should deem it expedient, and consequently to authorize taxation for that object.

"That although the funds necessary to carry it into execution, cannot be taken with propriety from the two millions expressly named for the College, yet that so much of the residuary interest as is given to diminish the burden of taxation may be applied to this object, because the object is one for which taxation by the City is lawful."

As your committee do not concur in this view of the subject, it will be necessary to state their reasons more fully than they otherwise would, on account of the high character of this opinion. If it prohibited any proposed course of action Councils would be bound, as trustees, acting under legal advice, as in the case of organizing the college, to obey the instruction. But there is this difference between the effect of legal opinions that prohibit a measure, and those which permit it; that in the former case, safety requires the advice to be observed, but in the latter, the question of expediency remains to be settled, and the legal question is still safely open to discussion. While the opinions of council therefore, prohibit the opening of the College they leave us free to discuss the legality and expediency of establishing a preliminary school, and to act according to our judgments.

It is not entirely clear that the words "and in effect to diminish the burden of taxation," establish any separate trust. They seem rather to point out the effects of the other trusts—to indicate that the burden of taxation should be diminished only in the way directed. If such should be their meaning, the groundwork of the opinion would be taken away, so far as it permits the final residuary fund to be applied to support a preliminary school. But as the other objections to its legality are deemed sufficiently conclusive, we do not think it necessary to enter into this nice inquiry.

The provisions of the Will, just quoted, have caused the City to enlarge its police establishments; to divide the city into four watch districts—each under a proper head, and to employ such a number of watchmen, that at least two in each round or station patrol together, and to improve the City property and the general appearance of the City itself. This part of the trust has been executed, and the system Mr. Girard provided for is now in operation. The whole of the income of the fund is now applied to its support, and the burden of taxation is proportionably diminished. If it should be converted to the uses of the College, the City would be under the necessity of breaking up its police establishments

as now organized, or of increasing the burden of taxation, in order to support them. Mr. Girard would be chargeable with injustice, if he had deliberately led the City into an increase of its annual expenditure, and directed the means which he gave as the inducement to be taken away. He would be chargeable with inconsistency, if in terms he provided for diminishing the burden of taxation, while in effect he caused its increase. It would have been a want of feeling, if he had directed the employment of additional watchmen, only in a short time to be discharged. We could not believe that any of these accusations could fairly be made; that as the Trustees say, "the income of the Residuary Estate is devoted by Mr. Girard to support the College, if the revenue from the unexpended portion of the two millions should prove insufficient," and that "recourse must ultimately be had to the residuary income at present applied to city purposes." We discover from the Will, that Mr. Girard had in view, other objects of bounty as well as the orphan children. He was anxious "to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are least able to bear it." The poor mechanic and laborer, are the recipients of his bounty in the relief afforded from the burden of taxation by the disposition of the income of the residue as now employed. We could not suppose that he provided for thwarting this part of his benevolent purposes. Accordingly we find that the income of the residue is to be used for the purposes of the College, only on the happening of a certain and remote event, and only to a limited extent.

Mr. Girard's original plan was to establish a College for the education and maintenance of three hundred pupils.—He accordingly directed the outbuildings to be made sufficiently spacious for the maintenance and accommodation of that number. When the buildings and appurtenances are all erected, furnished, and supplied, as he directed, the organization is to take place. Then the expenditure of the principal is to cease; the residue is to be invested at interest; the income is to be applied to maintain the institution; as many pupils as it will support are to be introduced, and when this is all done, the plan is completed. All enlargements that are provided for are to be acquisitions, and to be grafted on the original stock, and the manner in which the increase is to take place is pointed out. For the purpose of establishing his general system, he appropriated two millions of dollars, part of which is to be applied to the purposes of erecting the necessary buildings, and in furnishing and supplying them with all things necessary, and to be expended in these objects. He does not specify the sum to be thus employed, but he describes the College edifice to be erected, with a minuteness of detail which affords some guide to an estimate of what he supposed would be the probable cost.—The income of the remainder of the two millions, he directs to be applied to the maintenance of the College, and he supposes that it will be more than sufficient to support all the pupils that may apply for admission, for he provides for the investment of any part of it that may remain after paying the expenses of any one year. He does not, however, require that it shall be sufficient at the opening of the College, to maintain three hundred pupils, for he provides, that "as many poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years, as the said income shall be adequate to maintain, shall be introduced into the College as soon as possible, and from time to time, as there may be vacancies, or as increased ability from income may warrant, others shall be introduced." This clause of the Will fixes the number that shall be introduced into the College at the time of its organization, and prescribes the mode of admitting others. No more are to be introduced than the income of the residue of the two millions shall be adequate to maintain. If vacancies occur in their number, they are to be filled. No increase is to be permitted, unless an increased ability from the income will warrant it; but if it should, then, as increased ability from income may warrant, from time to time, others shall be introduced. He provides for an increase of revenue, by directing "that if at the close of any year, the income of the fund shall be more than sufficient for the maintenance of the institution during that year, then the balance of the said income shall be invested in good securities, thereafter to be and

remain a part of the capital." The manner of making up the number of three hundred pupils is here plainly indicated. At first, as many are to be taken in as the income will maintain; afterwards, as increased ability from the income will allow, others are to be received, from time to time, until the whole of the three hundred originally contemplated are brought in; and this is to be effected by the income, and the increase of the income of the residue of the two millions. After having thus provided for the fulfilment of his original scheme, he considers the possibility of a greater number than three hundred applying for admission, and provides for this event also. He resorts to the income of the final residuary fund for means to erect additional buildings, and to maintain an additional number of pupils, in the event that the income of the residue of the two millions shall not be sufficient for the purpose. His Will directs, that "If the income arising from that part of the two millions of dollars remaining after the construction and furnishing of the College and out-buildings, shall, owing to the increase of the number of orphans applying for admission, or other cause, be inadequate to the construction of new buildings, or the maintenance and education of as many orphans as may apply for admission, then such further sum as may be necessary for the construction of new buildings, and the maintenance and education of such further number of orphans as can be maintained and instructed within such buildings as the said square of ground shall be adequate to, shall be taken from the final residuary fund—my design and desire being that the benefits of said institution shall be extended to as great a number of orphans as the limits of the said square and buildings therein can accommodate." The increase of the number of orphans here spoken of, is an increase beyond three hundred, for buildings having already been provided for that number, new ones would not be necessary for any other increase, and up to this number they are to be admitted only as increased ability from income will warrant. But if a greater number than three hundred should apply for admission, and the income at that time is not adequate to the purpose, the final residuary fund shall be taken to erect new buildings, and to maintain such further number as such new buildings will accommodate. The sum to be taken for this purpose is limited to so much as shall be sufficient to put up such buildings as can be erected on the square of ground originally designated in the Will, in addition to the principal College edifice, and the four outbuildings already provided for, and to maintain the orphans admitted into them, for it declares "that the benefits of said institution shall be extended to as great a number of orphans as the limits of the said square and the buildings therein can accommodate." Here the ultimate designs of the testator have their limits, and the establishment, with its additions, can increase no further.

It appears, from the clauses of the Will just examined, that the final residuary fund can be resorted to, for the purposes of the College, only in the event that pupils shall apply for admission after three hundred have been introduced, and are supported by the income of the residue of the two millions, and only to erect such additional buildings as are mentioned in the Will, and to educate and maintain such further number of orphans as they can accommodate, and that it cannot be used if the income of the residue of the two millions is sufficient for these purposes.

The period when the final residuary fund may be taken for the purposes of the College may be remote. If there should be no residue of the two millions, after the erection and furnishing of the College and appurtenances, it can never arrive. For, if there should be no residue, there will be no income, and three hundred pupils can therefore never be introduced into the College, and the event upon which the resort to the residue depends, could never happen. The period will be shortened in proportion to the number of pupils introduced into the College at its organization. If there should be three hundred, additional buildings may be demanded within the same year. If there should be but half that number, it will be a long time afterwards before three hundred are admitted through the means provided in the Will. The time therefore entirely depends upon the amount of the residue of the two millions. Until it arrives, wheth-

er it be early or remote, the final residue is separated by the Will from that devoted to the purposes of the College, and is appropriated to other objects. Beyond all controversy, this is the case, at least until the College buildings are erected. In the meantime, the directions of the Testator, with regard to it, are as sacred as any other of his directions, and to apply it to support a preliminary school, would be as manifest a violation of the order he prescribed, as to take a part of the two millions for the purpose. It cannot, in the first instance, be taken to endow the school—the fund for that purpose is the residue of the two millions—and much less can it be used to support a course of experimental education for the purpose of assisting in its organization.

The views just presented cover the whole ground, as a general proposition. But it is said there is a part of the residuary fund that is left in trust "in effect to diminish the burden of taxation;" and it is supposed that this trust will authorize the City to establish a preliminary school out of that part of the residue devoted to that object. What that part is, there are no means of determining; but that there is such a part, independently of the trusts to provide a competent police and to improve the City property and the appearance of the City, is an opinion entertained by very high authority. Before it can be used, it is necessary to ascertain its amount, otherwise the trusts might be broken by expending more than the Will appropriates to this purpose. As this cannot be done, it would be safer to be governed by the general principle that prohibits the use of a trust fund for any other purpose than that to which it is assigned. But if there is in fact such a part, and its amount can be ascertained, it remains to inquire whether it can be used to support a preliminary school. It is given in trust to diminish the burden of taxation. At this time it is employed by the City for that purpose. The whole of the income of the final residuary fund is applied every year to objects of City expenditure, which would otherwise require taxation to maintain. The burden of taxation is therefore diminished to the extent of the income of the fund. If an appropriation be made from it to support a preliminary school, the sum taken for this purpose must be restored from some other source, and the only one to which the City can resort is taxation. To borrow money is only to anticipate taxes, for they must be raised to pay the sum borrowed. To apply any part of the fund therefore to the support of a preliminary school, is to cause an increase and not a diminution of the burden of taxation. If taxes be raised to support it independently of the fund, and the fund be resorted to in order to restore the amount, the same effect would be produced; for although the fund in this case would be applied to reduce the burden of this latter tax, it would be abstracted from the use that is now made of it in reducing the amount of other taxes, and the burden of general taxation, instead of being diminished, would be increased. The City may increase its taxes to any amount that may be deemed expedient, and for any purpose within the range of its corporate powers, and the fund being paid into the City treasury reduces the burden of all taxation to the amount paid in. If a school should be established, to be maintained by taxation, the fund would reduce the burden of this as well as of the other taxes. But this state of the question is different from that which proposes to apply specifically a part of the fund to a specific object. To apply the fund to the maintenance of a school, is a different thing from maintaining a school by taxation, though its burden may be diminished by the effects of the payment of the fund into the treasury. The first is a question whether a fund specifically devoted to the diminution of taxes can be taken for another purpose; the latter is a question of expediency, depending upon a consideration of the reasons urged in favor of the proposed measure. The effect may be said to be the same whether the taxes are raised and the fund be used to restore the amount taken from the treasury, or the fund is taken in the first instance. But the argument, from the effect produced, is against employing the fund for this purpose, for by establishing a school, taxation will be increased, and the effect is the same as if the fund be used for another purpose than the diminution of taxation.

The terms of the Will require that such a use should be

made of the fund that the burden of taxation shall be diminished. If this is accomplished by applying a part of it to maintain a school, it is lawful to employ it in that way. If it should be so employed, it would prevent the necessity of raising a tax for that purpose. But it is proposed in consideration of the existence of the fund to establish the school; it is made the motive and the justification. Now the fund is not to be used to avoid taxes for which it is made the pretext, but to diminish those whose expediency depends on other considerations. This again raises the question of the expediency of establishing the school, which we shall presently consider.

Mr. Girard designated the fund to be applied to the purposes of the College, and excluded the use of any other part of his estate in the first instance. When he directed the final residue to be used in the support of other objects, he included in these objects, nothing connected with the College. The primary school is intended to aid in its organization. To establish and maintain it out of the final residue would be to employ for the uses of the College, a fund which is directed to be applied to other purposes. When he directed the income of the final residue, therefore, to be applied to enable the City to diminish the burden of taxation, he could not have contemplated that it would be used to support an experimental school in connexion with the College. Any interpretation of his Will, therefore, which effects this object, defeats his intention, and must be a violation of the trust declared.

The twenty-fourth clause of the Will, provides that "as it regards the remainder of said residue of my personal estate in trust, to invest the same in good securities, and in like manner, to invest the interest and income thereof, from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund, and to apply the income of the said fund:—1st To the further improvement and maintenance of the said aforesaid College, as directed in the last paragraph of the twenty-first, clause of this Will." This provision requires that any portion of the income that may not be used to diminish the burden of taxation, shall be invested and become part of the principal, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund, and it fixes the time when it shall be applied to the purposes of the College, for the last paragraph of the twenty-first clause of the Will, provides that it shall be resorted to only in the event that the income of the residue of the two millions shall be found inadequate to the purposes there mentioned; and this cannot be ascertained until after the organization of the College. When the time arrives, the final residue should have all the increased ability to accomplish the objects of the Testator, which the accumulations will afford. If a part of it should be taken for the support of a school to assist in the organization of the College, the use of the income will be anticipated, and its future ability impaired. It should not be encroached upon in this way, in opposition to the intentions of the Testator. "To whatever extent it is done, it effects the trust, and it must be a plain breach of trust to impair the fund in this manner."

In whatever point of view the legal question is regarded, your committee cannot discover that a trust "in effect to diminish the burden of taxation," can be executed in such a manner as in effect to increase it; and there is no other clause in the Will that is relied upon to justify a resort to the final residuary fund to support a preliminary school.

Whether a preliminary school should be established to be maintained by taxation, is a question which must be determined upon a consideration of the reasons that are urged in its favor. It is entirely a question of expediency. The expenditure will be made by the City upon its own authority, and for its own purposes, and not for any purpose "mentioned and appointed" in the Will.

The Board of Trustees are of opinion that it is now most undoubtedly within the competency of the City to commence the business of instruction. If they mean by this competency, a right to begin instruction under the Will, as designed by Mr. Girard, or to establish a primary school, to be supported out of the final residuary fund, we think they are clearly in error. But if they mean, that a school entirely unconnected with the Girard College, established by

the City on its own authority, and dependent upon it for its expenses, may be commenced, it may be competent for the City to do so. There is no incompatibility whatever existing between the provisions of Mr. Girard's Will and the establishment of such a school. This is an authority that the City possessed, if it possesses it all, before Mr. Girard's death; and he did not make it a condition that the City should not exercise it in consideration of his bequests. But the creation of a school by virtue of it, would not be to proceed with the business of instruction, under the authority of the Will, nor in the Girard College.

In determining upon the expediency of the measure proposed, the plan directed to be pursued by Mr. Girard should be compared with that of the Trustees; but before proceeding to a comparison of them, it will be proper to remove some misapprehensions that are entertained, and that seem to lie at the foundation of the arguments urged by the Board, in favor of its plan. One of these is, that there has been unnecessary delay in completing the College buildings. The novelty and magnitude of the work will appear by an examination of the Will, and it will be obvious to those who reflect, that no calculation that could be relied upon, of the time necessary to its accomplishment could be made, and that the time employed in it might have been anticipated.—The Will directs, that "as to two millions of dollars to apply and expend so much of that sum as may be necessary in erecting, as soon as practically may be, a permanent College with suitable outbuildings, sufficiently spacious for the residence and accommodation of at least three hundred scholars, and the requisite teachers and other persons necessary in such an institution as I direct to be established, and in supplying the said College and outbuildings with decent and suitable furniture, as well as books, and all things needful to carry into effect my general design." He then describes the kind of building to be erected for the principal College edifice, with great minuteness.

"It shall be at least one hundred and ten feet east and west, and one hundred and sixty feet north and south."

"It shall be three stories in height, each story at least fifteen feet high, in the clear, from the floor to the cornice."

"It shall be fire-proof inside and outside."

"The floors and roof to be formed of solid materials on arches turned on proper centres, so that no wood may be used except for doors, windows, and shutters."

"There shall be in each story, four rooms; each room not less than fifty feet square, in the clear."

In each of the four corners of the halls, at the north and south ends of the building, there is to be a stairway "to be carried up through the several stories; the steps of the stairs to be made of smooth white marble."

The walls of this building are to be two feet thick, and "shall be faced with slabs or blocks of marble or granite, not less than two feet thick."

"The floors and landings, as well as the roof, shall be covered with marble slabs securely laid in mortar; the slabs on the roof to be twice as thick as those on the floors."

These extracts from the long and minute description of the College edifice, furnish a criterion, by which a judgment may be formed of the great amount of materials and work it would require, and of the slowness of its progress to completion. In addition to this building, he provides that "there should be at least four outbuildings, sufficiently spacious for the residence and accommodation of at least three hundred scholars, and the requisite teachers and other persons necessary in such an institution." They are to be detached from the main edifice, and from each other. The whole of these buildings are to be "enclosed with a solid wall, at least fourteen inches thick, and ten feet high, capped with marble and guarded with irons on the top." Such an establishment as is here provided for, is not to be found in this country, and none to be found in any other that has been erected in modern times. It was destined by its founder to endure for ages; and he directed it to consist of structures of solid materials, that would effectually resist both the effects of fire and time. He must have known that such an establishment would take much time to complete it—that the period could not be ascertained, and he fixed none. He left it to the se-

cessities of the work, and to the nature and magnitude of the undertaking. He was anxious that it should not be unnecessarily delayed, and being aware that much time must be consumed, he directed the work to be done "as soon as practicable may be."

To accomplish the design of the Testator, in this particular, no pains or industry have been spared. Every effort has been made—every species of management has been resorted to; all the force that could be used has been applied; the necessary funds have been furnished, and the work has advanced as to amount with as much rapidity as was possible: But it is a great work, and experience has taught us that great works require a great length of time to complete them; and that although much is done, it appears to advance slowly; it seems to be lost in the magnitude of the whole. Compared with other works of similar extent, it has advanced more rapidly than they have, and will, probably, be completed as soon as any other of equal magnitude in this or any other country.

Another misapprehension is, that it was Mr. Girard's favorite scheme to commence the maintenance and instruction of orphans at an early period. Such an opinion can be entertained only by those who rely on but three expressions in his Will, without connecting them with their contexts, or taking a comprehensive view of the whole. The first of these is the direction to erect the buildings "as soon as practicable may be;" the force of which, as it has been remarked upon, is already understood. The second that occurs in the Will is, that "the institution shall be organized as soon as practicable;" and the third, that the pupils "shall be introduced into the College as soon as possible." To understand the meaning of these expressions, it will be necessary to examine the provisions of the Will, to ascertain how they are connected and employed.

Mr. Girard first directs that a College edifice shall be constructed for the purpose of instruction, and outbuildings for the residence and accommodation of the officers, teachers, and other agents of the institution. "When the College and appurtenances shall have been constructed, and supplied with plain and suitable furniture and books, philosophical and experimental instruments and apparatus, and all other matters needful to carry the general design into execution, the income, issues, and profits of so much of the said sum of two millions of dollars, as shall remain unexpended, shall be applied to maintain the College." When these things are done, every preparation is made for commencing the business of instruction. The Testator then directs that "the institution shall be organized as soon as practicable." The institution that he directs to be organized, is the institution that he directs to be established; "where maintenance is to be provided in outbuildings, and where pupils are to be instructed in the College edifice. It is not a preliminary school, nor any other not mentioned in the Will. It is not a school to be conducted in one or more of the outbuildings or appurtenances of the College. It is an institution to be maintained out of the income, issues, and profits of so much of the sum of two millions of dollars as shall remain unexpended, and is to be provided with a competent number of instructors, teachers, assistants, and other necessary agents. It is the whole system that is to be organized, and not a part of it, and it is this only that is directed to be done as soon as practicable. If the direction had been that the College should be opened as soon as practicable, there would have been some reason to believe that Mr. Girard intended to anticipate such a construction of the buildings as his whole system required; but it is not the opening of the College that is directed to be done, it is the institution that is to be organized. When he directs it to be organized as soon as practicable, he speaks of a practicability, of organizing his whole system, and he means therefore, no more by the direction, than when the preparatory measures are completed, that in this there shall be no delay.

The introduction of the pupils into the College, which is directed to be as soon as possible, is to be preceded by "due public notice of the intended opening of the College, so that those who may have the charge of orphans may be aware of the provisions intended for them;" and this notice is to be given to accomplish more effectually the organization of the

institution. It is to follow the intention of opening the College which is to be preceded by a preparation to organize the whole system. The pupils are to be introduced into the College edifices, to be accommodated with maintenance in the outbuildings, and to receive instruction in the main building. They are to come in under competent teachers, and other agents already appointed, and are to be maintained by the income of the remainder of the two millions. The organization necessarily precedes the reception of pupils, and when that is effected, as soon afterwards as possible the orphans are to be introduced.

Although from the expressions used by Mr. Girard, it seems to be his wish that no unnecessary delay should be incurred in carrying out his plans, yet it is quite clear that he expected much time would be necessarily consumed, and that he did not wish any step to be taken, out of the order he established.

From what has already been said, it will be seen that Mr. Girard's plan for organizing and conducting the College, contemplated the previous erection and furnishing of all the College buildings, and that they should be surrounded by a high wall, enclosing the grounds connected with them. Within this enclosure, all appliances, and means for mental culture and healthy bodily exercise, are to be collected. All opportunities for intrusion are to be excluded, and the professors and teachers are to govern and instruct their little community within the boundaries of the College walls, without being interrupted or disturbed. Into this place, poor orphan children, between the ages of six and ten years, are to be introduced, there to be fed and clothed, and, at first to be taught their alphabet, to spell, and to read. Mr. Girard did not think it necessary to establish an experiment to prepare teachers to instruct these children, or to prepare the children to be taught. He did not direct them to be admitted into an outbuilding, either to be confined within it, or to be subjected to the risks of mingling with workmen, teams of horses, and heavily loaded cars, and timber wheels; or of falling from lofty scaffolds, or being crushed by their fall. He required that all the danger and confusion attending a great work should be removed, and that quiet should prevail. After every preparation for their reception is made, professors and teachers, and all necessary agents appointed, and the institution organized, then so many orphans as the income of the residue of the two millions can maintain, are to be admitted. With this number the system of instruction is to begin, and as the rudiments of knowledge are first to be taught, it is to advance toward perfection as the pupils advance in learning and improve in discipline. Such is the plan of the founder of the institution.

The plan of a preliminary school proposes as far as it is disclosed "to make a small beginning, and afterwards to expand the system to its full dimensions, when experience shall have proved its efficiency and soundness." All the teachers, agents, and servants, necessary for the College are to be employed for the purpose of discipline in this small establishment. It is to be conducted in one or two of the outbuildings. The pupils are to be introduced at so early an age, that "four years must elapse before they could be excluded" from the Girard College, that is, they are to be admitted at six years of age. The number is not stated; but from the letter of the President of the Board, to Mr. Binney, it seems to be the intention of the Trustees to admit from twenty to thirty. With this number, the system is to be commenced, and in the course of the experiment, the teachers are to become acquainted with each other, and with their chief, with his system, and their several modes of education, and to learn "to act harmoniously together." "The state of attainment of the several pupils—their habits, dispositions, and capacities," are to be ascertained, and "their intellectual and moral training" are to be directed accordingly. They are to be taught not to destroy "books, instruments, and clothing" nor to injure the buildings; and are in short, to be made "a well formed nucleus around which, the new pupils may be arranged." The servants are also here to be disciplined in their duties, and to be taught to avoid waste and prevent loss. It is also by this experiment, that it is to be determined whether "the supplies of the diversified apparatus and materi-

al, are defective or inappropriate, and require a change." Such is the plan of the Trustees, and it appears from its details, that the whole machinery of the enlarged establishment, with all its professors, teachers, agents, and servants, is to be put into operation to teach from twenty to thirty pupils, from six to ten years of age; and that the experiment is to serve as a model for teaching three hundred.

Between these plans, that established by Mr. Girard, and that proposed by the Trustees, Councils are to decide. There seems to be no good reason for supposing that the plan of the founder is insufficient for the purposes of the institution. The orphans will be so young when they are admitted, and on account of their poverty, will have had, necessarily, so few, if any, opportunities for instruction, that any teachers that may be selected, will, at first, be competent to instruct them. Their capacities must be ascertained by an experience, derived from teaching them; and cannot be known by studying the capacities of other children, though the system employed may be the same, and their education must be directed to suit their talents, and not those of others. This can be done only after they are admitted into the College. The same remark is applicable to the moral and physical training they may require; for until all dispositions become similar, and all constitutions alike, those of one set of children cannot be known by discovering those of another. The system that is adopted at the commencement, must be simple from necessity. The orphans are to be admitted at so very early an age, that they will have their periods of fretfulness and ill nature, whether their discipline is commenced with a plan perfected by experiment or not, and unless a system can increase their wisdom beyond their years, their conduct and capacity must remain the same. At their early age they will be quite as likely to obey the commands of those who are invested with a parental authority over them, as to imitate example, be as capable of understanding orders as comprehending a system. The teachers will be engaged in studying the capacities and tempers of the same boys they are to continue to instruct, and as their faculties are developed, they will be enabled to regulate their studies accordingly. If the methods of education should prove defective, they may be changed to suit the capacities of the children, who are to be benefited by them, ultimately, and with a certainty of being, in the end, properly applied. Teachers and pupils will commence their tasks at the same time, and working along with each other, will become familiar with their several duties, and soon act harmoniously together. For a short period, the expenses of the institution may be greater than is necessary; but they will diminish as experience discovers the causes of the excess. Unnecessary expenditure will not continue long under the direction of competent men. If the expenses should not exceed the cost of the school for the purpose of maturing a plan for the government and instruction of the College, it would be better to work out a system with those whom it is to govern, than to obtain one by an experiment with the prospect of being put to as much expense and pains to teach the pupils to conform to it. If the reasons, then, that are urged in support of a preliminary school, do not present advantages of a decided character over the plan just considered, there seems to be no reason against pursuing the course directed by Mr. Girard.

It is the object of the preliminary school to prepare such a plan, that when the Girard College is opened, it may be commenced with a perfect system. When the Trustees ascertained that the College could not be opened under the Will, without committing a breach of trust, they thought it their duty to devise some plan to retain the President of the College in his situation, and the establishment of a preliminary school is proposed, as the result of their reflections. This is the first reason urged in favor of the plan. Whether the object is of sufficient importance to put the City to the expense of maintaining the school at a probable cost of thirty thousand dollars a year, or perhaps more, for an undetermined length of time, is the question to be decided.

"The President, on his return from abroad, brought with him a fund of materials, and an amount of personal experience, which it was deemed of the utmost importance to secure for the benefit of the institution, as, if these should now be lost, the whole expense of the mission to Europe, will have

been incurred in vain." "His personal aid, was essential to give full effect to the plan which he had matured." Such are the reasons given in favor of retaining the President in his connexion with the institution. The expenses which have been incurred in his mission have been over fourteen thousand dollars, including his salary. If the school should not be established, these expenses and his personal experience will be lost to the institution. To secure their advantages, it is proposed to expend a further sum, whose amount cannot be ascertained. The Trustees have furnished no estimate of the cost of the school, but have required the sum of six thousand dollars to commence the experiment; but they have not stated whether this is to be the annual expense. It does not include the salary of the President, which would add to the cost four thousand dollars a year. The bill formerly submitted to Councils for this purpose, provided for an increase of the number of pupils, from time to time until their number should amount to one hundred.

Whether this design is entertained by the Trustees, they have not informed Councils, but if it is their design, the cost must necessarily be much increased. It will be a low estimate to suppose, from the considerations which enter into this subject, that the cost of the school in five years, will be not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If any thing should occur to deprive the institution of the services of the President at the opening of the College, this expense, if the school be established, will have been incurred in vain. But if that should not occur, the expense will have been gone to in consideration of his experience and abilities, and because it is supposed that another competent person cannot be found to fill the station. Your Committee cannot believe that this country does not afford more than one individual who is fully qualified to preside over an institution for educating boys who are to "be bound out to suitable occupations," before, or at the age of eighteen years. Although, therefore, the experience he has acquired, and the money that has been expended may be lost to the institution, yet it seems to be too dear a purchase to expend so much more to secure their advantages, and unless the other reasons are sufficient to justify taxation to maintain this project, it ought not to be commenced, for this is obviously insufficient for the purpose.

The pupils admitted into the proposed school would, no doubt, reap great advantages from it, and the partial education they would receive, would be "certainly better than none." But if they are not to be instructed for some useful purpose, connected with the College, there will be no justification in resorting to the City treasury for means to educate them. It is not their particular advantage that is to be sought, but the interests of the College that are to be considered. The proposed school would be entirely independent of the Girard College—it would be instituted by the City for its own purposes, and under its own authority, and none of the boys instructed in it could be received into the College after arriving at the age of ten years. They could not then be introduced to form the nucleus around which the new pupils might be gathered, or to serve as an example to lead them to an observance of the system they had learned to obey. They could not be selected as teachers, without violating that provision of the Will which requires that no person shall be employed who shall not be of tried skill in his or her proper department. To continue to educate them separately from the College, would be to abandon altogether the purpose for which it is proposed to instruct them, that of serving as a nucleus and example for the others. The very shortest period in which it can be hoped that the College buildings will be completed, is five years. The present state of the works, and the condition of the College fund, are such that it may be expected that more time will elapse, and that the buildings will not be finished in less than eight years. That part of the plan, therefore, which proposes to introduce the pupils of the preliminary school into the Girard College must fail, on account of the time that must necessarily elapse before its organization. But it may fail on another account, unless injustice is done to others. The Will provides that "those orphans for whose admission application shall first be made, shall be first introduced, all other

things concurring." The orphans educated in the preliminary school may be made the first applicants, but as they can be selected for this school through favoritism, they may be made unjustly to forestall the applications of other orphans.

The advantages which would accrue to the teachers, in preparing them for their duties in the College, are stated to be, that they would become acquainted with the system of the President; with the modes of education adopted by them severally; become accustomed to work in harmony with each other, and that they would gain a knowledge of the capacities and tempers of the several pupils. The knowledge which they would acquire by the proposed experiment is designed to enable them the better to govern and instruct children between six and ten years of age, at the commencement of the College, and this does not appear to your Com-

mittee to be an object of so much difficulty as to require an expensive experiment to accomplish it. Mr. Girard seems to have thought that some of the teachers employed would be females, and that they would be sufficiently qualified for the task, for he provides for "a competent number of instructors, teachers, assistants, and other necessary agents"—"but no person shall be employed who shall not be of tried skill in his or her proper department." The competency of cooks, chambermaids, kitchen-maids, and other female servants, could scarcely have been a subject of such grave importance in the mind of Mr. Girard, as to have received a notice in his Will, and he no doubt alluded to female teachers, when he required that none should be employed who shall not be of tried skill in her department.

(To be continued.)

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Table showing the exports of domestic cotton from the United States to different countries in 1838 and 1839, compiled from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation.

COUNTRIES.	1839.			1838.		
	Sea Island.	Other cotton.	Dollars.	Sea Island.	Other cotton.	Dollars.
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.	
Russia	2,104,482	331,953	....	2,788,472	282,835
Prussia	2,919	409	....	5,891	609
Sweden and Norway	822,316	117,643	....	715,291	71,104
Denmark	41,554	6,500	....	201,106	23,198
Holland	4,127	1,861,427	272,357	....	7,645,198	797,883
Belgium	1,355,768	193,028	....	5,702,789	590,693
Hanse Towns & ports of Germ'y	887,210	126,832	....	4,712,603	479,796
England	4,230,291	297,890,615	44,796,045	6,458,603	420,611,976	44,334,073
Scotland	220,429	6,442,141	973,424	127,468	14,649,873	1,452,510
Ireland	1,990,584	300,110	....	10,033	1,104
Gibraltar	424,022	62,796	....	425,482	46,179
British American Colonies	3,999	513	....	6,349	763
France on the Atlantic	652,557	82,575,231	12,465,198	699,608	100,821,177	11,404,455
Mediterranean	6,554,506	857,944	....	9,803,645	955,618
Spain " "	589,663	78,130	....	2,749,326	248,950
Cuba	2,141,519	263,653	676	1,737,870	183,933
Other Spanish West Indies	106,489	16,055	....	652,472	70,445
Italy	4,878	785	....	187,439	19,696
Trieste and other Austrian ports	2,370,374	324,567	....	5,056,775	532,543
Europe generally	347,111	46,040	....	191,289	19,134
Danish West Indies	9,044	995
British West Indies	77,800	8,490
Spain on Atlantic	82,062	9,436
Fayal and other Azores	2,067	217
Sicily	42,381	4,026
Mexico	56,000	7,359
Chili	26,703	3,338
West Indies generally	94,844	10,433
	5,107,404	408,516,808	61,238,982	7,286,340	588,665,957	61,556,811

From the preceding table it appears that the total export of sea island cotton in 1838 was 7,286,340 lbs. do do 1839 5,107,404

Showing an excess in 1838 lbs. 2,178,936

Of other cottons the export in 1838 was 588,665,957 lbs. do do 1839 408,516,808

Showing an excess in 1838 lbs. 180,149,149

being in 1839 a decrease in the export of both kinds of cotton of 182,328,085 lbs. Although the estimated value of both years is nearly the same in amount.

To England the exports of short staple were in

1838 420,611,976
1839 297,890,615

Showing a decrease in 1839 of lbs. 122,721,361

And of sea island a decrease in 1839 of lbs. 2,228,312

To France the exports in 1838 were 119,624,822 lbs. do do 1839 89,129,737

Showing a decrease in 1839 of lbs. 30,495,085

A reference to the table will show that there has been generally a decrease to other countries in 1839.

To Cuba the exports in 1839 have increased 463,649 lbs. and there has been also a small increase to Sweden, Norway and Ireland.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Table showing the exports of tobacco from the United States, to different countries in 1838 and 1839, compiled from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation.

COUNTRIES.	1839.		1838.	
	Hhds.	Dollars.	Hhds.	Dollars.
Russia .....	.....	.....	175	9,500
Sweden & Norway ..	1,540	172,964	1,301	105,189
Swedish W. Indies ..	36	5,786	17	1,391
Danish W. Indies ..	222	33,300	217	17,547
Holland	12,273	833,178	17,558	879,019
Dutch W. Indies ..	109	13,737	102	6,266
" Guiana	41	4,062	47	1,958
Belgium	6	660	1,612	86,577
Hanse Towns	14,303	994,508	25,571	1,184,889
England	30,068	5,362,331	24,312	2,638,643
Scotland	262	42,636	1,420	218,560
Gibraltar	4,828	590,763	5,998	401,056
" 	85	17,152	50	3,238
Mauritius	13	1,604	.....	.....
Honduras	19	2,894	27	2,512
British Guiana	13	2,205	16	1,717
" East Indies ..	35	6,000	5	537
Cape of G. Hope ..	15	2,097	.....	.....
British W. Indies ..	443	59,703	694	48,193
" Am. Colonies ..	243	31,624	171	11,020
France on Atlantic ..	8,749	826,405	10,892	866,264
France on Medit'n ..	825	75,545	4,619	370,864
French W. Indies ..	447	71,274	391	26,627
Spain on Atlantic ..	867	125,201	757	62,011
" Medit'n ..	468	65,813	.....	.....
Cuba	435	66,940	581	52,860
Other Spanish W. I. ..	193	32,898	135	9,398
Cape de Verd Islands	8	1,336	26	3,492
Italy	897	144,260	1,452	166,130
Sicily	13	2,008	6	694
Trieste & other Aus-	.....	.....	.....	.....
trian ports	215	22,466	717	45,558
Hayti	230	29,039	307	25,078
Republic of Texas ..	14	1,509	85	3,999
Mexico	65	7,083	.....	.....
Central Rep. of Am. ..	4	363	83	4,446
Venezuela	29	3,376	.....	.....
Brazil	71	9,305	164	18,323
Argentine Republic ..	20	2,793	25	1,827
W. Indies generally ..	35	6,060	73	6,954
Africa generally ..	856	162,065	883	101,801
Prussia .....	.....	.....	28	1,636
Denmark .....	.....	.....	10	1,069
Portugal .....	.....	.....	15	1,388
Greece .....	.....	.....	18	1,637
Cisplaine Republic ..	.....	.....	13	620
Chili .....	.....	.....	9	555
South Seas .....	.....	.....	13	986
Total	78,995	9,832,943	100,593	7,392,029

The exports of tobacco from the United States it appears from the preceding table in 1838 100,593
 " 1839 78,995

Showing a decrease in 1839 of hhds. 21,598
 In 1839 the value exported was \$9,832,943
 1838 " " 7,392,029

Showing that while the exports were in 1839, 21,598 hhds. less than in 1838 the value in 1839, exceeded that of 1838 \$2,440,914—nearly two millions and a half of dollars.

The exports in 1839 were greater than in 1838, to Sweden, England and Spain, and less to Belgium, Holland, the Hanse Towns, Gibraltar, France and Italy.

Exports of Flour, 1838-39.

The following table of exports of flour from the United States to different countries in 1838 and 1839, we have compiled from the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

COUNTRIES.	1839.		1838.	
	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.
Russia	197	1,397	.....	.....
Prussia .....	.....	.....	1	9
Swedish W. Indies ..	7,119	48,094	3,083	24,369
Sweden and Norway ..	.....	.....	4	33
Danish W. Indies ..	35,501	267,848	25,583	200,692
Denmark .....	.....	.....	2	16
Holland	3	28	1	11
Dutch E. Indies ..	846	5,550	1,430	12,654
" W. Indies ..	9,424	75,927	6,516	53,890
" Guiana	1,361	10,356	1,622	14,150
Hanse Towns	114	815	9	60
England	167,582	1,326,600	8,295	62,510
Ireland	3	27	.....	.....
Gibraltar	7,344	54,516	.....	.....
Mauritius	100	915	.....	.....
Honduras	3,435	28,203	3,369	28,815
British Guiana	1,434	9,955	915	7,929
" E. Indies ..	2,550	21,125	55	425
Cape of Good Hope ..	3,417	26,460	.....	.....
British W. Indies ..	139,340	1,025,201	75,524	606,413
" Am. Colonies ..	149,407	981,622	29,591	212,376
Australia	10	65	.....	.....
France on Atlantic ..	400	2,800	7	70
French W. Indies ..	11,486	77,299	2,981	20,849
Teneriffe, &c.	1	8	1	9
Portugal .....	.....	.....	325	2,519
Cuba	90,459	711,988	79,681	598,093
Other Spanish W. I. ..	15,369	114,090	13,135	106,325
Spanish Medit'n ..	.....	.....	150	1,635
Madeira	1,040	8,465	.....	.....
Cape de Verds	1,002	6,873	259	2,261
Manilla .....	.....	.....	291	2,901
China	998	8,790	53	428
Hayti	16,839	126,738	14,732	118,478
Texas	7,534	55,091	8,354	61,674
Mexico	14,221	100,402	12,738	97,993
Cent. Rep. America ..	1,811	14,919	1,597	13,195
Colombia .....	.....	.....	7,928	68,307
New Grenada	577	4,847	.....	.....
Venezuela	20,034	147,304	6,313	52,697
Brazil	177,337	1,393,312	125,275	1,063,678
Cisplaine Republic ..	866	6,623	500	4,500
Argentine Republic ..	11,900	82,915	200	1,600
Chili	4,561	35,725	7,955	63,060
Peru .....	.....	.....	2,500	24,250
W. Indies generally ..	14,407	119,817	5,324	47,460
South A. generally ..	1,000	7,600	.....	.....
Asia generally .....	.....	.....	1,017	9,163
Africa generally	1,780	12,869	1,595	14,244
South Seas	352	2,491	150	1,460
Total	923,151	6,925,170	448,161	3,603,299

It will be seen by the above that the exports in 1839 amounted to 923,151 barrels; and in 1838 to 448,161—making an increase in 1839 of 474,990 barrels. The table indicates what countries received that excess.

General View of the Commerce of the United States, 1839.

We have compiled from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, the following general outline of the most important features of the commerce of 1839—believing, that notwithstanding the more important tables will be furnished in detail, it will be interesting to have at one view, some of the leading facts; which is all we aim at in the present sketch, without intending to enter into all the ramifications of our extended commerce.

Imports and Exports.

The amount of imports was \$162,092,132 and of exports \$121,028,416, showing an excess of imports of \$41,063,716. The whole movement \$283,120,548—of the exports \$103,838,991, were American produce \$17,494,626, foreign.

The amount of tonnage which entered 2,116,093, of which 1,491,279 was American, and 624,814, foreign. Cleared from United States, 2,069,767, viz. 1,477,928 American, and 611,839 foreign, shewing a difference of 26,326 tons, viz. American 13,351 tons, and foreign 12,975 tons, in favor of vessels entered.

As compared with 1838, the excess of imports in 1839 was \$48,374,728 and the excess of exports \$12,544,800, in 1839 over 1838. The exports of domestic produce in 1839, exceeded those of 1838 \$7,500,070—and of foreign produce \$5,041,730. In 1839, 188,305 tons more American vessels entered than in 1838, and of foreign 32,704 tons.

Trade with England.

Our imports from England were \$64,863,716, and our exports to her were \$38,568,435, of which \$54,615,327 were in domestic produce. The excess of import was \$6,295,281. In 1838, the imports from England were \$44,191,851, showing an excess in 1839, of \$20,671,865; and the exports were in 1838, \$50,445,076, of which \$48,899,888 were in domestic produce, being an excess of \$8,123,349, in the total export of 1839 to England as compared with 1838; and of \$5,715,459, in the export of domestic produce.

We have supplied her among other articles of domestic produce with 167,582 barrels of flour, value \$1,326,600—with 18,543 Tierces of rice, \$423,248—Sea Island cotton, 4,230,291 pounds, other cotton 297,890,615 lbs., value together, \$44,796,045—leaf tobacco, 30,068 hhds. \$5,362,331—flax seed, 54,441, bushels, \$133,488—manufactures of iron and steel, \$16,870—oak bark and other dye stuffs, \$119,757—skins and furs, \$647,596—tar and pitch 24,200 barrels, rosin and turpentine 150,271 barrels, value of both, \$501,584—apples, 9,465 barrels, \$24,044—gold and silver coin, foreign and American, \$3,163,490, and have received from her, \$1,420,092. The whole amount of domestic exports to England and her dependencies was \$63,420,845. The exports of flour in 1838, to England were only 8,295 barrels, being 159,287 barrels less than in 1839. Cotton exported to England in 1838, 6,458,603 lbs. Sea Island, and 420,611,976 lbs. of other cotton, being a decrease in 1839 of 2,228,313 lbs. in Sea Island, and 122,721,381 lbs. in other cottons. The total export of cotton other than Sea Island to all parts of the world in 1838 was 588,665,957, and 1839, 408,516,808 lbs. showing a decrease in 1839 of the total export of 180,149,149 lbs. In 1838 the export of leaf tobacco

to England was 24,312 hhds. being an increase of 5,756 hhds. in 1839. The total export of leaf tobacco from the United States in 1838, was 100,593 hhds., and in 1839 was 78,995 hhds., being a decrease in 1839 of 21,498 hhds. The trade with England in 1839, employed 578 American vessels of 277,152 tons, 10,426 men and boys, entered; and 233 foreign vessels of 110,092 tons, 4,618 men and boys, making a total of American and foreign vessels 811, of 387,244 tons, 15,043 men and boys, being a decrease of 114 American, and an increase of 66 foreign vessels in 1839 over 1838. The whole number of British vessels which entered in 1839, was 3,534, of 496,353 tons, crews 28,497 men and boys; and the number cleared was 3,500 vessels of 491,486 tons, and 28,596 men and boys, being an increase of 328 British vessels entered in 1839, over 1838, and of 324 cleared.

Trade with France.

The value of imports from France is \$32,531,321, and of exports to her 18,230,949 excess of imports \$14,300,372. Of the exports \$15,966,108 were of domestic and \$2,264,841 of foreign products, being an increase in 1839 over 1838 of imports, \$14,769,524, and of exports of \$2,447,433. There was also an increase in the amount of domestic produce in 1839 of \$1,442,694, and of foreign \$1,004,739. Of the imports were the following articles; undressed furs, \$446,332—gold and silver, \$156,634—lace veils and other manufactures of silk, \$15,191,661, and of manufactures of silk and worsted \$1,873,441—cambrics, goats hair, &c. \$78,385—worsted stuff goods, \$2,007,237; linens, \$800,667—manufactures of leather, \$958,052—manufactures of cotton \$1,771,399—cloths, \$212,999—sewing silks, \$519,030; Lace, \$204,439—watches, \$415,940—corks, \$41,099—wines, \$1,402,462—olive oil, \$9,133—distilled spirits, \$1,327,015—glass bottles, 126,657. The total value of imports from France and her dependencies, \$33,234,119. Of the exports to France, \$2,017,798, were in gold and silver. The amount of exports of foreign products to her and dependencies, \$2,370,746.—Of the domestic produce she took 11,968 trs. of rice—662,557 lbs. Sea Island cotton—89,129,737 lbs. of other cotton value, of both, \$13,353,142—tobacco 9,574 hhds., \$301,950—wax, 111,487 lbs., \$62,749. The number of vessels entered from France, 212 American, of tonnage 84,991 tons, 3,246 men and boys; 86 foreign, 28,893 tons, 1,126 men and boys; 94 French vessels of 22,686 tons, 1,198 men and boys entered, and 92 vessels 21,680 tons, and 1,168 men and boys cleared from the U. S. Our imports from Russia were \$2,293,894, and exports \$1,239,246.

Trade with the Hanse Towns and ports of Germany &c.

Imports \$4,849,150 and exports, \$2,801,067—of which \$2,067,608 were of domestic produce; the heaviest amount of export was 14,303 hhds. of tobacco, \$994,548. From Holland we imported 2,149,733—and exported \$1,973,003; of which 1,677,862 were domestic, embracing 1,865,554 lbs. of cotton—7,124 trs. of rice, and 12,273 hhds. of tobacco, value \$833,178.

Trade with Cuba.

The trade with Cuba forms an important item, being next in amount, of both imports and exports, to England and France. Imports, \$12,599,843, and exports \$8,116,681—of which \$5,025,636, were American produce, consisting

chiefly of fish, \$261,337—pork, hams, lard, and hogs, \$831,393—flour 90,459 barrels, \$711,988—rice, 20,362 trs. \$556,143—cotton, 2,141,519 lbs., \$263,652—manufactures of cotton, \$69,950—tobacco, 435 hhds. \$66,940—nails 1,144,680 lbs., \$72,910—castings, \$267,359; besides many minor articles. The imports were in gold and silver, \$321,314—coffee, 26,181,489 lbs. \$2,623,247. Molasses, 15,752,308 gallons—brown sugar, 70,286,903 lbs., \$3,639,981—white clayed, 12,677,591 lbs., \$967,174—sugar, 86,097 M. \$988,409. The number of vessels entered from Cuba was 1,247 American, of 193,014 tons, 9,148 men, and 333 boys—and 79 foreign vessels, making 1,326 vessels.

From Porto Rico.

The imports were \$3,742,548, and the exports \$866,397.

Trade with Brazil.

Imports 5,292,955; exports 2,637,485, of which \$2,133,997 were American products. From her we received in hides, \$370,502—coffee, 48,694,294 lbs., \$4,144,593—brown sugar, 9,848,738 lbs., \$555,186—cotton, 200,752 lbs., \$33,250, &c. Our domestic exports were, fish, \$15,971; sperm candles, \$40,864—flour, 177,337 bbls., \$1,393,312—manufactures of cotton, \$293,932.

Trade with Mexico.

Imports, \$3,127,153; exports, \$2,737,352, of which \$1,970,702 were foreign produce. We received specie from her, \$2,273,548, &c.

Trade with China.

Imports, \$3,678,509; exports, \$1,533,671, of which \$1,103,137 were foreign produce. We received from her, \$66,830 copper—teas, 9,296,679 lbs., \$2,413,283—cassia, 438,866 lbs.—silk piece goods, \$927,776. Amount of specie exported to her, \$992,563.

Trade with British E. Indies.

Imports, \$2,135,252; exports, \$584,442. We received from them hides, \$276,375—piece goods of silk, \$586,409—of cotton, \$23,127—Indigo, 362,724 lbs., \$413,832—Madeira wine, \$31,095—brown sugar, 1,939,157 lbs., \$89,021—salt-petre, refined, 61,639 lbs., crude, \$343,702—twine and pack thread, 202,870 lbs., \$10,765. Amount of specie exported, \$391,725.

Trade with British N. American Colonies.

Imports, \$2,155,145; exports, \$3,563,454, of which \$3,418,770 was American produce. 3,361 American vessels of 384,121 tonnage, 19,571 men and 1,512 boys—3,022 foreign vessels of 332,097 tonnage; 20,554 men and 523 boys. Of the American vessels, 2,695 entered from Canada and 666 from N. Brunswick, and of the foreign, 1,319 entered from Canada, and 1,703 from N. Brunswick. Of the exports, \$3,418,770 were American produce, among which are 13,040 bbls. of naval stores; \$463,509 of pork, lard, &c.; \$37,820, horses and mules; \$9,302, sheep; \$104,310 of wheat; flour, 149,407 bbls., \$981,622; 69,641 bushels, corn; 47,603 bbls. indian meal; 23,207 bbls. rye; 2,373 trs. of rice, besides other articles of provision. Tobacco, 248 hhds. and \$185,293 of manufactured. We have received from them undressed furs, \$65,569; hides, \$140,644; plaster paris, \$127,518; specie, \$481,782; coal, 8,235,179 bushels, \$251,671; wheat, 32,136 bush.; 5,319 bbls. salmon; 7,046 bbls. mackerel and 13,543 bbls. of other fish.

Exports of American manufactures of cotton.

Of piece goods there were exported printed and colored \$412,661, and of white, \$2,525,301; nankeens, \$1,492; twist yarn and other thread, \$17,495; and all others \$18,114—Of the piece goods there went to Chili \$935,593; to Texas \$245,653; Venezuela \$53,325; Brazil \$293,932; China \$262,335.

Commerce of the different States.

Of the imports \$99,882,438 arrived at N. York; \$19,385,223 in Massachusetts; \$15,050,715 in Pennsylvania; \$12,084,942 in Louisiana; \$3,086,077 in S. Carolina. Of the exports \$33,185,167 departed from Louisiana; \$33,208,099 from New York; \$10,385,426 from S. Carolina; \$10,338,159 from Alabama; \$9,276,085 from Massachusetts; \$5,970,443 from Georgia; \$5,299,415 from Pennsylvania; \$5,187,196 Virginia. Of 12,441 American and foreign arrivals, 5,811 arrived at N. York; 1828 in Massachusetts; 1,277 in Maine; 822 in Louisiana; 531 in Pennsylvania; none of the other states reached 500.

Navigation and Tonnage.

The whole amount of tonnage belonging to the U. States is 2,096,473 81-95, of which 834,244 54-95 is registered and 1,262,234 27-95 enrolled and licensed. Of the registered vessels 834,244 tons 54-95 are employed in the foreign trade. Of the enrolled and licensed \$1,153,551 88-95 in the coasting trade and 108,682 34-95 in the fisheries. The registered and enrolled vessels engaged in the whale fishery in 1839 were, 131,845 25-95 tons.

During the year there were built in 1839, 83 ships, 89 brigs, 439 schooners, 122 sloops, 125 steamboats, total 856. Of the tonnage, of 120,988 34-95, of which 146 were built in Massachusetts; 145 in Maine; 129 in Maryland and 106 in N. York. The increase of tonnage 100,839 01 The amount of tonnage engaged in steam navigation in 1839 was 189,878 71-95 tons.

State Debt.—The public debt of the State of Virginia, according to the Norfolk Beacon, is at the present time \$6,500,000, exclusive of its liabilities under acts authorizing loans for works of internal improvements, which amount to \$3,442,102 more.

Admiral Edwards, one of the oldest admirals in the English navy, his commission bearing date June 4th, 1814, died on the 14th of September, in the 95th year of his age. He was actively engaged throughout the American revolutionary war, and commanded the *Atalante*, when she was captured by the American frigate *Alliance* in 1781.

In our present number will be found several tables respecting the imports and exports of some of the most valuable of our staples—as also a general view of the commerce of 1839, as compared with 1838, all of which we have with considerable labor, compiled from public documents.

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GIRARD COLLEGE.

Report concluded from page 253.

The knowledge acquired of the capacities and tempers of the several pupils in the preliminary school, could be no guide to a knowledge of the capacities and tempers of the orphans in the Girard College, and no advantage could therefore result to the College from this source.

The difference of cost between maturing a system after the College is commenced, and maturing it in a preliminary school, if considerable, should have great weight in deciding this question. "The Polytechnic school in France, which began with between three and four hundred scholars, cost annually, during the first two years, for each student, more than double that which it afterwards became." This school may be taken as an example by which the expenses may be calculated for the College. If we suppose three hundred pupils to be introduced at the outset, and that the annual expense of each should, for the first two years, be three hundred dollars, and that the expense should afterwards be reduced to one hundred and fifty dollars, in consequence of an improved system of management, the difference of cost, in two years, would be ninety thousand dollars. These allowances are very liberal, both in amount and difference of expenditure. The expenses of a preliminary school, in five years, would probably be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and if the College should not be finished in eight years, the expenses, at the same rate, would be two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and your Committee consider this a low estimate. If it should be said that this is more than it will cost, the answer to the allegation is, that the absence of an estimate is a sufficient objection to entertaining the proposition. It is as likely to cost more than the sum mentioned as to cost less, and the establishment of a preliminary school, therefore, offers no advantages in this particular.

We have shown before, that only a portion of the final residuary fund can be taken for the purposes of the College, and that it cannot be diverted from the objects to which it is at present applied, until additional buildings are required to accommodate such orphans as may apply for admission after three hundred have been introduced. This time will be remote, but it must be obvious that it will be shortened by increasing the original endowment. It is an error, therefore, to suppose that by saving expense to the College fund, by contributing to it from the revenues of the City, the time for surrendering the residue will be postponed. But we do not wish to be understood as objecting to this scheme on that account; on the contrary, the recommendations we shall give hereafter will show that we are anxious to secure as large an endowment as possible. The subject is here referred to only to show that this reason in favor of the school is fallacious.

The out-buildings are assigned by the Testator to objects connected with the institution. To use them for any other purpose would be a violation of the trust. It is idle to guess at what Mr. Girard would do with them under the present circumstances; he has given his directions, and they must be followed. They are built, under the provisions of his Will, to accommodate the teachers and pupils of the College, and they cannot be converted to the uses of a separate free school. If a preliminary school is therefore established, it will be necessary to procure other buildings in which to conduct it. This

will increase the expense beyond what has been anticipated, and it adds another objection to the scheme.

The taxes of the City are now at the highest point to which they have been raised for a long time. Last year they were fixed at the rate of one dollar in every hundred dollars of assessed value, and the same rate has been continued this year. By fixing them at this point, and by a system of economy which has been adopted and persevered in, the City has been relieved from some of its debts, and has every prospect of further reducing their amount. No money has been borrowed, and no new loans will be required, unless objects are pursued which will demand new expenditures. If a preliminary school be established, the City must either increase the rate of taxation, or it must cease to pay off its loans, or it must resort to the final residue of Mr. Girard's estate, and break up the present organization of its police. The advantages proposed to be derived from the school are at least of doubtful character, if not entirely imaginary, and do not, in the opinion of your Committee, warrant any of these sacrifices. They, therefore, do not hesitate to report, that the establishment of a preliminary school is illegal, when regarded as a measure under Mr. Girard's Will, and unwise and inexpedient as a measure under the authority of the City, for its own purposes, and to be supported by its own revenues.

Having disposed of that part of the subject which relates to the establishment of a preliminary school, the next object of attention is the statement of the proceedings of the Trustees, in fulfilment of what they conceived to be the purpose of their appointment. The reasons which they give for laying the statement before Councils are, "that they have thought it due to themselves to present a connected narrative of their proceedings, in order that they may not appear to have been negligent in the office which Councils have assigned them, and that the course of incidents in relation to the organization of the College may be taken in at one view." They have not stated what reasons induced them, at this time, to show that they have not been negligent in their office. It seems that they have some doubts whether they have been acting in strict accordance with the duties assigned them, for their narrative is presented as a "statement of their proceedings in fulfilment of what they conceived to be the purpose of their appointment," and if they have misconceived the nature of their duties, or have acted beyond the sphere of their authority, they may desire to be corrected. Or they may be under a conviction that an inquiry into the effects of their proceedings should be instituted, and if a reform should be found necessary, that it should be made. Whatever may have been their motives, it appears that they wish their conduct to be taken into consideration, and have therefore invited the attention of Councils to it. When a body of gentlemen, who have been entrusted with important functions, apply for a judgment upon their conduct, it is but just that an inquiry into its merits should be made. This is the most delicate part of the duty assigned to your Committee. The Trustees are gentlemen of high standing—they have views and feelings which may not accord with the views we may present—they are naturally prejudiced in favor of the course they have pursued, and they may feel offended at a difference of opinion. Your Committee therefore incur the risk of meeting the displeasure of these gentlemen, if, in the course of an impartial examination, we may be forced, in candor, to disapprove of any part of their conduct, or, from its result, to advise a course adverse to their wishes.—

But your Committee, notwithstanding the delicacy of the task, have not shrunk from a strict performance of their duty, and have entered into the investigation with a resolution to do justice to the Board, to Council, and to the interests involved in the inquiry.

To arrive at a proper understanding of the subject, it is necessary to inquire into the motives of Councils in establishing the Board of Trustees; and, for this purpose, to recur to the Ordinance creating it, to ascertain what the particular duties are which were imposed upon them—to what extent power was confided to their hands, and in what particulars they were restricted. Any recorded evidence of the intention of Councils, and of the principles by which the Trustees were to be governed, that may be found, must also be consulted. This will lead us back to the proceedings of the Councils of the year 1833, to find the principles and the law by which they should be judged. New views of conduct, and other principles of action, that have arisen since, and may prevail at the present time, cannot, with propriety, be set up as rules to govern men who were appointed to office to carry out the views then entertained. However experience may now direct us in our judgments on past measures, and however unwise the whole of the established system may now appear to us, though we may be led to adopt a new order of things; yet in judging of the conduct of men in office, we must be guided by the law of their appointment. Governed by this plain dictate of justice, your Committee present their views of so much of the proceedings of the Trustees as they have seen fit to communicate to Councils for their opinions, and the Board will certainly feel bound to abide the result, without attributing any other motive to the Committee, or to Council, than "the same conscientious disposition to do what is right, as that by which the Trustees claim to be actuated."

Previous to the institution of the present Board, a former one had been created. It was thought to be loaded with too much duty, and to be invested with too much power. On this account, Councils, in 1833, appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. V. Merrick, John P. Wetherill, Lawrence Lewis, Daniel Groves, Samuel P. Wetherill, and Thomas W. Morris, "to inquire if any, and what alterations are necessary in the ordinance, entitled an ordinance for the management of the Girard Trusts, passed the 15th day of September, 1832." The ordinance referred to, invested the Board of Trustees established by it, with the whole management of Mr. Girard's estate, and the execution of all the trusts declared in his Will. The sixth section provided "that the Board of Directors, thus constituted, shall, under the directions of the Select and Common Councils, have the general charge and management of all the estate and effects devised and bequeathed by Stephen Girard to the City of Philadelphia—it shall execute all the trusts declared in his last Will and Testament, as to be executed by the City of Philadelphia, or under its authority; and it shall cause the intentions of the Testator therein to be carried into full and complete effect." The above named Committee made a report, recommending the dismissal of this Board of Directors, and the appointment of another. In giving their reasons for a change, they state, that "among the principles, which, in the opinion of the Committee, should govern Councils in all their legislation on this important subject, they would strictly insist on the following:—

"First. The Will of Stephen Girard having confided the execution of these trusts to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, by its corporate name and title, the general system by which other affairs of the City are regulated, should be pursued, so far as it is applicable to the subject matter, and new arrangements should only be admitted with reference to things having no analogy to the ordinary business of the Corporation."

"Second. It is not competent for Councils, as legislators of the Corporation; it would be unwise in them, as guardians of the City, to assign a duty, vested by the Will in the Corporation, to any other authority not under their constant and effectual control, upon all points of vital importance. Hence, although suitable agents must be authorized to carry into effect the directions of Councils, yet such au-

thority should be purely executive in its nature, should be limited by the necessity of executive services, and should be founded on a previous exercise of the legislative functions, so distinct and definite as to admit the least possible latitude of discretion and construction."

"Third. As an obvious corollary from the foregoing propositions, it follows that no agent whatever should be authorized to expend moneys belonging to the trusts, for any purpose except such as had been previously appropriated to that purpose by an ordinance of Councils. In other words, the principle of specific appropriations, the most effectual check which the people can exercise over their agents, a doctrine which lies at the root of every free government, is deemed applicable, in its fullest extent, to the present subject."

The foregoing are some of the principles insisted upon by the above named Committee, who terminate their report by the draft of a bill to establish a Board of Trustees, which they recommend to Councils, and which was passed into an ordinance, after having been amended in some particulars, which restricted the power and authority intended to be conferred by the Committee. Under the provisions of this ordinance, the present Board of Trustees were appointed. It is difficult, generally, to ascertain with precision the principles which govern legislative bodies in the laws they enact, but where, as in this case, a committee is appointed to consider a subject, who report a bill, accompanied with reasons for enacting it into a law, and the law-making power passes the bill, with little variation, and retaining all the principles enforced, there can be no hesitation in believing that the principles maintained by the Committee were adopted by the legislative body. The principles of restriction and accountability were carried further by Councils than by the Committee themselves, for two sections, the first authorizing the Trustees to appoint a President of the College, and the second, requiring measures to be adopted to procure from the Legislature an act creating the Trustees a body corporate, were stricken from the bill, and all its other provisions were enacted into a law. The Councils, by this act, manifested a determination to assign "no duty vested by the Will in the Corporation, to any other authority not under their constant and effectual control, upon all points of vital importance." Had they consented to make an application to the Legislature to create the Trustees a corporate body, and the request had been complied with, it would have been at least a doubtful question, whether the Councils had not surrendered the control over the Trustees. If they, in such case, should have desired, at any time, to dismiss the Trustees, and change their system of management, they might not have been able, without a repeal of the act of incorporation, to effect their object. A very embarrassing question would have been presented to them in relation to their powers, which would have restrained the exercise of that entire control it was thought so necessary to retain.

From the action of Councils on the report of the Committee, it is plain that all its principles were adopted, and that it furnishes the real views entertained by them in relation to the power conferred on the Trustees. The ordinance is to be regarded as the rule of their conduct, and the principles of the report the guide to its interpretation. This ordinance was passed on the 31st of January, 1833, and prescribes the duties of the Trustees in unequivocal terms.—The first section provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees of the Girard College, "whose duty it shall be to superintend the organization and management of the said College, in conformity with the Will of the late Stephen Girard, and with such ordinances as the Select and Common Councils may from time to time enact in relation thereto." The following sections, to the ninth inclusive, provide for the nomination, election, classification, term of service, organization and incapacities of the Trustees, for supplying vacancies in their number, and for the appointment and pay of a secretary. The tenth section provides "That it shall be the duty of the said Trustees, as soon as practicable, to prepare and submit to Councils, for their approbation, the plan of a system of government and instruction for the said College, having reference to the provisions of the Will of Stephen Girard, so far as they are express upon this subject."

The eleventh section enacts "That the Trustees of the Girard College shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, present to Councils detailed estimates of the sums of money required for the performance of the duties assigned them, in order that all necessary and proper appropriations may be made; but that such Trustees shall not enter into any contract or engagement whatsoever, unless expressly authorized to make the same, or unless a regular appropriation has been made for that object." The twelfth section provides "That the power of appointing and removing all officers, professors, teachers, and agents, necessary for the government and instruction of the Girard College, and of admitting and dismissing scholars, subject to all the provisions of the Will of Stephen Girard relating thereto, shall be vested in the said Board of Trustees, and in their successors forever." The thirteenth and last section provides for a quorum of the Board, and for the appointment of a President, pro-tempore, in the absence of the President.

The duties prescribed to the Trustees by this ordinance are of two different orders; those which relate to the superintendence of the organization and management of the College, and those of preparing and reporting a plan to Councils for their approbation. The nature of these duties designates the order in which they are to be performed. The duties first named cannot commence until the College is about to be opened, for until that time arrives, there is no school to organize, or to superintend. The duty of preparing and reporting a plan for organizing the College necessarily must be executed before the organization, and it was directed by the ordinance to be performed as soon as practicable. The duties they had to do, in the order in which they were directed to be done, were, therefore,

1st. To prepare a plan of a system of government and instruction for the College, and submit it to Councils for their approbation, as soon as practicable.

2d. To superintend the organization and management of the College, in conformity to the Will of the late Stephen Girard.

3d. A third duty has no order of time, but is concurrent with the other two. It is to present to Councils, from time to time, detailed estimates of the sums of money required for the performance of the duties assigned them, and to make no contract or engagement without authority first had from Councils.

The first of these duties is imposed upon them by the tenth section of the ordinance, which directs the manner in which it shall be done. The second is prescribed by the first section, and embraces the powers conferred by the twelfth. The eleventh section prescribes the third duty, and is very explicit in its terms.

Before proceeding to a comparison of the proceedings of the Trustees, in fulfilment of what they conceived to be the purpose of their appointment, with the duties actually prescribed, it will serve to elucidate the subject, to state, in general terms, what was not their duty. The ordinance points out so clearly what they had to perform, that it seems unnecessary to cite any thing else to show that any interference on their part, with other matters, would be to enlarge the sphere of their authority, in a manner not warranted by the Law. The Board seems to be aware of this, as a general proposition, for they state in their communication, that "the Board was created by Councils, from whom it derives all the powers which it possesses, and in conformity with whose will, as expressed in the ordinance creating it, the Trustees are bound to regulate their movements." But, by a reference to the report of the Committee before referred to, the obligation will appear to be much stronger, and the duty imperative. Your Committee do not mean to say that the obligation to adhere to the directions of the law can be increased by a consideration of the principles insisted on by the Committee's report, but that it leaves no room to doubt, and no excuse for evasion. The report is referred to in order to show that the meaning of the ordinance is, that the Trustees should do no act that is not "purely executive in its nature, limited by the necessity of executive services, and founded on a previous exercise of the legislative functions, so distinct and definite as to admit the least possible latitude

of discretion or construction." They should not exercise any function vested by the Will in the Corporation, which "it would be unwise in the Councils, as guardians of the City, to assign to any other authority." They should not do any thing in contravention of that principle of the Committee, "that the power of each officer should be distinctly marked, no doubt should exist as to the extent of the power granted to any, nor the latitude allowed for interference one with another, or with the regular officers of the Corporation." The Councils having reserved to themselves every power and authority not expressly granted by the ordinance, the Trustees should not interfere in any way with the functions and business of Councils, but should confine themselves to the purely executive functions which were assigned to them. A very little reflection will make the wisdom of these principles established by Councils, appear very manifest. For, if the Trustees should attempt to guide the action of these bodies, or to interfere, unduly, with their deliberations, much embarrassment and want of system might ensue, and disorder and conflict be the result. It was, therefore, prudent in Councils to require the Trustees to wait, on all occasions, for a previous exercise of the legislative functions, and to act only after they had received instructions.

The first duty of the Board was, "as soon as practicable, to prepare and submit to Councils for their approbation the plan of a system of government and instruction for the Girard College, having reference to the provisions of the Will of Stephen Girard, so far as they are express upon this subject." The Board of Trustees was organized on the eighteenth day of February, 1833. Seven years have elapsed since their appointment and organization; but they have not yet reported any such plan to Councils. They inform us in their narrative that "very soon after their organization, they divided themselves into committees, to whom, severally, were allotted certain portions of the subject, in such a way that the whole ground was covered." "These committees made their reports to the Board. Contributions from other sources, also, were sought, some of which were highly valuable. But after all the information attainable in this country, had been collected, the Board did not consider itself in possession of materials, out of which, a satisfactory system could be formed." They, therefore, after having spent three years in the labors of this inquiry, applied in June, 1836, for authority to send a person to Europe, properly qualified, for the purpose of examining "the several institutions for education, of the kind contemplated by the Will of Stephen Girard." Councils yielding to their wishes, and being desirous of furnishing them with every possible means of preparing a plan, granted them the authority they desired, by the passage of an ordinance on the 14th day of July, 1836, which authorized the Trustees to appoint a President of the College, and to "cause an examination of similar institutions in Europe, to be made by him, on such terms, as they may deem proper." The authority here granted, was sought for and obtained, in aid of the duty, to prepare a plan; and was to be exercised as early after the grant as the Trustees deemed expedient. As it was their duty to report as soon as practicable, the appointment was made in a short time after the authority was given; and the President was sent upon his mission. He sailed for Europe as soon as the proper arrangements could be made. After an absence of nearly two years, which he employed in examining all the educational establishments in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the continent, which were thought worthy of notice, he returned, and on the first of May, 1839, made a report to the Board of Trustees. It appears from their communication, that the report was entirely satisfactory to them. They had then received all the information and materials for preparing a plan which was attainable in this country, and all that was thought worth attaining in Europe. Since that time, more than a year has elapsed, but they have not made any report of a plan of a system of government and instruction of the College for the approbation of Councils. The institution for which this plan was to be matured, is a College for the education of poor white male orphans, who are to be admitted into it between the ages of six and ten years; and

who are to remain in it, till they are between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, when they are to be "bound out to suitable occupations, as those of agriculture, navigation, arts, mechanical trades, and manufactures." During their residence in the College, they are to be "instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy; natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy; the French, Spanish, Greek, and Latin languages; and such other learning and science, as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant." Most of them will enter the Institution, without a knowledge of their alphabet; and very few of them will know any thing more, for none are to be admitted that are not poor orphans—none over ten years of age. Few of such will be found, who have had the advantage of any instruction. Selections cannot be made of pupils from among the applicants for admission:—the first that apply must be first introduced, and the system of instruction must be adapted to their capacities. Education must be commenced with the rudiments of learning; with the alphabet, with reading and writing; and it will advance to the higher branches, slowly, and as the institution advances in years. It is true, undoubtedly, that the educational establishment, founded by Mr. Girard is, in many respects, magnificent. It is magnificent in its magnitude, in its endowment, and will be in its progress; but it cannot be magnificent in the commencement of the system of instruction; for it must be adapted to teaching children between six and ten years of age. The number upon whom it is to be brought to operate, is not, as has been erroneously supposed, three hundred pupils; but as many as the income of the residue of the two millions of dollars will maintain; which may not be half that number. For such a commencement, a plan of a system of government and instruction might have been expected from gentlemen who had every assistance furnished to them, which they required; but though seven years have elapsed since their appointment, none has been reported to Councils for their approbation. The approval of Councils is necessary to any plan that may be proposed before it can be adopted, and before the College can be opened, and it appears strange to your Committee, that none has been submitted; for, on the 14th of April, 1838, the Trustees passed a resolution, instructing their President "to apprise the Select and Common Councils that the arrangements of the Board, will enable them to commence the organization of the Institution by the month of October next, and respectfully to request authority to commence the instruction of orphans at that time." If these arrangements of the Board were made, one of them must have been the adoption of a plan for the government and instruction of the College, unless they intended to commence without a plan. If they had such an intention, it was an intention to violate the ordinance which required a plan, and the sanction of Councils. If they had a plan, it was their duty to submit it to Councils, "as soon as practicable," for their approbation. But two years have elapsed, since they apprised Councils of their preparation to commence instruction; and this first of all their duties, yet remains unperformed.

Your Committee learn, from the tenor of the communication of the Trustees, that the effort to obtain a plan of instruction and government, through their assistance, has proved and is likely to prove abortive. For after having procured all the information that America and Europe could supply, they are not yet in possession of sufficient materials out of which a satisfactory system can be formed. They propose to Councils therefore, to abandon all hope of procuring a plan from the suggestions of united reflection and experience, and to obtain it by experiment in a preliminary school. Teachers are to be formed to their tasks by a series of trials upon a few pupils, and pupils to obedience, by subjecting them to discipline; and in this way, a plan is to be obtained without any assistance from them. Because any untried system must "have the fundamental defect of being, more or less, theoretical," an experimental school furnishes the only means by which a system can be discovered and matured. This is much to be regretted, for it brings along with it, the reflection, that much ex-

pense has been borne in vain; and that the report of a plan from the Trustees, is no longer to be expected.

Although the Board has not performed the first duty assigned to them, which Councils might reasonably have expected from the intelligence of the gentlemen engaged in it, the means that were afforded them, the nature of the subject, and the time which has elapsed, yet they have been engaged in the prosecution of several other measures which their narrative particularly details. The first of these was to induce Councils to authorize them to appoint a President to the College. So far as the appointment was intended to furnish them with a competent agent to visit Europe, for the purpose of collecting information, your Committee do not intend, in this place, to speak of it; but it is referred to, at present, only as an appointment of a President of the College. The Board evidently, doubted of its propriety, for they expended much reflection upon it, urged it with a variety of reasoning, and procured the opinion of Mr. Sergeant upon its legality. However strong their reasons may appear for making this appointment, when considered independently of the Will—though it might have been a measure of great wisdom, yet if it contravened the directions of the Testator, it was a breach of trust to make it. In the 21st section of his Will, he directs "1st. That the Institution shall be organized as soon as practicable, and to accomplish that purpose more effectually, due public notice of the intended opening of the College, shall be given, so that there may be an opportunity to make selections of competent instructors and other agents." 2d. A competent number of instructors, teachers, assistants and other necessary agents, shall be selected; and in all cases, persons shall be chosen on account of their merit, and not through favor or intrigue." These directions point out with a clearness, not to be misapprehended, the time and manner of selecting the officers of the College. There must first be an intention of opening the college; the time must be fixed for it, and notice thereof must be given. A competent number of officers are then to be selected and appointed. Mr. Girard seems to have thought, that after the notice given, there would be many applicants for the several stations, for he provides for a selection, and orders, that they shall be chosen on account of their merit and not through favor or intrigue. The President was appointed before the College was ready to be opened, without any notice given, and was not selected from a number of competitors, but was in the view of the Trustees, when they asked for the authority to appoint him. The course adopted in making this appointment, if pursued in other cases, will open the widest door to the introduction of favoritism and intrigue. It was a measure plainly opposed to the directions of the Will, but Councils were misled by the urgency of the Board, and the opinion of the learned gentleman who was consulted on the subject. The interference of the Trustees in this matter, was a violation of the principles of their constitution. They were not authorized to act as advisers by any of the provisions of the law of their appointment; nor did any of the duties assigned them require it—it was not an act "purely executive in its nature, and limited by the necessity of executive services;" and it was not "founded on a previous exercise of the legislative functions." The result of it has been to lead Councils into an error, for which they are excused only by the legal opinion which was obtained. But although the opinion saves them from the consequences of a wilful breach of trust, yet it is not the less a departure from the requisitions of the will, and should not the less be immediately corrected.

Another measure which the Board recommended, without waiting for the action of Councils, was to open the College in the outbuildings before the College edifices were completed and furnished. They applied, for this purpose, on the 25th of April, 1838. The subject was referred to the Commissioners of the Girard Estates, who consulted John Sergeant, Esq., their counsel, on the question of its legality. He gave them a written opinion, in which he decided that the College could not be opened until the buildings were completed and furnished. As it had been ascertained that this could not be accomplished for a number of years, it was plain that it would be hazardous to the trust, to open the College in a short time. The Trustees soon afterwards, however, in December of the

same year, renewed the attempt to open the school, although, the buildings had not advanced much further toward completion. They procured the opinion of Horace Binney, Esq., which was altogether confirmatory of the views of Mr. Sergeant. If it had maintained different views, Councils would have been embarrassed between two opinions of legal gentlemen, equally eminent. With one, they would have had a defined course to pursue, with adverse opinions they could not with confidence have adopted either. If Mr. Binney had differed from Mr. Sergeant, and they had taken his views for their guide, they would have subjected themselves to the danger of a law suit involving the forfeiture of the whole of the bequests to the City. If, in such case, Mr. Sergeant had changed his views, and concurred with Mr. Binney, it would not have much changed the situation of affairs, for it would then have been a question between the first and second opinions of Mr. Sergeant, and the invitation of a suit against the City, would have been nearly as strong. The perseverance of the Trustees, therefore, in this measure, was calculated to disturb a settled question, and to lead to danger and difficulty. Fortunately Mr. Binney concurred with Mr. Sergeant, and put the question at rest, until a judicial decision shall finally determine it, if any shall ever be made.

Although the Trustees think, that Councils cannot safely disregard the legal opinions, yet they continue to combat them with arguments, forgetting that they should confine themselves to purely executive duties, and thus they invite the heirs of Mr. Girard, by furnishing them with reasons, and exciting their hopes; to call the City to a legal account, for a breach of the Trust, and a forfeiture of the estate.

The Board having "given up all expectation of being able to effect immediately, the regular organization of the College," set about the invention of plans to effect an irregular organization. They discovered that the inability to open the College under the system contemplated by Mr. Girard, was a "fortunate circumstance," for they had devised a much better plan of their own—a plan to be carried into effect by the preliminary school, whose establishment was recommended to Councils by the Board, on the 12th of March, 1839, and is now again ardently pressed upon them. Had the Trustees reflected, that they were appointed to superintend the organization of the college, as designated by the Will, and not any other establishment; that they were to wait the action and obey the instructions of Councils, had they especially considered, that they should not suggest and urge evasions of the Will, they would not have embarrassed Councils by pressing this measure. But, "the President, on his return from abroad, had brought with him a fund of materials and an amount of personal experience, which it was deemed of the utmost importance to secure, and the Trustees conceived it to be their duty to devise some mode in which the services of the President might be retained, in connexion with the Institution." When they proposed the measure to Councils, they did every thing in relation to the subject, which their duties might be supposed to require. Having once brought it to the notice of these bodies, they should have permitted them to decide upon it, according to their judgments, without interference. Whatever Councils did, should have been submitted to by their agents. But after being twice determined against, the measure is proposed and pressed, as if the Trustees were determined to take no denial of their wishes; and expressions of impatience are used at the action of Councils. There is nothing within the sphere of duties assigned to the Trustees, which justifies them in continuing to press this measure. They should consider that they are not the deliberative body, and should act accordingly; they should reflect that Councils should be left to the free use of that discretion, which none but themselves should attempt to exercise.

The ordinance creating the Board of Trustees prohibits it from entering into any contract or engagement whatsoever, unless expressly authorized. Part of the sums due on account of the expenses of the Board, to which the attention of Councils is called by the communication of the Trustees, is the cost of publishing the report of the President of the College, amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars. This publication was made without any authority from Councils. The

Trustees did not, as the ordinance directs, present a detailed estimate of the sums required, they did not ask for authority from Councils, nor for a regular appropriation for that object; but they published the work without informing Councils of the proceeding at any time. They now ask for an appropriation of money to pay this and other expenses of the Board, without stating to what specific objects it is to be applied, and Councils are still not informed, officially, even by this demand, of the publication of the work. The only information they give on the subject is, "that the expenses were incurred by the Board under express authority from Councils;" but your Committee can find no such authority on record, for publishing the report. If any implied authority was supposed to exist, it ought not to have been exercised against the principle insisted upon by the Committee before referred to, that no authority should be used until after a "previous exercise of the legislative functions, so distinct and definite as to admit the least possible latitude of discretion and construction." But it is not necessary to refer, except for illustration, to the views of that Committee, to show a breach of duty by the Trustees in this particular, for the ordinance creating them a Board is sufficiently explicit. It enacts "That the Trustees of the Girard College shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, present to Councils detailed estimates of the sums of money required for the performance of the duties assigned them, in order that all necessary and proper appropriations may be made; but that such Trustees shall not enter into any contract or engagement whatsoever, unless expressly authorized to make the same, or unless a regular appropriation has been made for that object."

Although the Councils, upon application, would probably have granted authority to print and publish the work, yet the example set of expending money without authority, if passed over without notice, might lead to acts of waste and extravagance, which Councils would find it difficult to check. Under a supposition that Councils would sanction it, because of its propriety, the omission to apply for authority becomes a greater fault, for the most insidious of precedents are those which appear to be justified by circumstances, while they are violations of law.

The board of trustees occupies the situation of a ministerial agent of the Councils—regarded in any other light its existence is illegal. Councils are, when united, the directing power, and should be regarded by the Board as a unit, and not as separate bodies. It cannot communicate with either separately, nor can either separately direct it. It should regard them only as its principal, and should know their acts only when officially communicated to it. It should not therefore, notice, as a Board, any thing that passes in the separate branches. The Trustees, however, in their communication, speak of the proceedings of the different bodies, and, in terms that imply that they should have an influence over them. They say that the plan of a preliminary school, "though strongly urged by the Board, and approved by the Select Council, does not appear to have met with equal favor in the other branch, for more than a year has elapsed since it was first proposed to Councils, and no appropriation has yet been made for carrying it into effect." So too, in speaking of the expenses of the Board, they say that "though the Select Council is understood to have voted the requisite appropriation, no legal provision has yet been made." This language has in it a tone of command and rebuke. It assumes too much importance for the strongly urged wishes of the Board, and chides delay with the impatience of authority. It contrasts the conduct of the two bodies, and directs its censure against the Common Council. We cannot but express our disapprobation of this authoritative language, and of this attempt to influence the deliberations of the Common Council, by citing the example of the Select, and urging the importance of the wishes of the Trustees.

In one general view, the Trustees, in seven years, though they have had every facility afforded to them, and have collected all the materials which America and Europe could supply, and though they informed Councils two years since, that the arrangements of the Board would enable them to commence instruction, have not reported a plan of a system of government and instruction of the College for the appro-

bation of Councils, while they have been expending the College funds without authority, and exerting themselves beyond the sphere of their duties, to lead Councils into measures of doubtful expediency, and dangerous tendency.

That part of the Communication which relates to the expenses of the Board, the salaries of officers, and the purchase of books and apparatus, has received but little attention from your Committee. A bill, for the purpose of paying these demands, was received from the Select Council, was passed with amendments, and sent back for concurrence. It failed, in consequence of the disagreement of the two bodies, in relation to the amendments. The consideration of the bill put Councils in possession of the facts and circumstances connected with this part of the subject which renders it unnecessary for your Committee to give it any further consideration.

It remains for your Committee to state their views in relation to a course of policy to be pursued in the future management of the affairs of the College. What Councils have to accomplish before the organization of the Institution is, to finish the College buildings and appurtenances, to furnish them with all things necessary, and to secure a sufficient residue of the two millions of dollars to maintain the College out of its income, issues and profits. This is to be done by the means yet remaining in their hands. They have been reduced far below any amount that could have been anticipated, at the commencement of the buildings, from the estimates that were furnished of the sums of money required to finish them. Councils took great pains to avoid error and to proceed with a certain prospect before them. They appointed a Committee of eight members, and associated with them a Committee of eight members of the Board of Trustees, to determine upon a plan for the College buildings. The gentlemen composing the joint Committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of four members of the Board of Trustees, two members of the Select Council, and one member of the Common Council, to whom the whole subject was committed. The sub-committee prepared and adopted a plan, and made the estimates of the cost of the buildings, and of the time it would require to complete them. The cost of the principal edifices was estimated at seven hundred thousand dollars, and that of the outbuildings at two hundred thousand dollars, and the time necessary for their completion, to be six years. The sub-committee, reported the plan and estimates to the joint Committee who considered and approved of them. They were then laid before the Board of Trustees, who after considering them, passed a resolution, which they communicated to Councils, strongly recommending the adoption of the plan. After so much preparation, and the approval of three successive bodies of men, Councils gave it their sanction. In the Report made to them, it was said that "from the time which must necessarily elapse before the buildings are completed, according to his own (Mr. Girard's) plan, and the gradual progress of the work, it may be calculated that the annual income of the fund, which exceeds one hundred and two thousand dollars, will be nearly, if not quite sufficient to erect the proposed buildings without diminishing the means of instruction, and without any, or if any, a comparatively small encroachment on the capital." This view of the subject was calculated to excite the most gratifying hopes to raise the anticipation that the College edifices would be erected and supplied with all things necessary for the institution, and that it would be endowed with nearly two millions of dollars. These hopes have been entirely disappointed, and nearly the reverse is the unfortunate reality. The buildings have advanced about two-thirds towards completion, one million two hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated to them, and it will require nearly another million to complete them. The last estimate reported by the building committee, which was on the 23d of February, 1839, required the sum of one million and ninety-seven thousand dollars to complete the College and appurtenances, but they report this estimate "believing it to be as near the truth as it is possible to arrive at in the present stage of the work." It does not include the sums required to supply the College with the necessary furniture, books, and philosophical and experimental apparatus, and other things necessary to carry into effect the general design. As sufficient preparation is to be made for the accom-

modation of three hundred pupils, with the necessary professors, teachers, and other agents of the institution, the sum required must be large, and it may, with safety, be presumed that much more money will be expended than the estimate demands. Since it was made, there has been appropriated to the work the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which reduces the sum demanded to seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars, but when contingencies are allowed for, and the furnishing the College is included, it will not be far from the truth to suppose, as your Committee have done, that it will require one million of dollars to complete the establishment. This aspect of the subject is rendered still more disheartening, by the fact, that the value of the stocks composing the College fund, is greatly reduced. This will appear from the following tabular statements of the stocks, and the prices at which they were received from Mr. Girard's Executors, and of those that remain unsold, and their present market prices. The fund originally consisted of

	Par value.	Exr's valuation.
6331 Shares of Stock in the Bank of the United States,	\$632,100 00	\$644,715 00
8 Certificates for Loan to the State of Pennsylvania, . . .	1,069,205 00	1,221,785 00
1 Certificate of Loan to the City Corporation,	100,000 00	113,500 00
		<hr/> \$2,000,000 00

There is remaining of these Stocks, unsold, the following, which are estimated at as near their present value as your Committee can ascertain to be correct:

5321 Shares of Stock in the Bank of the United States,	\$367,830 00
Certificates of Loan to the State of Pennsylvania,	696,150 48
1 Certificate of Loan to the City Corporation,	105,000 00
	<hr/> \$1,168,980 48

It appears that the College fund consists of nearly one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars at the present time; but this fund is liable to accidents. One year's dividends have already been lost on the stock of the Bank of the United States, and the stocks themselves having depreciated considerably, may possibly suffer a further depreciation. From this fund, still liable to be reduced, Councils are to derive the means for finishing and endowing the College. For the latter purpose, your Committee do not think that less than one million should be secured. This sum will yield an annual income of about fifty thousand dollars, which is as small a revenue as can be relied upon to support the institution with credit. The question then arises, how are Councils to furnish one million for the buildings, and another million for endowment, out of a capital of less than one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and at the same time to finish the buildings as early as practicable? To whichever side we turn, we encounter difficulties, and find no encouragement from reviewing the past.—We find the fund reduced by expenditure and by depreciation, and subject to further reduction by further depreciation, and the demands upon it greater than it can supply. If time is taken to complete the buildings, so that the fund may be sufficiently increased by accumulations of interest, they will not be constructed as early as practicable, if what is practicable be understood to mean what is possible. If they should be completed in as short a time as possible, there will remain but a small capital to endow the College, and application may be made to the City to apply the income of the final residuary fund to maintain the institution. But the difficulties presented must be met, and met with firmness.—Councils should not turn away from them through fear, nor submit to their effects through supineness, but should endeavor to overcome them by energy and wisdom.

Your Committee have perceived but two courses that

Councils can pursue, in the emergency presented to them. They must either proceed, as rapidly as possible, in completing the buildings, and surrender the fund now applied to City purposes, or they must advance slowly with the buildings, to make up the deficiency of the fund by its income. Your Committee recommend the latter course, for we are of opinion, for reasons before given, that the former would defeat the intentions of Mr. Girard. To accomplish the object, in the way proposed, will require the adoption of a system of expenditure, which will allow of but little encroachment upon the capital. The buildings will have to be finished, principally by the use of the interest of the fund, so that the capital shall not be reduced below one million of dollars. No system has, heretofore, been pursued, but money has been furnished, as it was required to advance with the work, as rapidly as possible. The time has come, when a system must be adopted, whose effects upon the fund can be calculated with certainty, and that will insure a competent residue to endow the College, or the present course be continued, to the exhaustion of the capital. If the system recommended, be adopted, it will require from three to five years longer to complete the buildings, than would otherwise be necessary, but when completed, the Institution will be honorably endowed. An objection to the plan, arises from the provisions of the Will, which directs the College to be erected as soon as practicable may be; but if it be not practicable to erect them sooner, without defeating the intentions of the Testator, the direction is best observed, by accomplishing his whole design, and by employing as much time as is necessary to that end. Every part of the Will relating to the College is to be understood in reference to the chief object; and as that can be best attained by a slower progress, it should be adopted. By such a course, a sufficient endowment will not only be secured, but an embarrassing question, in relation to a claim upon the final residue, will be settled. In addition to these considerations, a greater number of pupils will be admitted into the College, at its organization.— It is better to commence instruction at the end of eight years, with two hundred and fifty pupils, than at the end of five, to commence with one hundred, and with but little prospect of increasing the number afterwards, for many years.

Another objection which arises to the measure is, that it will postpone the introduction of pupils, and do a wrong to a generation of orphan children. Mr. Girard intended his bequest for those orphans, who should be eligible as pupils at the time of organizing the Institution. It was not given to those who might precede them, and to bestow its benefits upon any before the time appointed, would encroach upon a fund belonging to a future generation. The school is to be organized as soon as practicable, but until it is practicable, in reference to the completion of the whole scheme, there can be no rights to claim, and consequently there can be no wrongs to suffer.

To carry out the plan, most advantageously, there must not only be a system established, but it must be founded on a scheme of economy in every department of expenditure. We have not the means of examining the various channels through which the fund has been passing away; to discover, how part of what passes, may be saved: but the Building Committee, who have the management of them in their hands, can suggest such measures of economy, as may be entirely efficient. To enable Councils to act understandingly, on this part of the subject, that Committee might be instructed to report an estimate of the sum it will require, and the length of time it will take to complete the College and appurtenances, founded upon a calculation that will leave a residue of the College fund, amounting to one million of dollars; and also what measures may be adopted to secure the most economical, but at the same time, an efficient execution of the work.

A measure of economy which may, at once, be adopted, without any inconvenience or disadvantage, is to dissolve the Board of Trustees. This body incurs and leads to expenditures, which are unnecessary; some of which are inseparably connected with its existence. It was appointed at a very early period, to prepare a plan for organizing and governing the Institution, and to superintend its manage-

ment. It was appointed for these purposes, before the corner stone of the edifice was laid. The first business of Councils in the execution of the Trust, was to erect the College buildings and appurtenances; and it was the most natural order to begin at the beginning, and accomplish this first. But they began at the end, and commenced with measures to organize the Institution. The natural consequences have ensued. The Trustees have been engaged in organizing it, from that time to the present—a period of more than seven years; and the system is not only not completed, but they have abandoned all hope of accomplishing it, and have referred its discovery to an experiment in a preliminary school. For this purpose, therefore, their services are no longer required. They cannot be required to superintend the opening and management of the College, until the buildings are completed, which cannot be done for a number of years. In the mean time as they are necessarily expensive, it will be a measure of true economy to dispense with their services.

There is another reason for dissolving the Board, of quite as important a character. In all measures of policy, if Councils do not concur with them, a conflict may ensue. The question in relation to a preliminary school, is an example in point; for after Councils have decided against the measure, more than once, they renew and urge the subject, until parties are created and excited on the question. From the examination we have made of their proceedings, there seems to be no reason to believe that they will change their determination to prevail in all instances, let the views of Councils be what they may.

Another measure of economy which should be adopted, is to discharge the President of the College from employment. His services will not be required for several years, and he is engaged at a salary of four thousand dollars a year, which ought to be saved to the Institution. The reasons for retaining him in office, have been before considered; and having been viewed as insufficient, it seems to be necessary only to state the position in which he is placed, to show the propriety of dispensing with the office.

In concluding this Report, your committee take occasion to express their convictions, that if the Councils of the year 1833 had anticipated the results, they would not have adopted the plan of building, which has led to an expense, greatly disproportioned to what was expected. But they were induced to believe, that the interest of the College fund would be nearly sufficient to complete the buildings; and that an endowment of almost two millions of dollars, would remain. Nothing can now be done, but to avert the consequences of this error. They may be averted at the present time; but the lapse of another year, will make its accomplishment still more difficult, if it does not render it impossible. In the pursuit of measures to save the fund from further diminution, Councils may rely with confidence on the intelligence of the community, whose representatives they are, for whatever appeals may be made to them, to excite impatience, they will not, when they come to understand the subject, desire that in the execution of a trust, which is to be governed by the injunctions of law, any thing should be done that is illegal; or in measures of policy, anything, so unwise, as to exhaust the capital, and to do a lasting injury to the City or to the Institution. Between the alternatives, of consuming the capital and resorting to taxation, on one side, and delaying the completion of the work for a few years, on the other, there can be little doubt, that they will decide in favor of the latter. They will be satisfied if they find that Councils have adopted measures of economy, and are endeavoring to do what is best in the emergency which has arisen. The occasion, therefore, requires only that Councils should act with prudence and decision.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
ISAAC MYER,
CHARLES GILPIN.

August 27th, 1840.

Cattle.—Of nearly 1,400 head offered in the Baltimore market on Monday last, 400 were sold at from \$4 50 to \$6 per 100 pounds for primes.

Exports of Cotton, Tobacco, &c. from New Orleans.

In the New Orleans Price Current of the 1st instant, we find tables of the exports of cotton, tobacco, &c. from that port for a series of years, from which the following extracts are made. As similar tables were published last year and were transferred to our first vol. pp. 271, 278, 281, 287, 298, we now insert only the columns for the last two years—for comparison, referring to those pages for the preceding years.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM NEW ORLEANS In years 1838-39 and 1839-40, ending 30th Sept.

Whither Exported.	BALES OF COTTON.	
	1839-40.	1838-39.
Liverpool	463,262	294,774
London	113	6
Glasgow and Greenock	26,603	7,390
Cowes, Falmouth, &c.	13,575	2,459
Cork, Belfast, &c.	4,549	2,139
Havre	206,276	112,779
Bordeaux	6,581	1,348
Marseilles	21,953	6,255
Nantz	5,609	2,070
Cette and Rouen	80	....
Amsterdam	4,397	49
Rotterdam and Ghent .....	....	....
Bremen	1,084	27
Antwerp, &c.	7,377	....
Hamburg	6,912	310
Gottenburg	2,994	947
Spain and Gibraltar	1,508	1,225
West Indies	30,128	4,259
Genoa, Trieste, &c.	25,652	3,556
Other foreign ports	1,044	113
New York	47,941	62,691
Boston	54,367	49,242
Providence, R. I.	1,474	4,038
Philadelphia	6,482	6,150
Baltimore	3,111	3,450
Portsmouth	5,099	5,369
Other coastwise ports	6,020	7,171
Total	954,191	580,817

RECAPITULATION.

Great Britain	508,102	309,768
France	240,499	122,452
North of Europe	23,808	1,416
South of Europe	57,288	9,040
Coastwise	124,494	138,111
Total	954,191	580,817

Exports.	Bales.	Exports.	Bales.
1839-30	351,890	1835-36	493,005
1830-31	424,684	1836-37	594,538
1831-32	356,406	1837-38	737,186
1832-33	407,220	1838-39	580,817
1833-34	462,283	1839-40	954,191
1834-35	534,765		

Comparative arrivals, exports, and stocks, New Orleans
1st October.

Years.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1838-39	589,281	580,817	16,307
1839-40	972,612	954,191	28,728

For preceding ten years see vol. i. page 271.

TOBACCO EXPORTED FROM NEW ORLEANS In years 1838-39 and 1839-40, ending 30th Sept.

Whither Exported.	HDS. OF TOBACCO.	
	1839-40.	1838-39.
Liverpool	3,886	3,937
London	4,320	3,725
Glasgow and Greenock .....	....	37
Cowes, Falmouth, &c.	1,604	871
Cork, Belfast, &c. ....	....	....
Havre	3,655	1,455
Bordeaux	1,107	....
Marseilles	1,824	100
Nantz .....	....	....
Cette and Rouen .....	....	....
Amsterdam .....	....	224
Rotterdam and Ghent .....	....	....
Bremen	2,044	1,251
Antwerp, &c.	1,090	....
Hamburg	1,651	....
Gottenburg	745	930
Spain and Gibraltar	3,779	3,024
West Indies	866	636
Genoa, Trieste, &c.	44	598
Other foreign ports	348	315
New York	8,540	7,848
Boston	2,901	2,816
Providence, R. I. ....	....	....
Philadelphia	1,953	1,335
Baltimore	239	296
Portsmouth .....	....	....
Other coastwise ports	482	225
Total	41,073	29,630

RECAPITULATION.

Great Britain	9,810	8,570
France	6,586	1,555
North of Europe	5,766	2,539
South of Europe	4,796	4,448
Coastwise	14,115	12,518
Total	41,073	29,630

Exports.	Hhds.	Exports.	Hhds.
1829-30	28,028	1835-36	43,941
1830-31	34,968	1836-37	32,725
1831-32	32,974	1837-38	37,076
1832-33	23,701	1838-39	29,630
1833-34	24,931	1839-40	41,073
1834-35	34,365		

Comparative arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
Years.	Hhds.	Hhds.
1838-39	28,310	29,630
1839-40	43,897	41,073

For preceding ten years see vol. i. page 287.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES From New Orleans in 1839-40.

Whither exported.	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
	Hhds.	Bbls.	Hhds.	Bbls.
New York	18,893	598	3,511	15,179
Philadelphia	8,629	138	962	3,321

TABLE CONTINUED.

Whither exported.	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
	Hhds.	Bbls.	Hhds.	Bbls.
Charleston, S. C.	1,583	88	....	2,844
Savannah	722	....	117	1,809
Providence & Bristol R. I.	20	12	99	251
Boston	951	327	811	4,463
Baltimore	8,192	325	1,287	6,042
Norfolk	819	553	50	971
Richmond and Petersburg, Va.	1,923	170	89	1,694
Alexandria, D. C.	372	....	....	98
Mobile	2,194	315	38	3,867
Apalachicola & Pensacola	944	1,567	51	1,899
Other ports	269	1,880	856	824
Total	45,511	5,978	8,937	42,926

Years.	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Hhds.	Bbls.	Hhds.	Bbls.
1839-40	45,511	5,978	8,957	42,926
1838-39	29,143	3,011	13,115	20,415
1837-38	26,098	3,662	10,144	27,133
1836-37	27,581	2,269	6,326	28,324
1835-36	5,677	3,138	1,012	9,289
1834-35	47,018	4,832	18,597	23,605

See vol. i. page 296.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF SHIPS, BRIGS, &c.

At New Orleans, in 1839-40.

Months.	1839-40.					
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Total.	S. Boats.
October	55	21	40	3	119	135
November	72	26	38	2	138	153
December	81	57	65	1	204	241
January	125	53	91	0	269	196
February	52	36	64	0	152	219
March	40	26	110	2	178	241
April	127	54	74	1	256	307
May	41	60	69	0	170	170
June	53	37	50	0	140	135
July	38	30	29	2	99	103
August	28	18	34	1	81	75
September	38	18	20	0	76	83
Total	750	436	684	12	1,882	1,968

Totals.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Total.	S. Boats.
1839-40	750	436	684	12	1,882	1,958
1838-39	670	411	716	28	1,825	1,573
1837-38	582	464	564	15	1,625	1,551
1836-37	499	430	543	6	1,478	1,549
1835-36	498	472	537	13	1,520	1,372
1834-35	507	490	593	11	1,601	1,172

See vol. i. page 281.

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COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF VESSELS,
In the port of New Orleans.

September 30....	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834
Ships	29	17	20	26	42	25	11
Barques	6	1	3	4	2	2	0
Brigs	13	17	15	8	17	24	11
Schooners	16	21	38	18	24	25	13
Total	64	56	76	56	85	76	35

IMPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR,

For two years, from 1st October to the 30th September, in each year.

ARTICLES.	1840.	1839.
Apples	27,307	6,395
Apple Brandy .....	....	....
Bacon assorted	7,262	13,634
Bacon assorted	83	285
Bacon Hams	4,406	6,118
Bacon Hams	64	160
Bacon in bulk	1,147,387	1,501,900
Bagging, Kentucky	73,064	49,539
Bale Rope	51,533	63,107
Beans	2,049	417
Butter	19	5
Butter	9,601	8,475
Butter	808	431
Beeswax	182	144
Beeswax	72	21
Beeswax	13,573	4,250
Beef	11,046	10,754
Beef	193	72
Beef, dried	39,120	38,090
Buffalo Robes	4,900	3,562
Louisiana and Mississippi	765,131	477,949
Mobile	15,778	16,768
Lake	15,018	12,082
N. Alabama & Tenn.	156,250	71,457
Arkansas	13,787	7,003
Florida	2,727	1,080
Texas	3,921	2,942
Corn Meal	1,373	3,204
Corn in ears	152,165	162,588
Corn, shelled	277,528	353,104
Cheese	432	315
Candles	390	34
Cider	524	188
Coal, Western	99,915	94,362
Dried Peaches	16	34
Dried Apples	740	....
Feathers	516	457
Flaxseed	723	316
Flour	486,972	436,237
Furs	123	114
Furs	16	12
Furs	1,121	301
Gin .....	....	....
Ginseng .....	....	38
Ginseng	7,560	3,865
Hemp	500	4,044
Hempen Yarn .....	....	....
Packing Yarn	862	1,040
Hides	30,929	19,613
Horns	18,666	27,450
Hay	7,603	9,915
Iron, pig	1,001	411
Iron, wrought	40	17

TABLE CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	1840.	1839.
Lard,.....hhds.	146	313
Lard.....bbls.	4,995	8,635
Lard.....kegs	178,573	218,673
Lard.....lbs.	....	2,300
Leather.....bundles	771	615
Leather.....sides	....	....
Lime, Western.....bbls.	1,420	900
Lead, pig.....pigs	317,596	295,097
Lead, bar.....kegs and boxes	871	821
Lead.....lbs	....	....
Oats.....bbls.	44,142	39,110
Onions.....bbls.	3,072	681
Oil, Linseed.....bbls.	224	180
Oil, Bear.....bbls.	1	1
Oil, Castor.....bbls.	747	348
Peach Brandy.....bbls.	9	51
Pecans.....bbls.	44	....
Pickles.....bbls.	144	207
Pickles.....kegs	272	415
Potatoes.....bbls.	24,204	7,534
Pork.....bbls.	121,078	166,113
Pork.....hhds.	1,067	1,160
Pork in bulk.....lbs.	5,099,987	7,192,156
Porter and Ale.....bbls.	94	336
Rum.....punchoons	289	478
Rum.....bbls.	1,767	454
Skins, Deer.....packs	2,203	3,183
Skins, Bear.....packs	21	74
Shot.....kegs	1,577	270
Shot.....bags	....	106
Soap.....boxes	66	300
Shingles.....	537,000	66,000
Staves.....	1,000,000	1,700,000
Segars.....bbls.	....	2
Moss, Spanish.....bales	2,085	1,368
Tallow.....bbls.	150	798
Tobacco, Leaf.....hhds.	43,897	28,310
Tobacco, Chewing...kegs and boxes	918	1,769
Tobacco.....carrots	....	....
Tobacco.....bales	280	1,366
Twine.....bundles	863	968
Twine.....boxes	63	16
Venison Hams.....	7,348	1,910
Vinegar.....bbls.	18	1,674
Whiskey.....bbls.	55,963	29,949
Window Glass.....boxes	2,276	2,819
Wheat.....barrels and sacks	62,339	17,956

For ten preceding years, see vol. i. page 279.

Annual Cotton Statement.—Mobile, Sept. 30, 1840.

Exported since 1st October			
Great Britain - - -	257,685		
France - - - - -	80,528		
Other foreign ports - -	16,195	354,708	
Coastwise - - - - -	85,394		
			440,102
Burnt in the city and on shipboard	-	4900	
Estimated loss in the bay, on the			
river and in repacking, (less	-	1500	6400
than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)			
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, -	-	1737	
			448,239
Deduct stocks 1st October, 1839 - - -	-	1,464	
Total receipts - - - - bales			446,775
Of the above, the receipts from Florida are -	-	1,050	
Leaving for the growth of South Alabama - bales			445,725

[N. O. Transcript.]

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRICES OF
Tobacco, Cotton, Sugar, &c.

At New Orleans, on the 1st of January of each year from 1835 to 1840.

	1840.	1839.	1838.	1837.	1836.	1835.
Cotton.....per lb.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco.....per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10	8 to 13	2 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 5	6 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 7
Sugar.....per lb.	4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 to 10	5 to 6
Molasses.....per gal.	22 to 24	30 to 30	30 to 30	30 to 30	39 to 40	17 to 18
Flour.....per bbl.	6 00 to 6 25	9 00 to 10 00	11 50 to 11 00	11 50 to 11 00	8 00 to 8 25	4 12 to 4 25
Beef.....per bbl.	11 00 to 16 00	11 00 to 16 00	11 00 to 16 00	11 00 to 16 00	9 00 to 13 00	9 12 to 12 00
Pork.....per bbl.	11 00 to 14 00	20 00 to 24 00	12 50 to 15 50	19 00 to 24 00	16 00 to 20 00	10 00 to 14 00
Lard.....per bbl.	11 00 to 10 00	11 00 to 12 00	13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 to 12	8 to 8
Bacon.....per lb.	6 to 11	9 to 15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13	7 to 12	6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....per bushel	58 to 60	1 00 to 1 15	68 to 70	1 15 to 1 25	90 to 1 00	60 to 62
Whiskey.....per bbl.	42 to 43	68 to 70	43 to 50	50 to 55	50 to 55	30 to 31
Lead.....per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	6 to 6	5 to 5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5 to 5

Merchants' Transcript.

Imported Liquors.—The quantity of ardent spirits and wines imported into the United States from foreign countries, in each of the last six commercial years, ending 30th Sept., is as follows:

	Spirits.	Wines.
In 1839	3,802,718	5,573,219
1838	3,092,776	4,349,121
1837	2,672,228	6,350,444
1836	3,524,288	7,582,278
1835	3,394,439	6,525,210
1834	2,511,355	5,139,063

It appears from this statement, which we have derived from official documents, that the importation of spirits last year was larger than either of the five years; and of wines rather above the average. But within the period mentioned, there has been a great diminution in the quantity of spirits manufactured in this country.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Naturalization.—The number of foreigners naturalized in the city of New York, in September and October is as follows:—Common Pleas 661, Superior, 260, Marine 440, U. S. District Court 45. Total 1406.—*San.*

From the Law Reporter published at Boston.

Notes on the Early Jurisprudence of Maine.

Although the settlement of Maine was cotemporary with that of Massachusetts, her early jurisprudence was far inferior to that of the latter, prior to the union of the two colonies.

The objects of colonization in the two territories were totally distinct: the foundations of their civil polity were laid upon entirely different principles. The founders of the one were influenced by strong religious sentiment: those of the other were mere private adventurers, who sought by scattered and desultory efforts to promote their own private interest, without reference to the welfare of the state. The organization of the latter was imperfect: the people were held together in a civil community rather by the pressure of outward circumstances, than by any internal sanctions or attractions. As many of them were outcasts from foreign lands, "the cankers of a calm world," they hung loosely upon society, and their morals were as loose as their laws were indefinite and feebly executed. They were a rude people, every man pursuing his own path for his private advantage, regardless of the public institutions or the future hopes of the country.

The whole territory, for many years after its first occupation, was owned and governed by private individuals who resided in England. The title was subject to many conflicting claims, arising from want of certainty in the description of the various grants by which it was parcelled out, and by a total ignorance of the geography of the country, by the Plymouth company, and the other early proprietors who claimed the jurisdiction. The grant to Gorges and Mason, of 1622, extended from the Merrimac to the Kennebeck: the patentees duly entered upon their ample domain and divided it; Mason taking the portion lying in New Hampshire, and Gorges that situated in Maine. But within thirteen years from the date of this charter, the council of Plymouth made no less than *ten* grants within the territory previously assigned to Gorges: some of these were accompanied by powers for the exercise of government, which led to serious collisions and controversies that unhappily distracted and enfeebled the infant colonies.

East of the Kennebeck river, there was even less regard paid to the forms of law and the order of civil society, than on the west. The inhabitants were spread along the coast, principally employed in the fisheries and in trading with the natives, and seem to have been governed by no principle but that of gain, and to have acknowledged no master but their passions. The English settlements, for the first century, extended no farther east than the Penobscot: the coast beyond was sprinkled here and there by French hamlets, a fort or a block house, which gave occasion to frequent feuds between the people of the rival nations which were then contending for supremacy upon this continent.

Such is a brief view of the condition of Maine, until the jurisdiction of Massachusetts was extended over it by the charter of 1691, and until her laws had acquired an ascendancy over the opinions and manners of the people. Beside this, the frequent interruption in their pursuits by Indian hostilities, and the thrice entire dispersion and overthrow of all their institutions and domestic establishments by the same cause, prevented the inhabitants from acquiring any permanent character or reaping the fruits of a peaceful government.

In the portion of this territory over which that most untiring and indefatigable adventurer, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, for a while exercised jurisdiction, an attempt was made to introduce some formal modes of action. He labored with unwearied effort to give a character and permanency to the institutions of government. In 1639 he obtained from the king, after long and incessant application, the power to establish a government in his province, and immediately commenced the exercise of authority under his new privileges. He thus describes the course he pursued:—"First, I divided the whole into eight bailiwicks or counties, and those again into sixteen several hundreds, consequently into tithings and

parishes, as people did increase." Of the government he adds—"In my absence I assigned one for my lieutenant or deputy, to whom I adjoined a chancellor for the determination of all differences arising between party and party, for *meum* and *tuum* only: next to him I ordained a treasurer, for receipt of the public revenue; to them I added a marshal, for the managing of the militia, who hath for his lieutenant a judge marshal and other officers to the marshal court, where is to be determined all criminal and capital matters, with other misdemeanors or contentions for matters of honor and the like." To these were added "an admiral with his lieutenant or judge, for the ordering and determining of maritime causes," a master of the ordnance, &c. "These are the standing councillors, to whom is added eight deputies, to be elected by the freeholders of the several counties, as councillors for the state of the country, who are authorized by virtue of their places, to sit in any of the aforesaid courts, and to be assistants to the president thereof."

An organization was partially accomplished under this ample outline; but the materials for filling it up were seriously deficient. The lord proprietor appointed Sir Thomas Josselin his first deputy in 1639, but he probably never came over; and the next year his nephew, Thomas Gorges, who is styled in the histories of that day, a gentleman of the inns of court, was placed at the head of the colonial government. Gorges could easily make divisions of territory upon paper, but he could not so easily furnish the people who were to occupy his bailiwicks and his hundreds. Great praise is nevertheless due to this worthy and indefatigable proprietor, who was in advance of his age on the subject of colonization: he spent a large fortune and wore out a valuable life in premature attempts to breathe vitality and civilization into this wilderness.

Previous to obtaining full powers of government, which he had earnestly sought for several years, Gorges took some measures to govern the inhabitants who had begun to occupy his province. He gave to his colony the name of New Somersetshire, from the county in which his estates in England were situated, in 1635, and the same year sent over a nephew, Capt. Wm. Gorges, as governor of his territory.—This gentleman held a court at Saco, March 21, 1636, the members of which were called commissioners. This is the first court of which we have any record in Maine. At this court, four persons were fined 5 shillings each, for getting drunk: Mr. George Cleaves was fined 5 shillings for "rash speeches," and Mr. John Boughton for incontinency with Ann, his father's servant, is fined 40 shillings, and said Ann, 20 shillings, and he to keep the child." The jurisdiction of this tribunal extended from Piscataqua to the Kennebeck; but we are not able to find any record of its proceedings later than 1637. Previous to the establishment of this court, we have reason to believe that the people in different parts of the province, regulated their own affairs by means of combination among themselves. The first record of any judicial proceedings in Maine, commences thus:—"At a meeting of the commissioners in the house of Capt. Richard Boughton, in Saco, this 21st day of March, 1636, present Capt. Richard Boughton, Capt. William Gorges, Capt. Thomas Causmock, Mr. Henry Josselyn, Gent., Mr. Thomas Purchas, Mr. Edward Godfrey, Mr. Thomas Lewis, Gent." Chalmers in his annals, speaking of Wm. Gorges, says, "he ruled for some years a few traders and fishers, with a good sense equal to the importance of the trust."

This government was suspended in 1639 by the mere formal one which we have above noticed; the first court under which was held in 1640 at Saco, and was styled the "General Court." Thomas Gorges, who was a lawyer, and the only one of that profession who appears in our annals during the first century of the colony, presided in this court as the deputy of the proprietor, and no doubt gave to its proceedings something more of formality than they had been accustomed to receive. He remained in the colony, however, but two or three years, sufficiently long, probably, to expel from his imagination all the *El Dorado* notions which many in Europe entertained at that day of this new found world.

This general court seems to have performed the multi-

farious duties of establishing ordinances for the public welfare, trying criminal offences and redressing private grievances; it exercised the three fold duties embraced in the legislative, executive, and judicial powers. At the first court held by Gorges, Sept. 8, 1640, there were pending 28 civil actions, of which 9 were jury trials: there were also 13 indictments, which were tried by the court without the intervention of a jury; Four of these were against George Burdett, minister of Agamenticus, now York, for adultery, breach of the peace and incontinency, and what appears singular, Burdett recovered judgment in two actions for slander against persons for reporting the very facts for which he was found guilty at the same court. They passed an order that the general court should be held at Saco every year on the 25th of June. They also divided the province into two parts, one extending from the Piscataqua to Kennebunk, the other from Kennebunk to Sagadahock, that is the Kennebeck, and in each division established an inferior court, to be held three times a year, to have cognizance of all cases except "pleas of land, felonies of death or treason."

After the departure of Thomas Gorges, all form and technicality disappear from the records. We propose to make some extracts from the proceedings of these ancient courts, as well to show the manners of the age as the mode of judicial business at that day.

"We present John Diamond and Jane Andrews for suspicion of incontinency. John Diamond is fined 40 shillings, and an act of separation is mayd, that John Diamond and Jane Andrews are not to keep company with one another."

"We present Goody Mendum for saying to Thomas Gullison and John Daniel, submit ye Devils. Fined 2s. 6d. for swearing."

"We present Jonathan Davis for affronting the court by giving unseemly speeches with his hat on. Discharged with an admonition, paying 5 shillings."

"Nicholas Shapleigh, Plant, in an action of the case for unjust molestation agst. Mr. Robert Knight, defendant. The jury find for the Plant. 40 shillings damage, and costs of court. This verdict disapproved by the court, the thing not being legal for the jury to bring in a verdict into this court which exceeded not the sum of 40 shillings."

"We present Christopher Feersone, for living from his wife. One twelve month's time given him by the court to procure his wife to come over or else he return to her again."

"We present Jane, the wife of John Andrews, for selling a firkin of butter unto Mr. Nic. Davis that had two stones in it, which contains fourteen pounds, wanting two ounces in weight. This presentment owned by Jane Andrews and John Andrews, her husband, in five pound bond is bound thus, Jane, his wife, shall stand at a town meeting at York, and at a town meeting at Kittery, till two hours' time be expired, with her offence written in capital letters pinned upon her forehead." "This injunction fulfilled at a commiss'n court according to order, January 18, 1653."

"We present Jona. Thing for speaking discernfully of the court of York, saying, no question but you may cast any cause at the court of York, so long as Harry the coachman sits judge." "Jona. Thing censured to have 20 lashes, or to redeem it with 12 pounds."

In 1661 the court passed the following order: "It is ordered by the court that every juriman, either for the grand Inquest or jury of Tryals, shall have allowed him by the county 3 shillings per day for their service, he bearing all his own charges, while thereon, he continually being allowed for his time of coming to court and returning back as followeth, viz. 5 days from Falmouth and back, 15 shillings," &c., mentioning the other towns in the province.

"We present Mrs. Sarah Morgan for striking of her husband. The delinquent to stand with a gag in her mouth half an hour at Kittery, at a publick town meeting, and the cause of her offence writ and put upon her forehead, or pay 50 shillings to the treasurer."

1671. "Thomas Nuberry for his light and uncivil carriages about the women, is concluded to pay five pounds to the treasurer, or to receive ten lashes on his bare skin at the post. Nuberry stands to the fine."

1674. "We present Charles Potum for living an idle

lazy life, following no settled employment. Major Bryant Pendleton joined with the selectmen of Cape Porpus to dispossess of Potum according to law, or put him under family government."

"Thomas Cossons charged with suspicion of perjury.—The court finds him not guilty; but being convicted of presumptuous and reproachful expressions against Capt. Joshua Scotow, which do not appear to be true, is sentenced to be admonished, and pay the costs, 10 shillings."

"Mr. John Bray complains of Goody Fra. Whittle for stealing of a silver spoon. The case being examined before the President, Fra. Whittle fined for lying about the premises."

These extracts are sufficient to give an idea of the nature of legal proceedings in Maine for the first hundred years after its settlement. From that period they began to emerge from their rude and inartificial form, and to assume something of a technical character. But it was not until some years after, when gentlemen of the legal profession began to preside in the courts and to practise at the bar, that they acquired the precision and accuracy which preceded the present Augustan period of the law.

We shall take a future opportunity to follow the progress of these improvements, and to furnish some notices of those persons who have led the way in them for the last century.

Portland, Me.

W.

(To be continued.)

Bank Dividends.—Semi-Annual Dividends paid at the banks in Boston, on Monday, the 5th Oct.:

Banks.	Capital.	Dividend.	Am't.
Atlas,	\$500,000	2 pr. cent.	\$10,000
Atlantic,	500,000	2 pr. cent.	10,000
Boston,	600,000	3½ pr. cent.	21,000
City,	1,000,000	3 pr. cent.	30,000
Columbian,	500,000	3 pr. cent.	15,000
Eagle,	500,000	3½ pr. cent.	17,500
Freeman's,	150,000	3 pr. cent.	4,500
Globe,	1,000,000	3 pr. cent.	30,000
Granite,	500,000	2½ pr. cent.	12,500
Hamilton,	500,000	3 pr. cent.	15,000
Massachusetts,	800,000	2½ pr. cent.	20,000
Market,	800,000	none.	
Mechanics'	150,000	3 pr. cent.	4,500
Merchants'	2,000,000	3½ pr. cent.	70,000
New England,	1,000,000	3 pr. cent.	30,000
North,	750,000	3 pr. cent.	22,500
Shoe & Leather Dealers',	500,000	3½ pr. cent.	17,500
Shawmut,	500,000	3 pr. cent.	15,000
State,	1,800,000	3 pr. cent.	54,000
Suffolk,	1,000,000	4 pr. cent.	40,000
South,	500,000	2 pr. cent.	10,000
Tremont,	500,000	3 pr. cent.	15,000
Traders',	500,000	3 pr. cent.	15,000
Union,	800,000	3 pr. cent.	24,000
Washington,	500,000	2½ pr. cent.	13,750
	\$17,850,000		\$516,750

Boston Transcript.

Three hundred Widows.—Marblehead, in Massachusetts according to the new census, contains no less than 300 widows, and the excess of females is 1251! The population in 1830 was 5150; it is now 5575—increase 425—males 2662 females 3913. The explanation of the numerical disproportion between the sexes, as well as the unusual circumstance of widowhood, is this; Marblehead is a fishing town, and a great nursery for seamen. A very large portion of the young men plant themselves from home, and the resident inhabitants, from the exposed and perilous nature of their calling, are often doomed to a premature death.

COTTON CROP OF THE U. S.

In our last Number, we presented a table of the export of Cotton from the United States, in 1839 and 1838—as an appropriate sequel, the following table which we find in the N. Y. Commercial List, is inserted.

STATEMENT AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF
The Growth, Export, Consumption, &c.

For the year ending 30th September 1840.

	Bales.	Total	1839.
<i>New Orleans.</i>			
To foreign ports.....	832,625		
Coastwise.....	124,061		
Stock on hand, 1st Oct. 1840.....	27,911	984,597	
Deduct—			
Stock on hand, 1st Oct., 1839.....	15,824		
Received from Mobile.....	15,386		
Do. do. Florida.....	2,568		
Do. do. Texas.....	3,914	37,692	
		946,905	568,562
<i>Mississippi.</i>			
Export from Natchez, &c.			
To foreign ports.....	2,208		
Coastwise.....	4,559	6,767	16,432
<i>Alabama.</i>			
Export from Mobile—			
To foreign ports.....	854,708		
Coastwise.....	85,394		
Burnt and lost.....	6,400		
Stock in Mobile, 1st Oct., 1840.....	1,737	448,239	
Deduct—			
Stock in Mobile, 1st Oct., 1839.....	1,484		
Received from Florida.....	1,060	2,514	
		445,725	851,742
<i>Florida.</i>			
Export—			
To foreign ports.....	61,049		
Coastwise.....	76,558		
Stock on hand, 1st Oct., 1840.....	300	136,907	
Deduct—			
Stock on hand 1st Oct., 1839.....	650	136,257	75,177
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Export from Savannah—			
To foreign ports—			
Uplands.....	199,942		
Sea Islands.....	8,108		
Coastwise.....	76,299	284,249	
From Darien—			
To New York.....	10,537		
Stock in Savannah, 1st Oct., 1840.....	2,011		
Stock in Augusta and Hambro', 1st Oct., 1840.....	3,730	300,527	

TABLE CONTINUED.

	Bales.	Total.	1839.
Deduct—			
Stock in Savannah and Augusta, 1st Oct., 1839.....	7,834	292,693	205,112
<i>South Carolina.</i>			
Export from Charleston—			
To foreign ports—			
Uplands.....	228,191		
Sea Islands.....	19,310		
Coastwise.....	60,178	307,679	
From Georgetown—			
To New York.....	13,200		
Stock in Charleston, 1st Oct., 1840.....	4,153	325,032	
Deduct—			
Stock in Charleston, 1st Oct. 1839.....	4,706		
Received from Savan'h.....	4,663		
Do. Florida and Key West.....	2,469	11,838	
		313,194	210,171
<i>North Carolina.</i>			
Export—			
To foreign ports.....	65		
Coastwise.....	9,729		
Stock on hand, 1st Oct. 1840.....	200	9,994	
Deduct—			
Stock on hand, 1st Oct. 1839.....	600	9,394	11,136
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Export—			
To foreign ports.....	7,987		
Coastwise.....	6,263		
Manufactured.....	9,000		
Stock on hand, 1st Oct. 1840.....	900	24,150	
Deduct—			
Stock on hand, 1st Oct., 1839.....	500	23,650	22,200
Received at Philadelphia and Baltimore, overland.....		3,250	
Total crop of the U. S.		2,177,835	1,360,532
Total crop as above.....	bales.....	2,177,835	
Crop of last year.....		1,360,532	
Increase.....	bales.....	817,303	

Insurance Companies.—The Marine Insurance Companies have been doing a good business, thus far, during the present season. For two or three years past they have suffered great losses, many of them having made no dividends, and others entirely broken up, but during the last six months there have been no severe storms, and the carrying trade having been profitable, more care has been taken of the ships, so that many of the companies now make good dividends. Two of the New Bedford offices have declared dividends of 15 per cent. each, and one of them 12 per cent. for the last six months. The Oriental Insurance Co. Salem, has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. The National Insurance Co. Boston, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.—*Newburyport Herald.*

EXPORT TO FOREIGN PORTS,

From 1st October, 1839, to 30th September, 1840.

EXPORT FROM	To G. Britain.	To France.	N. of Europe.	Other Foreign Ports.	Total.
New Orleans bales..	510,690	239,774	23,204	58,957	832,625
Mississippi (Natchez).....	*2,208	....	....	....	2,208
Alabama	257,985	80,528	11,824	4,371	354,708
Florida	49,952	11,097	....	....	61,049
Georgia (Savannah and Darien)	189,372	17,942	....	636	207,950
South Carolina	153,042	62,917	29,453	2,069	247,501
North Carolina	65	....	....	....	65
Virginia	4,455	2,676	830	26	7,987
Baltimore	1,707	41	753	....	2,501
Philadelphia	3,076	30	175	404	3,685
New York	73,611	32,092	34,590	11,923	152,216
Boston	628	368	2,403	109	3,508
Grand Total	1,246,791	447,465	103,232	78,515	1,876,003
Total last year	798,418	242,243	21,517	12,511	1,074,689
Increase	448,373	205,222	81,715	66,004	801,314

* The remainder of the shipments from Mississippi, are included in the export from New Orleans.

GROWTH.

Total Crop of 1824-25	560,000	bales.
Do. do. 1825-26	710,000	do.
Do. do. 1826-27	937,000	do.
Do. do. 1827-28	712,000	do.
Do. do. 1828-29	857,744	do.
Do. do. 1829-30	976,845	do.
Do. do. 1830-31	1,038,848	do.
Do. do. 1831-32	987,477	do.
Do. do. 1832-33	1,070,438	do.
Do. do. 1833-34	1,205,394	do.
Do. do. 1834-35	1,254,328	do.
Do. do. 1835-36	1,360,725	do.
Do. do. 1836-37	1,422,930	do.
Do. do. 1837-38	1,801,497	do.
Do. do. 1838-39	1,360,532	do.
Do. do. 1839-40	2,177,835	do.

CONSUMPTION.

Total crop of the United States, as above stated - - - - - bales.
- 2,177,835

Add—

Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year,

1st Oct. 1839.—In the Southern Ports, 31,784
Do. In the Northern Ports, 20,460

52,244

Makes a supply of - - - - - 2,230,079

Deduct therefrom—

The Export to Foreign Ports 1,876,003

Less Texas and other foreign, included 6,509

1,869,494

Stocks on hand at the close of the year,

1st Oct. 1840.—In the Southern Ports, 40,942

Do. In the Northern Ports 17,500

58,442

Burnt and lost at Mobile - - 6,400

Do. New York - - 550

6,950

1,984,886

Quantity consumed by and in the hands of manufacturers,

Do.	Do.	1839-40	bales 296,193
Do.	Do.	1838-39	276,018
Do.	Do.	1837-38	246,063
Do.	Do.	1836-37	222,540
Do.	Do.	1835-36	236,733
Do.	Do.	1834-35	216,888
Do.	Do.	1833-34	196,413
Do.	Do.	1832-33	194,412
Do.	Do.	1831-32	173,800
Do.	Do.	1830-31	182,142
Do.	Do.	1829-30	126,512
Do.	Do.	1828-29	118,853
Do.	Do.	1827-28	120,593
Do.	Do.	1826-27	103,483

Note—It will be observed by the above statement, that there is a very large increase in the crop compared with last year; the quantity also exceeds that of any previous year by 376,338 bales. Of the new crop, now gathering, about 30,000 bales were received previous to 1st inst. principally at New Orleans.

It will be seen also that we have deducted from the New Orleans statement, the quantity received at that port from Texas—Texas being a foreign country.

Our estimate of the quantity taken for consumption, does not include any Cotton manufactured in the States south and west of Virginia, nor any in that State, except in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond.

Population of Concordia, La.—By the census of the Parish of Concordia, for 1840, it appears that the population has more than doubled within the last ten years.

Census for 1840, - - - - - 9,418

Census for 1830, - - - - - 4,662

Increase, - - - - - 4,756

It should be recollected, also, that in 1830 the greater part of the formerly Parish of Madison was included in Concordia and that the population of Madison is now greater than the whole of Concordia was then.

ROBT. MILLS,

Asst Marshal.

Free Trader.

To T. A. S. DONIPHAN, Esq.

Oil.—We take from the Nantucket Register the following statement of the amount of Oil imported into the United States in the month of September.

	Bbls. Sperms.	Bbls. Whale.
To New Bedford 5 ships	5700	2300
Edgartown 1 ship	700	2200
Nantucket 1 " 1 sch.	2300	100
Stonington 1 "	600	2000
Fall River 1 "	340	1560
Salom 1 "	880	1450
Bristol 1 brig	160	—
Sagharbor 1 ship	200	1700
Provincetown 3 brigs	1950	—
Hudson 1 ship	300	1200
New York 1 "	250	2950

Total No. of bbls. 12,580 15,460
Equal to 396,270 gallons Sperm, and 433,440 gallons of Whale Oil.

Registry of Voters.—Annexed is a statement of votes registered in the different Wards of this city :

1st Ward - - -	1782	10th " - - -	3163
2nd " - - -	1355	11th " - - -	2421
3d " - - -	2237	12th " - - -	1130
4th " - - -	2333	13th " - - -	2802
5th " - - -	2680	14th " - - -	2600
6th " - - -	2074	15th " - - -	2595
7th " - - -	3689	16th " - - -	2557
8th " - - -	4143	17th " - - -	2694
9th " - - -	3556		
			43,711

The greatest number of votes ever polled in this city was 41,113; which is 2,598 less than the number of voters now registered.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Calico Printing.—A friend who possesses an extensive correspondence, has collected the following facts, which we are permitted to lay before our readers.

Cotton goods printed in the United States per annum.

States.	Factories.	Yards. per annum.	Average value. cts.	Total value.
New Hampshire,	2	5,346,667	13	\$721,066
Massachusetts,	10	38,162,667	14	4,831,146
Rhode Island,	9	26,624,000	14	3,461,220
Connecticut, (none.)				
New York,	7	12,302,667	9	1,058,240
New Jersey,	2	6,101,834	8	549,120
Pennsylvania,	4	8,874,667	8	798,720
Maryland,	2	2,600,000	8	208,000
	36	100,112,002		\$11,667,512

There are no Print works in any of the other States.
Journal of Commerce.

Ohio.—From the Cleveland Herald of 5th inst. we find there were received at that port for the years ending—

	Bushels Wheat.	Bbls. Flour.
September 1, 1838	890,696	291,836
September 1, 1839	1,236,605	244,186
September 1, 1840	2,644,856	503,247

Bennet's Discovery in Steam Machinery.—An experimental trip was made a few days since, from New York to Stonington, by the steamboat Eureka, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of some machinery, the invention of Mr. Bennet, of New York, which has attracted the attention of mechanists and men of science, and which, if successful, is considered scarcely less important than the dis-

covery of the application to steam navigation. The object of the invention is to save heat, or to obtain the power by the consumption of a third or fourth of the fuel now used, making a saving of two-thirds the expense, and requiring less space for fuel, which is of vast importance, particularly to vessels navigating the Atlantic. The experiment is pronounced a satisfactory one. The consumption of wood during the trip from New York to Stonington, a distance of 130 miles, was but 3½ cords, and, on her return trip, 8 cords. The usual consumption of steamboats making the same voyage is 25 cords each way.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Table of average prices of Cotton for the following months, commencing from October, 1829.

MONTHS.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.	1839-40.
October.....	8 a 9½	9 a 11	Nominal.	9 a	15 a 17	11 a 14½	17	16 a 20	7½ a 12	13½ a 14½	11 a 13
November.....	7 a 9½	10½ a 12½	6 a 9½	10½ a 1	12 a 14	12½ a 16½	15 a 16½	15 a 19	6½ a 11½	12 a 14½	10½ a 6½
December.....	7 a 9½	9 a 11½	7 a 10	9 a 1	9½ a 13½	13 a 16½	13½ a 16	12½ a 17½	6 a 12	10½ a 14½	8½ a 9½
January.....	7 a 9½	8½ a 11	8 a 10½	8½ a 2	13½ a 17	13½ a 17	13½ a 16½	12 a 17½	7½ a 12	11 a 16½	7½ a 10
February.....	6½ a 9½	8½ a 11½	7 a 10½	8½ a 2½	13½ a 17½	13½ a 17½	14 a 17	12 a 17½	6½ a 12	12½ a 16½	6½ a 9½
March.....	7 a 10½	8½ a 11	7½ a 11½	8½ a 2½	13½ a 18	13½ a 18	15 a 20	11½ a 17½	7½ a 12½	12½ a 17½	5 a 9
April.....	7 a 10	9½ a 12½	8½ a 11½	8½ a 2½	14½ a 20½	14½ a 20½	15 a 20	8½ a 13½	8½ a 13½	14½ a 17½	5½ a 9½
May.....	8 a 10½	9½ a 12½	8 a 11½	9½ a 3	11 a 13½	15 a 20½	13½ a 19	6 a 13½	8½ a 13½	14½ a 17	5 a 9½
June.....	8 a 9	10½ a 12	8½ a 10	10½ a	11 a 13	15 a 20	13½ a 19	9½ a 11	8½ a 14	14½ a 17½	5½ a 9½

Mobile Commercial Register.

Cotton at Mobile, Ala.

Statement of the Cotton crop of South Alabama for the last twenty three years, ending 30th September of each year.

Years.	Bales.	Increase.	Decrease.
1816 -	7,000		
1819 -	10,000	3,000	
1820 -	16,000	6,000	
1821 -	25,390	9,390	
1822 -	45,123	20,033	
1823 -	49,061	3,638	
1824 -	44,924		4,137
1825 -	58,283	13,359	
1826 -	74,379	16,096	
1827 -	89,779	15,400	
1828 -	71,155		18,624
1829 -	80,329	9,174	
1830 -	102,684	22,355	
1831 -	113,075	10,391	
1832 -	125,605	12,530	
1833 -	129,366	3,761	
1834 -	149,513	20,147	
1835 -	197,847	48,334	
1836 -	237,590	39,745	
1837 -	256,943	19,353	
1838 -	283,745	27,802	
1839 -	252,240		32,899
1840 -	446,042	193,802	

Mobile Letter Sheet.

We cut from the Clarksville Chronicle the following statement of the commerce of that place. Clarksville is on the Cumberland river, about 46 miles N.W. of Nashville a place the name of which is almost unknown in the Atlantic States and yet it exports 7000 hhds. tobacco.

Tobacco—leaf, 5560 hhds.	-	-	-	\$333,600 00
do. strips, 1220 do.	-	-	-	- 256,200 00
do. stems, 164 do.	-	-	-	- 2,260 00

do. boxes, 6944* worth	-	-	-	\$592,060 00
do. bales, 1124	-	-	-	- 2,800 00
do. bales, 1444	-	-	-	- 684 00

Flour -	5259 barrels	-	-	- 22,450 00
Wheat -	12,000 bushels	-	-	- 7,200 00
Corn -	8000 do.	-	-	- 900 00
Bacon -	24,000 lbs	-	-	- 16,800 00
Pork -	1659 "	-	-	- 23,236 00
Lard not ascertainable—supposed	-	-	-	- 1,600 00
Whiskey -	70 barrels	-	-	- 980 00

\$668,710 00

It will be seen that our exports of tobacco alone, leaf, shipped and manufactured, amount to no less than 5517 tons, estimated to be worth, at a moderate valuation, in our own market, 595,544 dollars. In addition to the foregoing manifest it is but proper to remark, that there are many articles shipped yearly, which from the fact of their not coming into the warehouses, and from the nature of some of them, cannot be taken into our account. These, together with the wheat, flour, corn, bacon, &c. here specified, would swell the tonnage of our exports to about 10,000, (equal, if not superior, we presume, to the tonnage of Nashville herself,) and their value to at least 600,000 dollars. All this it must be observed, is exclusive of the manufacture of any of the 25 or 30 furnaces and forges; chiefly in this and the adjoining counties of Dickson and Stewart, and for which Clarksville, by her geographical situation, is the natural focus of commercial and financial operations.

* 65000 tons—† 8 tons—‡ 9 tons—total of tobacco, 6517 tons.

Antiquities.—A friend brought to our office yesterday an apple which grew on a tree, in Marshfield, which was planted by Peregrine White, the first male white person born in New England! The house which was built by the above named individual is still standing in that place, and is doubtless the oldest edifice in this country. The house and farm are owned and occupied by the lineal descendants of Peregrine White.—*Boston Journal.*

Port of Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Canal Business.

We present this week the aggregate of the business on the Pennsylvania Canal, arriving at and departing from the Port of Pittsburgh for about 4 months, viz: from the 16th of March, the time the Canal opened, to the 14th of July, (some only reporting to the 1st of July) furnished by the different Canal Transportation Companies, to John B. Bakewell, Wilson McCandless and Hilliary Brunot, Esqrs's a committee of Councils, and Wm. Ingram, Esq. Collector, for the use of the Board, for selecting a site for the Marine Hospital for the United States on the upper Ohio River, which consisted of Dr's T. G. Mower, H. L. Heiskell and S. Day. These with a large mass of other important and useful information was collected and presented to the Marine Board by the Committees of the Select and Common Councils and the Board of Trade.

106,171 bbls.	Flour,
1,032 do.	Whiskey,
33,431 boxes	Window and other Glass,
1,500 bushels	Dried Apples,
86,616 do.	Wheat,
17,867 do.	Coal,
9,513,435 lbs.	Tobacco, in hhds.
6,813,431 do.	Bacon, do.
138,300 do.	Mess Pork,
1,377,719 do.	Cotton in bales,
474,610 do.	Lard " kegs,
38,568 do.	Butter " bbls.
287,334 do.	B. Robes and deer skins in bales,
203,356 do.	Wool in sacks,
44,537 do.	Feathers do.
45,049 do.	Hemp bales,
92,240 do.	Ginseng sacks,
55,741 do.	Rags,
12,411 do.	Sole Leather,
4,340 do.	Venison,
15,130 do.	Castings,
4,591,911 do.	Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and other miscellaneous articles.— <i>Harris's Intell.</i>

We find in the London Journal of Commerce, of October 3rd, received by the Acadia the following quotation of American securities—

Alabama	-	-	1858-9 & 66	80	2
Indiana	-	-	1861 " 66	66	8
do.	-	-	1863	77	8
Illinois	-	-	1860 and 70	74	5
do.	-	-	1870	87	8
Kentucky	-	-	1868	86	7
Louisiana	-	-	1843	87	8
Maryland	-	-	1889	93	3
do.	-	-	1888	83½	to 4
New York	-	-	1858	86	to 7
Ohio	-	-	1856	90	1
Pennsylvania	-	-	1862	88½	
do.	-	-	1864	83½	
do.	-	-	1865	83½	
S. Carolina Palmers	-	-	1866	89	90
Tennessee	-	-	1866	84	6
Virginia	-	-	1857	88	90
N. Y. Life and Trust	-	-	1848 and 50	81½	½

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From the Bankers' Circular.

Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain,

AND CULTURE AND GROWTH OF COTTON IN THE U. S.

We to-day insert the first of a series of Statements illustrative of the rise, progress, and present extent of the Cotton manufacture in Great Britain, and also of the progressive increase of the culture and growth of the Cotton plant in the United States of North America. The plant having been found indigenous to the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, in the 32d and 33d degrees of N. latitude, it was gravely debated by the first Congress of the Federal Union of the North American States in 1791,* whether it would be most politic to encourage or discourage its culture; 189,316 lbs. in that year having been exported to Europe as a specimen of its quality and adaptation for manufacturing purposes. At that period the importation of raw Cotton into all Great Britain did not exceed 30,000,000 lbs. per annum, derived chiefly from Brazil, through Lisbon, and from the British West India Islands, and partially from the south-eastern provinces of European Turkey and Smyrna; for the last nine years of the century, viz. 1791-9, the total importation into all Great Britain averaged only 29,357,000 lbs. yearly; the total export of the article from the United States during the same period having increased from 189,316 lbs., as above-mentioned, to 9,530,000 lbs. in 1799. Up to this period for more than 30 centuries, the provinces of Gujerat on the western, and Coromandel on the eastern coast of Hindostan, had been the chief, and almost exclusive seats of the Cotton manufacture; and entirely so, as far as the question of external distribution is concerned. It was from these sources that that commerce emanated which successively gave such renown to Ninevah, Tyre, and Palmyra, (the Tadmor of Solomon in the wilderness,) and subsequently to Bussorah, Bagdad, Aleppo, Cairo, and Alexandria, and at a later date to Venice and Genoa; until the daring enterprise of *Vasco de Gama* in 1497, emulated by the renowned deeds of Columbus in his discovery (after the lapse of centuries) of the Western hemisphere, wafted the flag of Portugal into the eastern seas, by the south of the great promontory of Africa, now generally known as the Cape of Good Hope. The close of the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth centuries, was a grand epoch in maritime enterprise. Columbus, a Genoese, under the auspices of Spain, in 1492-3; *Vasco de Gama*, a Portuguese, in 1497; *Americus Vesputius*, a Florentine, in 1498; and *Sebastian Cabot*, under the auspices of England, in 1499; all contributed to open new fields for commercial activity and enterprise in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres. By the middle of the following (16th) century the Spaniards had become masters of the greater part of the southern portion of the Western hemisphere, as well as of the large extent of straggling territory, extending through 15 degrees of latitude, that connects the two great divisions of that hemisphere; and also, in the north, of the extensive territory of Mexico, extending from the gulf known by that name on the Atlantic, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. From that period (middle of the 16th century) the cotton fabrics of Hindostan, in common with other products of eastern Asia, were diverted from their former channels, as previously mentioned, partly by the Isthmus of Darien

and partly by the Cape of Good Hope, when Panama on the Pacific, and Porto Bello on the Atlantic became central entrepôts for the reciprocal exchange of the products of Europe and Asia, as Bagdad and Alexandria had been in previous time; and Cadiz, Lisbon, and Amsterdam became the European successors in commercial importance of Venice and Genoa. The sixteenth century had nearly closed on England before she embarked directly in the commerce of eastern Asia, it being 1591 before the first ships sailed direct from England beyond the Cape of Good Hope; since when England has outstripped all competitors alike in commercial, as well as in political supremacy. From the middle of the 17th century down to the present time, the commerce and influence of England in Asia and parts beyond the Cape of Good Hope have been progressively on the increase; but it was during the war, from 1793 to 1815, that London became the entrepôt for all the products of Asia for European distribution and consumption; during this period 2,000,000 pieces of cotton fabrics, exclusive of nanquins from China, formed part of the products annually imported into London from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, partly for use in England, but chiefly for re-distribution over all parts of Europe, Northern and Western Africa, the West Indies, and America; and in addition to the large importation of cotton fabrics, as just mentioned, into London, the United States of America, from 1802 to 1812, also imported large quantities direct from Hindostan. Notwithstanding this large induction of the cotton fabrics of Asia into Europe and America, the growth of the plant in the West Indies and Brazil, as well as in the United States of America, had during the same time, progressively increased; as had, consequently, the manufacture in Great Britain; so that her importation of raw cotton, from 1800 to 1814, had increased from an average of 29,730,000 lbs. annually in 1790-9, to an average of 67,700,000 lbs. annually during the latter period; and the growth in the United States, during the same period, had increased from an average of 9,430,000 lbs. annually to 38,467,000 lbs. The year 1815, immediately after the close of the war, now becomes the commencement of another great epoch in the history of the Cotton manufacture, surpassing in extent and importance all that thousands of years had experienced, as far as history furnishes us with means of drawing a parallel. In the brief space of fifteen years, England has not merely entered into competition with the manufactures of the East, thousands of years established,—she has not been content with supplying herself by her own internal means, but she is now sending annually to parts beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a five-fold greater quantity of cotton fabrics than all Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the Indus, and Burampooter, with its 150,000,000 of people, were ever able to supply,—she is in fact annihilating the operation in Hindostan, and rendering it as obsolete, as the seat of manufacture, as Tyre and Tadmor, Bagdad and Panama, with other places we have mentioned, have for ages been obsolete as commercial emporiums.

To what cause is to be assigned this extraordinary change in the commercial relations of the world? A stranger to the nature of the operation will suppose that the united energies of myriads of people are exclusively devoted thereto; the fact of the extent of the operation is in itself extraordinary; but it becomes wonderful when it is seen not to give employment in all Great Britain and Ireland to half a million of persons of all ages, and of both sexes. Incredible

* See Register Vol. II. page 126, for table of value of Exports of Cotton from United States, 1790 to 1839.

as this may seem, if any credit is due to parliamentary authority, the declaration we have here made is not more strange than true. From a return presented to Parliament, in the Session of 1838, by the Inspectors of Factories under the Factories' Regulation Act, we find the number of cotton factories at work in September, 1838, to have been 1815, and 92 unoccupied; the 1815 at work giving employment to only 259,962 persons, of whom 12,335 were children under 13 years of age; 98,723 were young persons from 13 to 18 years of age; 43,933 from 18 to 21 years of age; and 104,971 of 21 years of age and upwards, of whom only 51,013 were males; and these numbers include power-loom weavers, as well as all employed in the operations of carding, spinning, doubling, twisting, and warping; all the additional operations, including the wrecks of the hand loom weavers, with bleachers, printers, dyers, finishers, &c. of every grade, will not make up the half million we have before mentioned. In a Supplement of the 26th ultimo, wherein we have exhibited a statement showing the present state of the trade in wool and of the woollen manufacture, we have, [See Reg. page 233,] exposed the delusion that prevailed in respect to the number of persons supposed to have been employed in that indigenous branch of our national industry; and we have there laid bare the mysterious agency which empowers such unbounded production, and at the same time occasions such increasing embarrassment and privation.—We have there shown that an elemental agency of water and steam, equal to the power of 27,784 horses, in conjunction with an indefinite power of mechanical agency concentrated in limited and peculiar localities, had annihilated the domestic employment in manufacturing processes in 800,000 families spread over the whole of the country. In like manner it is the agency of water, equal to the power of 13,000 horses, and of steam, equal to the power of 46,640 horses, in conjunction with an unassignable limit of mechanical power, that is leading to the annihilation of manufacturing operations in Hindostan, after more than thirty centuries of duration; such being the cause of the extraordinary increase and unbounded means of production; in the same page of the Supplement previously referred to, we have also explained the cause of the anomaly of increasing embarrassment and privation resulting from it; instead of that increasing ease and enjoyment; so deservedly and so reasonably to be expected to result. We have, shown that water, steam, and mechanism, applied to manufacturing purposes, are non-consuming means in a ratio proportionate to what would be the consumption of those artisans, or manual laborers, whose labor they supersede; the absence of demand occasioned by the privation to which the superseded laborer is doomed occasions so much less consumption of exchangeable commodities; hence the solution of the anomaly of progressively diminishing value of manufactured productions in the face of progressively increasing distribution. It is this to apply the language of a journalist of the present day, "which causes the effect of water, steam, mechanism to be marked by the bones and ghastly aspect of its countless victims, and more hecatombs to be sacrificed to their power and genius than ever passed through the flames to Moloch." But it is not our purpose here to dilate on the effects, which the mighty agency of steam and mechanism is producing on the social relations of the world, our further observations will be confined to directing attention to the statistical facts which the accompanying pages contain. The first exhibits the total quantity of Cotton-Wool imported in each year since 1813, and the proportion re-exported in a raw state, and in yarn, and in a manufactured state; the proportion in the latter state is necessarily hypothetical, whether near or distant from the actual weight of Cotton so exported no more definite means, as far as we are aware, exist; many of our friends will, doubtless, be better able to judge than ourselves how far, or otherways, it approximates to accuracy; at all events, the difference, after deducting the weight exported under the three mentioned heads, will constitute the quantity for internal manufacture and consumption; it would, however, have shown the progress of home consumption more satisfactorily, if the quantity spun, instead of the quantity left for spinning, had formed the basis of the hypothesis,

but we had not the means at hand for showing the result in that way. The same page exhibits the proportion of Cotton-Wool imported from each of nine different parts of the world in each year since 1826, by which it will be seen that the United States of America supply more than four-fifths of the whole; this, however, does not show the extent of its culture in that country, inasmuch as the United States are now spinning and manufacturing to a great extent, and further, exports a large quantity of Raw Cotton to France, and partially to other parts of Europe, so that the total weight now grown in the United States approximates, if not attains, 750,000,000 lbs. annually. The second page of statistics inserted to-day exhibits the lbs. weight of Yarn, and the declared value thereof, exported from Great Britain to each of thirteen different parts of the world in each of the twenty-six years 1814-1838.

(For Tabular Statement see next page.)

Population of Charleston, S. C.—According to the census just completed, the population is as follows, compared with 1830:

	1830.	1840.
White males	6,326	6,836
White females	6,502	6,203
	12,828	13,029
Gain in white population, 291.		
Free colored males	814	584
Do. do. females	1,293	977
	2,107	1,561
Loss of free colored		546
Male slaves	6,777	6,334
Female slaves	8,577	8,339
	15,354	14,673
Loss of slaves		681
Census of 1830 of city	30,289	
Census of 1840 of city	29,263	
		Deduct gain in white, }
Loss of population	1,026	201
		1,026
1 white over	100	
3 free colored females over ..	"	
2 male slaves	"	
5 female slaves	"	

11 persons over 100 years. Five white males over 20, who cannot read and write.—*Niles' Register.*

Improved Pump.—The patent pump of A. Felson & Co. of Troy, on exhibition at the Fair, has received a great deal of attention, and elicits universal commendation. Its construction is such that it can be used either as a draw or a force pump, and though it occupies not more than two feet square of space, it is capable of turning out a barrel of water per minute, throwing the water 40 feet with ease, worked by a child six years of age. It is particularly adapted to cisterns and ships, and can be used in any degree of temperature, as it discharges all the water out of it when working ceases, and consequently is not liable to be frozen up. It is already in use at the Navy Yard, where it gives unqualified satisfaction, and numerous orders for ships are being fulfilled. Its highest cost, we believe, is \$25.

N. Y. Sun.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—We learn that Mr. John Mackintire, chief engineer of the steamship Britannia, has made three passages across the Atlantic Ocean in less than two months—of which time he remained in port about eighteen days. The number of days occupied on the passage was thirty-nine, or about thirteen each. He performed the passage from Boston to Liverpool and returned, after remaining in Liverpool six days (from 15th to 19th Sept.) in one month and two days.—*Aurora.*

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing, 1st, the quantity in lbs. of Cotton-Wool imported into the United Kingdom from all parts of the world in each of the 26 years 1814—1839; 2d, the quantity in lbs. Weight Re-exported in each of the same years; 3d, the quantity retained for Spinning; 4th, the proportion exported as yarn or twist adding 10 per cent. for waste in spinning; 5th, the official value of Cotton Manufactures exported; 6th, the official value converted into lbs. weight of wool at the rate of 3 lbs. of Wool for every £. of official value; 7th, Total lbs. weight exported out of the quantity retained for spinning; 8th, showing the lbs. weight remaining for Home Consumption, all in each of the said 26 years 1814—1839.

*. The Total quantity of Cotton-Wool imported in the 7 years 1791-7 averaged only 26,984,676 lbs. annually, and from 1798 to 1812, as under viz., in the

	Total Imported.	Exported as Yarn.	Exported as Manufactures.
9 Years 1793—1806	51,525,668	6,500,000	20,341,600
6 " 1807—1812	79,526,187	9,087,400	42,581,437

leaving for Home Consumption during the same 15 years an average of about 24,000,000 lbs. annually; the War of the United States during 1812-14 having diminished the supply of the Raw Material from thence during those years, caused the exportation for 1814, to exceed the importation in that year, but the balance of Stock from 1810-11 enabled the Home Consumption to continue undiminished.

Years.	(1) Total weight imported.	(2) Re-exported.	(3) Retained for spinning.	(4) Exported in yarn or twist, allowing 10 per cent. for waste.	(5) Official value of manufactures exported.	(6) Equivalent of manufactures in weight of cotton at the rate of 3 lbs. for £1 of value.	(7) Total weight exported in yarn and manufactures.	(8) lbs. weight remaining for Home Consumption.
	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	£	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.
1814	58,887,183	5,455,813	53,431,370	14,060,589	16,535,528	49,606,584	63,667,173	....
1815	98,790,698	5,949,852	92,840,846	10,165,701	21,480,792	64,442,376	74,608,077	18,232,769
1816	93,685,105	6,523,646	87,161,459	17,314,742	16,183,975	48,551,925	65,866,667	21,294,792
1817	124,803,057	7,090,281	117,712,776	13,989,120	20,133,966	60,401,898	74,391,018	43,321,758
1818	177,178,438	13,288,287	163,890,151	16,218,042	21,292,354	63,877,062	80,095,104	83,795,147
1819	149,467,129	15,292,721	134,174,408	19,893,950	16,696,539	50,089,617	69,983,567	64,190,841
1820	149,322,869	6,024,038	143,298,831	25,335,557	20,509,926	61,529,778	86,865,335	56,433,496
1821	130,196,651	14,589,497	115,607,154	23,679,005	21,642,936	64,928,808	88,607,813	26,999,341
1822	140,914,740	18,269,776	122,644,964	29,255,015	24,559,272	73,677,816	102,932,831	19,712,133
1823	188,572,418	9,318,403	179,254,015	30,118,885	24,119,359	72,358,077	102,474,962	76,780,052
1824	147,099,446	12,299,185	133,800,261	36,966,067	27,171,556	81,514,608	118,480,675	15,319,586
1825	226,052,134	18,004,953	208,047,181	35,905,764	26,597,575	79,672,725	115,578,689	92,468,482
1826	174,706,810	24,474,920	150,231,690	46,397,473	21,445,743	64,337,229	110,734,702	39,496,988
1827	272,448,909	18,134,170	254,314,325	49,366,650	29,203,138	87,609,414	136,976,064	117,642,261
1828	227,760,642	17,396,776	210,316,627	55,556,326	28,981,575	86,944,725	142,501,051	67,815,376
1829	222,767,411	30,288,779	192,529,866	67,584,265	31,810,474	95,431,422	163,016,687	29,514,179
1830	263,961,452	8,584,976	255,426,476	71,619,876	35,681,381	106,984,143	177,104,019	78,322,459
1831	288,674,853	22,308,555	266,366,298	70,303,584	33,682,476	101,047,428	171,251,012	95,415,266
1832	286,832,525	18,027,940	268,804,585	83,233,865	37,060,750	111,182,250	194,416,115	74,388,470
1833	303,656,837	17,363,822	286,293,015	77,688,777	40,058,153	120,174,450	197,863,236	88,429,779
1834	326,875,425	24,461,963	302,413,462	84,126,314	44,201,346	132,604,038	216,730,352	85,683,110
1835	363,702,963	32,779,734	330,923,229	91,535,617	44,849,098	134,547,114	226,820,731	104,840,498
1836	406,959,057	31,739,763	375,220,294	97,010,144	50,646,612	151,945,836	248,955,980	128,264,314
1837	407,286,783	39,722,031	367,564,752	113,800,651	41,900,110	125,700,230	239,500,981	128,063,771
1838	507,286,744	30,644,469	476,642,275	125,888,860	54,590,603	163,771,609	289,460,669	187,181,506
1839	388,155,226	37,515,303	350,639,923	115,818,810	58,471,805	175,415,415	291,233,425	59,406,498
1840	530,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE CONTINUED.

The following statement shows the proportion of the total Weight imported as in Column 1 above; from each of the eight undermentioned parts of the world in each year since 1826; the absence of supply from Egypt in 1833-4, we believe resulted from the crop of those two years having been contracted for by some French speculators.

Years.	United States of America.	Brazil.	British East Indies.	Egypt.	British W. Indies.	Italy and Malta.	Turkey.	Colombia.	Chili and Peru.
	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.
1827	216,924,812	20,716,162	20,930,542	4,084,741	7,165,881	279,847	986,838	557,682	124,496
1828	151,752,289	29,143,279	32,187,901	6,454,386	5,893,800	113,286	471,902	726,841	179,613
1829	157,187,396	28,878,386	24,857,800	5,894,480	4,640,414	61,284	91,905	679,564	69,378
1830	210,885,858	33,092,072	12,481,761	3,048,633	3,429,247	27,088	353,077	221,381	45,629
1831	219,333,628	31,695,761	25,805,153	7,714,474	2,401,695	879,535	306,550	334,691	67,651
1832	219,756,753	20,109,560	35,178,625	8,824,111	2,040,428	49,802	239,779	293,602	1,194
1833	237,506,758	28,463,821	32,755,164	554,364	2,084,862	33,006	423,898	305,033	56
1834	269,203,075	19,291,396	32,920,865	444,437	2,296,525	826,458	410,730	1,004,840	78,759
1835	284,455,812	24,986,409	41,429,011	5,181,270	1,815,270	2,704,968	557,949	1,904,369	368,222
1836	289,615,692	27,501,272	75,948,845	4,807,781	1,714,337	2,799,288	557,130	2,339,886	877,871
1837	320,651,716	20,940,145	51,615,087	7,273,411	1,595,498	1,440,174	608,129	2,258,867	427,159
1838	431,437,888	24,464,505	40,289,291	4,751,923	1,529,356	996,764	660,555	2,877,194	565,313
1839	311,585,800	16,948,011	46,085,910	2,864,698	1,248,164	....	....	....	....

See Vol. II. p. 126, for value of Exports of Cotton from the United States, from 1790 to 1838.

[Two other tables are deferred till next Number.]

Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonaugh's Report.—In Galignani's Paris Messenger, of August 5, we find the following article. It is a complete refutation, in a few words, of the position assumed by the British Commissioners, and shows the irrelevancy of their parade of geographical facts.

[Semi Weekly Advertiser.]

The N. Eastern Boundary Question.

To the Editor:—

Sir—In your paper of yesterday, you present your readers with the closing paragraph of the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonaugh on the North Eastern Boundary, in which certain statements are made as “the result of their mission.” The first of these statements is that “they have found a line of highlands, agreeing with the language of the second article of the treaty of 1783, extending from the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing thence in a north-easterly direction, south of the Roostuc, to the Bay of Chaleur.”

By casting an eye upon the map of the territory as contained in your paper of May last, it will appear that the Roostuc (or Aroostook as it is usually called in the United States) is a tributary of the St. John flowing into it in a north easterly direction. The highlands sought for are according to the treaty, to be highlands, “which divide those rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean.” To find these highlands south of the St. John and its tributaries, is of course to deny that the St. John is a river falling into the Atlantic Ocean. Such is the ground taken by Great Britain since 1818, but strenuously resisted by the United States. This difference of opinion lies at the bottom of the whole controversy, and the statement of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonaugh is a simple *petitio principii*. If, the two classes of rivers described in the treaty, viz: those that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, and those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, the St. John, (as the United States affirm,) belongs to the latter, the highlands of the treaty cannot be found south of the Roostuc.

The other statement quoted by you from the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonaugh, is as follows:—“We further report that there does not exist in the disputed territory any other line of highlands, which is in accordance with the second article of the treaty of 1783, and that the line which is claimed on the part of the United States, as the line of the highlands of the treaty of 1783, does not pass

nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river, and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the line intended by the treaty of 1783.” Without dwelling on the fact, that the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut is itself in controversy, it is sufficient to observe, that the line of highlands of the treaty is to commence “from the north-western angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the sources of the St. Croix river to the highlands.” As no highlands which pass south of the Aroostook, can strike this due north line much nearer than a hundred miles from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, no such highlands can have any pretension to be put forward as the line intended by the treaty of 1783.

The known impartiality of the *Messenger* is respectfully appealed to, for the insertion of the foregoing counter statements.

AN AMERICAN.

Ratio of Salvage to Seamen.—After a long whaling voyage, the ship *Ninus* fell in with the deserted wreck of the schooner *Eliza* a little south of the Bermudas. Her cargo consisted of oil and candles, which were saved by the officers and crew of the *Ninus*. The salvors settled with the owners of the oil, &c., out of court, by allowing them forty-two per cent. of the value of the property saved, and the agents of the *Ninus* settled with most of her crew, by allowing them the same share they were entitled to of the proceeds of the whaling voyage, according to the shipping articles. Some of the sailors, however, were dissatisfied with this distribution, and commenced a suit for more; but Judge Davis, on Friday, decided that the ratio was just and reasonable.—*Boston Post*.

New Seaport in Texas.—A Texas paper mentions the discovery of a new harbor, at the “West pass” of Galveston bay, about 28 miles from Galveston. A new city, called *San Louis*, has been laid out on an island of that name, separated from the main land by a strait of 106 yards wide, over which a bridge is now in process of construction. The depth over the bar, at low tide, is 12 feet, and the harbor is said to possess great advantages over Galveston, in regard to the facility and safety of approaching it. The island of *San Louis*, it is said, is not liable to overflow, and the site is free from marshes. Lots have been sold at a good price. It is in contemplation to run a railroad, 14 miles long, from *San Louis* to the river *Brasos*.

We published on Saturday last an article from the American Farmer on the subject of a new species of Wheat, accompanied by an engraving of the same. The following explanatory note, copied from the Farmer of yesterday, will show that the wheat in question is not a new species, but is well known, and has been heretofore tried and its real worth ascertained:—*Baltimore American*.

New Species of Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3, 1840.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

SIR,—I think it proper to take the earliest occasion to notice the new species of wheat, a drawing of which has just been published in the American Farmer, and copied into the American and Patriot, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Read. I do this for the double purpose of saving money and trouble to all concerned. This new species of wheat, is, without doubt, the Egyptian wheat, *Triticum compositum*. For a drawing and a description of which, see Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants. The engraving in Loudon and that in the Farmer present the same characters precisely. Besides, I have often seen the Egyptian wheat, and the head of the new species which has been exhibited to me, is identical with the Egyptian. This kind of wheat was introduced into England in 1799, and from that time to the present has made frequent appearances in the United States.

It has been called successively the Egyptian, Syrian, Many-spiked, Seven-headed, Reed, Wildgoose wheat, &c. &c. The name of "Wildgoose" was given to it from the fact that a few grains of it were found some years ago in the crop of a wildgoose that was killed on the shores of Lake Champlain. The name "Reed wheat" was given to it because of its stout stems resembling small reed, or cane. It was received by the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, in 1807, from General Armstrong, then our minister at Paris. Judge Peters took charge of a part of it, and grew of it five or six years. It was at first very productive under his cultivation, a pint of seed sown in drills and hoed, producing one bushel and a peck of grain. But after the first three or four years, the Judge says it did not thrive sufficient to authorize extensive cultivation. At that time it was extensively distributed by the above named society.—Judge Buel said he had seen extensive fields of it. In the Domestic Encyclopedia, published in 1821, it is stated that the Egyptian wheat does not yield as much flour as any of the other kinds, and that the flour is scarcely superior to that obtained from the finest barley. In March, 1838, it was selling in Albany, N. Y., at five dollars per bushel.

It has several times been brought from Santa Fee, by travellers and traders. It appears to be cultivated in that country, probably owing to its better adaptation to the climate than any other kind. That the Osage Indians might have obtained it from Santa Fee, is no way improbable.—How it found its way from Egypt to Santa Fee, I cannot pretend to guess, unless a wild goose also carried it from the former to the latter country; which on reflection is scarcely more improbable than the fact stated above, that one of these birds carried it to the shores of Lake Champlain.—From all these facts it would appear that if the wheat in question had been adapted to our climate, or was susceptible of acclimation, and in other respects a good variety, it would have gone into general cultivation long before this time, and I take it for granted that an article that had been so extensively distributed and so thoroughly experimented upon, would have been retained and universally cultivated, if it had been found valuable. During the twenty years of my agricultural experience it has been presented to my notice at least twenty times.

Your obedient servant,
GIBSON B. SMITH.

Extraordinary Productions.—We have before us three pears and an apple, specimens of the second bearing of trees on the farm of Mr. William D. Clark, near Delaware city. The first crop, which was very abundant came off in July. In August the trees bloomed again, and are now producing fruit of the kind before us, which looks as if it had passed through the usual times and seasons.—*Delaware Journal*.

Commerce of Quebec.

SHIPPING.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals at the Port of Quebec in the years 1839 and 1840, to the undermentioned dates, inclusive:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1840—Oct. 3	- - - 1,130	888,448
1839—Oct. 5	- - - 909	303,311
Increase in favor of 1840	- - - 221	85,137

The total number of arrivals in the year 1839 was 1065 vessels—357,659 tons—thus showing an increase, already this year, of 65 vessels—30,789 tons.

Comparative Statement of Clearances.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1840—Oct. 3	- - - 911	296,351
1839—Oct. 5	- - - 820	262,445
Increase in favor of 1840	- - - 91	33,906

The total amount of clearances in 1839 was 1120 vessels—369,689.

FLOUR.

The following statement shows the quantity of Flour exported from the port of Quebec, from the opening of the navigation to the 3d inst. inclusive:

To Liverpool	- - -	bbls. 68,944
To London	- - -	12,507
To Hull	- - -	5,735
To Bristol	- - -	1,609
To Glasgow	- - -	19,594
To Greenock	- - -	14,253
To other ports	- - -	629
Total to the United Kingdom	- - -	118,271
To the lower ports and West Indies	- - -	13,281
Total exported	- - -	131,552

In 1839, the export of flour was as follows:

To Great Britain	- - -	bbls. 13,823
To Ireland	- - -	100
To B. N. A. Colonies	- - -	30,851
To British West Indies	- - -	2,028
To Cuba,	- - -	1,626
Total in 1839	- - -	bbls. 48,427

Showing an increase, already, in favor of 1840, of 83, 125 barrels.

EMIGRANTS.

The number of emigrants arrived this season, up to the 3d inst. is 22,065. To the corresponding period in 1839 the number was 7214.—Increase in favor of 1840, 14,851.

Mercury.

We understand that the passengers by the Narragansett, on Thursday evening last, who left New York at 5 h. 11 m. P. M., were at Stonington depot at 1 h. 33 m. A. M., at Providence ten minutes before 4, and at Boston at half past 6 A. M. This is rapid travelling, and characteristic of the extraordinary speed of this fine steamer, which has recently been put in complete order, having new copper boilers on her guards.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.—Died, in Boston, on Saturday last, Mr. William Pierce, aged 96 years—one of the few survivors of the celebrated Boston Tea Party of '75, and a pensioner of the Revolution.

The Alliance Frigate.

The last arrival from Europe brought intelligence of the death of Admiral Edwards, in his 95th year, who in 1781 was captured in the *Atalanta*, of 16 guns, by the American frigate *Alliance*, of 32. The contest, however, was not so unequal as might be inferred from this simple announcement; for the *Atalanta* was zealously supported by another British vessel of 14 guns, the *Trepassy*. The particulars of the engagement are thus stated in Cooper's *Naval History*, vol. 1. pp. 222, 223. The *Alliance* was commanded by Capt. John Barry, and was on her return from France, whither she had gone to convey Col. Laurens as a diplomatic agent.

"On the 28th of May, 1781, she made two sail, that were standing directly for her. It was late in the day, and the strangers, when near enough to remain in sight during the darkness, hauled up on the same course with the *Alliance*, evidently with a view to defer the action until morning.—At day-light on the succeeding day, it was nearly a dead calm, and when the mist cleared away, the two strangers were seen at no great distance, with English colors flying. They were now distinctly made out to be a sloop of war that rated 16 guns, and a brig of 14. The sea was perfectly smooth, and there being no wind, the two light cruisers of the enemy were enabled to sweep up, and to select their positions, while the *Alliance* lay almost a log on the water, without a steerage way. Owing to these circumstances, it was noon before the vessels were near enough to hail, when the action commenced. For more than an hour the *Alliance* fought to great disadvantage, the enemy having got on her quarters, where only a few of the aftermost guns would bear on them. The advantage possessed by the English vessels, in consequence of the calm, at one time, indeed, gave their people the greatest hope of success, for they had the fight principally to themselves. While things were in this unfortunate state, Capt. Barry received a grape shot through his shoulder, and was carried below. This additional and disheartening calamity added to the disadvantages of the Americans, who were suffering under the close fire of two spirited and persevering antagonists. Indeed, so confident of success did the enemy now appear to be, that when the ensign of the *Alliance* was shot away, this fact, coupled with the necessary slackness of her fire, induced their people to quit their guns, and to give three cheers for victory. This occurred at a moment when a light breeze struck the *Alliance's* sails, and she came fairly under the steerage way. A single broadside from a manageable ship changed the entire state of the combat, and sent the enemy to their guns, again, with the conviction that their work yet remained to be done. After a manly resistance, both the English vessels, in the end, were compelled to haul down their colors.

"The prizes proved to be the *Atalanta* 16, Capt. Edwards, with a crew of 130 men, and the *Trepassy* 14, Capt. Smith, with a crew of 80 men. Both vessels were much cut up, and they sustained a joint loss of 41 men in killed and wounded. Nor did the *Alliance* escape with impunity, having had 11 killed and 21 wounded, principally by the fire of her enemies, while they lay on her quarters and across her stern. Capt. Barry made a cartel of the *Trepassy*, and sent her into an English port with the prisoners, but the *Atalanta* was retaken by the enemy's squadron that was cruising off Boston, while attempting to enter that harbor."—*Jour. of Com.*

Meeting of the Bar in N. Y.

The meeting of the Bar of New York, held on Thursday morning last, was very numerously attended. It is said to have been the largest meeting of the Bar ever convened in this city. On motion, JOHN ANTHON, Esq., was called to the chair, and THOMAS SCHEWICK, and EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esqs. were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Daniel Lord, Junior, Hiram Ketcham, Abraham Crist, Dudley Seiden and other gentlemen. The following Resolutions were adopted by a very large majority.

1. Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the proceeding with two separate calendars of causes in the same court at the same time, creates confusion in the ar-

rangements for trial and in the attendance of witnesses, renders it impracticable for attorneys and counsel to attend to the preparation or trial of the causes in their charge, subjects the causes to frequent postponements, and the parties to the necessity of constant applications for chamber orders.

2. Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the putting upon the day calendars of a number of causes, evidently greater than can be tried, tends to do away all certain expectations of trials at the appointed time, to lessen punctuality in the attendance of witnesses, throws the business of the courts into hurry and disorder, embarrasses the conduct of causes, and enhances the expense of litigation.

3. Resolved, In the judgment of this meeting, that the system of chamber fees by the Judges of the Superior Court, and especially the taking of fees by those Judges for the ordering of the calendars, tends to the disrepute of the court and the oppression of the suitors, and interferes with an elevated administration of justice.

4. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that while the policy and honor of the State evidently require large and liberal compensations to high judicial officers, the impolicy is no less evident of allowing them to take fees upon the administration of rules of practice made by themselves, or subject to their discretion.

5. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and forward a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of the preceding resolutions, and to apply for a repeal of so much of the fee bill as allows to the judge of the Superior Court, chamber fees for business in that court; and for an enlargement of the salaries of the Judges.

6. Resolved, That the same committee apply to the Legislature for a modification or alteration of the law, empowering the court to have double calendars; and that the judges be respectfully requested to abandon the practice of double calendars.

7. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, and of the call for this meeting, be presented to each of the Judges of the Superior Court, and to the Common Council of this city, for their co-operation.

8. Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed, to collect such facts as may be needful to enlighten the public on the subject of these resolutions, and to call future meetings of the Bar upon the same.

Committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature—

George F. Tallman,
William Kent,
A. L. Jordan,
F. B. Cutting,
Wm. S. Johnson,
E. H. Blatchford.

D. Graham, Jr.
H. E. Davis,
E. P. Hurlbut,
J. J. Roosevelt,
Daniel Lord, Jr.

Committee to collect facts and with power to call future meetings of the Bar upon the subject-matter of the foregoing Resolutions.

Robert Bogardus,
J. Prescott Hall,
Elias H. Ely,
Theodore Sedgwick,

D. D. Field,
Abraham Crist,
John Cleveland,
B. W. Bouney.

Whale Fishery.—We learn from the Nantucket Inquirer, that there arrived in the United States from whaling voyages in September last,

Ships, -	-	-	-	-	-	10
Barque, -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brigs, -	-	-	-	-	-	4
Schooner, -	-	-	-	-	-	1

Total vessels 16

The quantity of Oil received by the above 16 vessels, was—

	Barrels	or Gallons.
Sperm, -	12,580	396,270
Whale, -	13,760	433,440
Total	26,340	829,710

From the Law Reporter published at Boston.
**Notes on the Early Jurisprudence of
 Maine.**

Continued from page 268.

In our last number, we gave a brief notice of the rude beginnings of judicial proceedings in Maine. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts was gradually extended over this province, commencing in 1652 and consummated by the charter of 1692. It required some time to combine and reduce to shape the various and scattered ordinances and customs under which the different portions of the colony had been governed. Although Massachusetts had, in 1658, procured the forced submission of the inhabitants of Gorges's province, extending to the Kennebeck river, yet it was not until she had secured her title to the soil, by a purchase from Gorges's heirs in 1677, that her authority was implicitly obeyed.—After this event, Massachusetts ruled the province by a delegated power; Thomas Danforth was appointed the first president, and held his court at York and Falmouth.

Immediately after Maine became incorporated with Massachusetts by the charter of 1692, the paraphernalia of government was removed from her territory and established at Boston. The general court appointed for Maine a court of "Quarter Sessions of the Peace," and the "Inferior Court of Common Pleas," each to be held four times a year at York and Wells. The first was composed of all the justices of the peace for the county, and had jurisdiction of minor offences, licences, laying out highways, and a general superintendence of county affairs. The common pleas consisted of four of the same justices, and assembled at the same times and places. After completing the business of the quarter sessions the other court remained in session for the trial of civil actions and such other matters as fell under their jurisdiction.

These courts continued in existence, with little variation, except that in 1807 the number of justices of the sessions was reduced, until 1811, when the inferior court was superseded by the circuit system. A term of the inferior court was not conceded to Falmouth, now Portland, until 1736.

Maine was allowed a superior court, for the first time, in 1699; then one term a year was granted to it, to be held at Kittery, on the extreme verge of the province: in 1743 it was removed to York. But the records of the court were kept in Boston until 1798, one hundred years after the establishment of the court. There appears to have been no disposition in that day, to bring the law home to men's bosoms, but to keep it far from them; perhaps it was an act of mercy to the poor settlers who were beginning the world in this wilderness.

The whole of Maine constituted but one county until 1760, when Cumberland and Lincoln were established.—On this occasion an annual term of the superior court was granted to Cumberland: the circuit did not extend beyond this, till 1786, when a term was first held in Lincoln county.

During the whole period of the existence of the inferior court in Maine, from 1692 to 1811, only two of the judges were educated as lawyers.* The others were taken from various occupations in life,—merchants, physicians, ministers, &c.—little congenial to the quiet duty of determining the legal rights of litigating parties. Many of them, however, were men of respectable characters, good common sense, and large experience in the ordinary affairs of life.†

* These were William Lithgow, of Georgetown, appointed in 1797, and John Frothingham, of Portland, appointed in 1804. Mr. Frothingham was graduated at Harvard College in 1771, became a fellow student with Judge Parsons, in Mr. Bradbury's office in Falmouth, and was admitted to practice in Cumberland county, in 1778. He died in 1826, aged 76. Mr. Lithgow did not receive a public education.

† There were some exceptions to this remark. The Rev. Mr. Smith, the venerable journalist of Falmouth, in his diary, under date of October 6, 1747, has the following entry. "I prayed with the court, P. M., Justice Came, drunk all day." Came was from York county and was chief justice of the court.

The judges of this court were paid by fees, and their compensation of course depended upon the quantity of business. The fees varied at different times; in 1762, they were 5s. 4d. for each entry and 1s. for an appeal. In 1776 an entry was 2s. and in 1779, 4s. At the October term, 1777, in Cumberland, the whole compensation received by the justices was 5s. 6d. each; there were but eleven entries.

Anciently, when but one court was held in Falmouth, the arrival of the judges, at the commencement of the term, was announced by the discharge of cannon. But the usual summons, while as yet there were no bells, was the beat of the drum.*

For more than a century from the foundation of the colony, the path of jurisprudence in Maine is cheered by no light from any legal practitioner. The forms of proceeding as might naturally be supposed, were wholly shapeless and without symmetry. It was about the year 1720, that we find a resident lawyer, for the first time, practising in the courts of Maine. This was Noah Emery, of Kittery. He was brought up to the trade of a cooper, but becoming extremely corpulent, he was unable to pursue so active an occupation, and turned his attention to the study of the law. But it cannot be said of him, as it has been of some others, that he spoiled a good mechanic to make a bad lawyer. He was quite successful in this new field of labor, in which he acquired much reputation and a large practice. He was a ready draftsman, a man of talents and of good practical knowledge. He died in 1762.

The late Judge Sewall used to relate an anecdote of Mr. Emery, which, as it presents to us a picture of the early manners of the bar, will not be inappropriate to this place. It was anciently the custom, when the business of the court was nearly completed, for the members of the court and bar, made up of gentlemen from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to assemble together at the tavern for a social meeting; on which occasion they constituted a court among themselves, appointing one of their number chief justice for the trial of all breeches of good fellowship which had occurred during the term. On one of these meetings, Mr. Emery was accused of calling the high sheriff *a fool*. The fact being proved or admitted, the court, taking into consideration the time, manner, and occasion of the offence, ordered said Emery to pay for his offence one *pipe* of tobacco. And ordered the sheriff, who, it is said, was Samuel Wheelwright, to pay *one mug of flip* for deserving the appellation.†

Mr. Emery was, for many years, the only resident attorney in Maine; but, on all important occasions, the courts were attended by gentlemen of the profession from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. We notice in the diary of the Rev. Mr. Smith, to which we have before adverted, that as early as 1754, Jeremiah Gridley and James Otis, of Boston, attended the inferior court at Falmouth, in a great controversy pending between the Plymouth and Pejepscot Proprietors, relative to the title of a large tract of land on the Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers. This was at a time when the roads were almost impassable in carriages, and it required a week to perform the journey; which was either done on horseback, or by the uncertain conveyance in the very ordinary craft that navigated the coast in that day.

Noah Emery was succeeded in practice by Caleb Emery, his nephew, who also lived in Kittery. The time when he entered upon the profession we have not ascertained, but his name appears upon the records in 1761 as king's attorney. He is represented to have been a man of plain manners, more fond of agricultural pursuits than the excitements of the bar. He survived the revolution, and had retired from business some years before his death. Both of these gentlemen were self-

* On one occasion, in York county, the drummer, who was stationed near the court-house, having drunk deep of the inspiration of his own music, when the court, headed by the sheriff, in their usual solemn procession approached the house, stepped in front and proceeded with the company into the court-house, merrily beating his drum as if he were at the head of a file of soldiers.

† Nicholas Emery, now an associate justice of the supreme court of Maine, is great grandson of Noah Emery.

educated, and being the only attorneys in the province for several years, they pursued, for a long time, a very successful practice.

As business of importance increased in the state, and after the superior court had been extended to Falmouth, it became more common for distinguished lawyers to visit Maine as a regular circuit. Among those from New Hampshire were Matthew Livermore* and his son Samuel,† William Parker,‡ and John Sullivan, who was eminent in the field during the war of the revolution and several years president of New Hampshire after the termination of the conflict.

The names of gentlemen from Massachusetts, who practised in our courts prior to the revolution, are more frequent than those from New Hampshire. Among these were Daniel Farnham, of Newbury,§ John Chipman, of Marblehead,|| Jeremiah Gridley,¶ Jonathan Sewall,** John Adams,†† and John Lowell,‡‡ of Boston.

* Matthew Livermore was graduated at Harvard College in 1722. He established himself in the practice of law at Portsmouth, and was appointed attorney general of New Hampshire in 1755. He died in 1776.

† Samuel Livermore was graduated at Nassau College, 1752. He was elevated to the bench of the superior court of his native state in 1782, and afterwards became its chief justice. He held the office of senator in congress eight years from 1793. His sons, Edward St. Loe and Arthur, were both justices of the superior court of New Hampshire, and the latter chief justice.

‡ Mr. Parker resided in Portsmouth; he received the honorary degree of A. M. at Harvard College, 1722; was appointed judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, and died in 1781, aged 77.

§ Mr. Farnham had a full and regular practice in our courts until the opening of the revolution. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1739. In 1760 he was appointed king's attorney at the inferior court in York.

|| Mr. Chipman was son of the Rev. John Chipman, and graduated at Harvard College in 1738. While attending the superior court, at Falmouth, July, 1768, he was seized with an apoplectic fit and died in two or three hours. He was father of the late Ward Chipman, of New Brunswick, agent of the British government in adjusting the boundary line under the treaty of 1783, and grandfather of the present distinguished chief justice of that province.

¶ Mr. Gridley was the most distinguished lawyer of the early time in Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1725, was attorney general of Massachusetts, and died September 10, 1767.

** Jonathan Sewall married the daughter of Edmund Quincy, by whom he had two sons, one the late chief justice the other attorney general of Lower Canada. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1748, but did not enter upon the practice of the law until 1757, having devoted the intermediate time to school keeping and study. In 1767 he succeeded Mr. Gridley as attorney general. He was a good lawyer, an able advocate, and ready at all times to apply with skill and effect the weapons of wit and satire. At the commencement of the revolution he was caressed over to the royal party, and did them effectual service by his numerous publications in the newspapers of the day. In the most celebrated of these communications he encountered John Adams and these able combatants, in 1774 and 1775, under the names of Massachusettsensis and Novanglus, maintained a fierce controversy, in which the subjects of disagreement between the colonies and the mother country were ably and fearlessly discussed. He retired to England in 1775 and settled in Bristol during the war; after which he moved to Nova Scotia, where he died.

†† John Adams was graduated at Harvard College, in 1755, and studied his profession with James Putnam, of Worcester. He attended court in Falmouth twelve successive years before the revolution. He had been one of Mr. Sewall's most intimate friends, until the crisis took place in American affairs. It was while they were attending court

Court week in the little villages which were then the shire towns of this province, was a notable period; the retinue which accompanied the judges, with the array of jurymen, witnesses and parties, made it an event for which it was necessary to make great preparation, and furnished matter for excitement long before and after the busy scene. A court, too, at that day, was a different affair from what it is at present; the big wigs and robes, the formal and dignified manners of the judges, in a state of society where the distinctions of classes were much more strictly defined than at present, and at a time when the intercourse between various parts of the country was very limited,—all together made the annual visit of the superior court an epoch to which the people referred in the transactions of life.

When it was perceived that the legal business in Maine was of sufficient importance to attract gentlemen of the highest eminence in the profession, over so long and perilous a journey, as it really was in that day, the attention of young men, who were seeking to establish themselves in the world, was directed to this scene of action.

The first regularly educated lawyer, who took up his abode in Maine, was William Cushing. He was son of John Cushing, for many years a judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, and was born in Scituate, March 1, 1732. His mother was a daughter of Josiah Cotton, of Plymouth. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1751 and studied law with Jeremiah Gridley, of Boston. After his admission to the bar, he moved to that part of the ancient Pownalboro, in the county of Lincoln, now called Dresden. Here he continued in practice until he was elevated to the bench of the superior court, by royal commission, in 1772. He was the first judge of probate, for Lincoln county, in 1760, and was appointed the first chief justice of Massachusetts, in 1777, under the new organization of government. In 1789 he was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, and died without issue in 1810.

Mr. Cushing was a man of great integrity, simplicity and purity of character; his appearance was in the highest degree dignified and imposing. He was distinguished rather for industry and the coolness of his judgment, than for brilliancy of talents. He was the last judge who continued to wear the large wig of the English judges, which gave to him upon the bench an air of superior dignity and gravity.*

in Falmouth, in July, 1774, that the separation between them took place. They were walking, before breakfast, on the hill at the eastern extremity of the town, conversing upon the alarming condition of the country and its future prospects. Neither could convince the other that his views were erroneous, and they resolved never to converse on the subject any more. Mr. Adams said, "swim or sink, live or die, survive or perish, with my country is my unalterable resolution." He terminated the deeply interesting conversation by saying—"I see we must part; and with a bleeding heart I say it, I fear forever; but you may depend upon it, that this adieu is the sharpest thorn on which I ever set my foot." After this parting Mr. Adams did not meet him again until he called upon him in London, in 1788, as the ambassador of the United States.

‡‡ Mr. Lowell was born in Newbury in 1744 and graduated at Harvard College in 1760. He pursued his studies in Boston and commenced practice in Newburyport, where he soon took a prominent stand at the bar. He moved to Boston before the revolution; was chosen a member of the old congress, and while in this situation was appointed a judge of the court of appeals under the articles of confederation. On the adoption of the federal constitution he was made judge of the district court of the United States, for Massachusetts, which office he held until his death in 1802. He was a man of elevated character and exemplary in all the relations of life. His distinguished son, John, lately deceased, inherited his talents, his energy, and his virtues.

* At the time Mr. Cushing commenced practice in Dresden, there was no house on the Kennebeck river, from about two miles above Dresden court-house to the settlements in Canada, except the block houses at forts Western, now Au-

The next practitioner in Maine was David Sewall, who was born in York in 1785, and graduated at Harvard College in 1758. He pursued his legal studies with Judge Parker, in Portsmouth, and commenced practice in his native town in 1759. He continued a very successful business until his appointment to the bench of the superior court of Massachusetts, in 1777. In 1789 he was appointed judge of the district court of the United States for Maine.* Judge Sewall presided in this court with great fidelity and inflexible integrity until 1818, when he retired at the age of 83.† This venerable judge died October 22, 1823, without issue. So pure and tranquil had been his life, that, near its close, he remarked to a friend, that if he were to lead it over again, he did not know that he should wish to alter it.

The three persons whom I have just noticed, were the only lawyers resident in Maine in 1760; one added to them completes the number of practising attorneys who had resided here from the first settlement of the colony, a space of one hundred and forty years. These occupied the two extremities of the then inhabited part of the state, leaving the central portion, embraced in the county of Cumberland, without benefit of legal counsel. Up to that period there never had been a lawyer settled in the county. Falmouth next was then, and Portland its successor, incorporated in 1786, ever since has been the largest town in the state. Its business was already of considerable magnitude, both foreign and with the interior; its coasting and West India trade, which now rank it among the primary ports in the country, had then acquired some importance. One term of the inferior court had been held in that place twenty-four years, and a term of the superior court had just been established in it. It might, therefore, reasonably be expected, that a demand would exist for legal talent and assistance. In the absence of persons regularly trained for the profession, resort was had to the next best guides in these intricate matters. We find, therefore, that for some years previous to the time of which we have been speaking, the people were in the habit of employing justices of the peace to commence suits, and prepare causes for adjudication before the courts.‡ After

gusta, and Halifax, now Winslow. A witness in court once speaking of the country, said it was "an eminent wilderness." It is said that Judge Cushing abandoned his large wig on account of the observation it attracted on the occasion of his holding a court in New York. The boys followed him in the streets with silent admiration; but he was not conscious of the cause until he heard the exclamation of a sailor, who came suddenly upon him, "My eyes what a wig!" He immediately changed it for one more suited to the prevailing fashion.

* The first capital offence which came before the courts of the United States, under the new constitution, was tried by Judge Sewall in 1790. This was the case of Thomas Bird, who was, in that year, tried, convicted, and executed at Portland for murder on the high seas. Henry Dearborn, who was afterwards secretary of war under Mr. Jefferson, and major general in the army under Mr. Madison, was then marshal of this court; William Lithgow, of Georgetown, district attorney, and Henry Sewall, now living at Hallowell, at a very advanced age, was clerk.

† Conservatism and long duration of office have been more prominent in the United States courts than in any other branch of our institutions. For the space of fifty-one years there have been but three judges and two clerks in the district court for Maine, viz: Judges Sewall, Parris and Ware, and clerks Sewall and John Mussey. Judge Sewall held the office twenty-nine years, Parris resigned in four years, on his election as governor, and Ware is in his nineteenth judicial year. Henry Sewall held the office of clerk thirty years, and Mr. Mussey, the present incumbent, has held it twenty-one years. In Massachusetts they have had but two district judges, viz: Lowell thirteen years, and Judge Davis, now in the thirty-eighth year. Judge Story has held the office of circuit judge twenty-nine years.

‡ The practice was for these persons to fill the writs and procure some of the attorneys, who attended the courts, to manage the cause after they were entered upon the docket.

the necessity ceased to exist, by the establishment of regular attorneys in the principal towns, the practice still continued, and so profitable had it become to the persons employed, that they were unwilling to relinquish it. This was considered highly injurious to the profession, the members of which had devoted much time and expense to qualify themselves for the discharge of their duties: they, therefore, in 1770, adopted a rule of the bar, by which the barristers and attorneys, practising in Maine, agreed that they would not "enter, argue, or in any manner assist in the prosecution of causes where the writs shall be drawn by any person not regularly admitted and sworn, except in cases of necessity."

This regulation produced great excitement in that class of persons who had been employed in this practice. The subject came before the superior court, the judges of which refused to permit a person, who had originated such a suit, to manage the cause which had been carried up by appeal; and the attorneys declining, under their rule, to conduct it, the plaintiff was non-suited. Samuel Freeman, son of Enoch, secretary of the provincial congress, and one of the most distinguished in the annals of our native citizens, wrote a long article on the subject in 1773, reflecting severely upon the injustice of the rule and the illiberality of the members of the bar: the next year it was brought before the town, who raised a committee to "represent the lawyer's agreement to the general court and pray for redress." This grievance, however, like many others of that day, was silenced by the more absorbing excitements of a political nature, which had begun to engross public attention.*

The first lawyer, who had the courage to establish himself in Cumberland county, was Theophilus Bradbury. He was born in Newbury in 1739; graduated at Harvard College in 1757, and taught the grammar school at Falmouth while he was preparing for the bar. He was admitted to practice at the inferior court in 1761, and immediately opened an office in Falmouth.† The next year David Wyer was admitted to the bar of the same court. He was a native of Charlestown, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1758, and also taught a school in Falmouth previous to his admission. He is said to have studied his profession in the office of James Otis, of Boston.‡

Enoch Freeman, who was a graduate at Harvard, but bred a merchant, did a large proportion of this business: for April term, 1758, he filed twenty-eight writs and fourteen for the next October term. His fee for writ and summons was 84. Mr. Freeman was appointed judge of the inferior court, for Cumberland, in 1760, and held the office twenty-nine years. His son, Samuel, succeeded to this practice.

* Samuel Freeman was the person who filled the writ and wished to manage the cause. He was a leading whig at the commencement of the revolution in 1775. At the age of thirty-three he was chosen sole delegate from Falmouth to the provincial congress, and the same year appointed its secretary, which he held three years. The same year he was appointed clerk of the courts for Cumberland, which situation he held forty-six years. He was selectman of the town twenty-four years, register of probate thirty years, judge of probate seventeen years, postmaster of the town twenty-nine years. He was the author of the *Town Officer*, *Clerk's Magazine*, and *Probate Directory*; three works which had a very extensive circulation in their day. He died in June, 1831, aged 89. He filed at one and the same time the several offices of delegate to the provincial congress, its secretary, clerk of the courts, postmaster and register of probate. At a late period of his life, he was at the same time judge of probate, clerk of the courts, postmaster, selectman, president of the bank, president of the overseers of Bowdoin College, and a very efficient officer and member of several literary and benevolent societies. No man's life has been more full of labor and usefulness.

† Mr. Bradbury, in 1778, removed to his native town and continued in practice until he was elected to congress in 1796. In 1797, he was raised to the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and died in 1803.

‡ Wyer died in Falmouth, in 1776, at the age of thirty.

These two persons held undisturbed possession of this field of labor and legal fame for more than twelve years.— They were always opposed to each other in all disputed actions. With characters totally unlike, the palm of victory inclining first to the one and then to the other, can be awarded to neither, so equal was their contest. Wyer was quick, prompt and full of resources. Bradbury was grave and argumentative, and withal a good special pleader: he had great weight with the court and jury. Wyer was lively and popular, and often succeeded by the vigorous sallies of his wit; when he lost his cause, he frequently gained the laugh and carried the audience. Both had qualities to distinguish them at the bar and give them an elevated position in society.

The next lawyer who established himself in this state was James Sullivan. He was born in Berwick, in this state, and was intended for a life of personal activity, but having fractured his thigh in his youth, he turned his attention to the study of law, which to him was the certain road to preferment. He pursued his studies with his brother John, at Durham, N. H., and about the year 1768, he commenced practice at Georgetown, in the county of Lincoln. He did not long remain at this place, which had little to recommend it to a person of any ambition; in 1769 he moved to Biddesford, in the county of York. Here he continued until his appointment to the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1776, when he removed to Groton, Mass.*

At the period to which we have now arrived, 1770, there were but *six* lawyers in Maine, viz: Caleb Emery, William Cushing, David Sewall, Theophilus Bradbury, David Wyer and James Sullivan; and it is singular as well as honorable to the bar of Maine, that of the five judges who were appointed by the new government of Massachusetts in 1776 and 1777, three commenced and continued in practice in Maine until their elevation to the bench: of these, Cushing was appointed the first chief justice.†

The next lawyer who joined this little company in Maine, was Theophilus Parsons, who took his degree at Harvard College, in 1769, and not long after, came to Portland to take charge of the grammar school in that town. While engaged in this employment, he pursued his studies in the office of Mr. Bradbury with unwearied assiduity. He was admitted to the bar of the inferior court in Cumberland, July, 1774, and came at once into full practice. In 1774 and 1775, he took a very prominent part in the troubles which were then breaking upon the country, and sustained the cause of the whigs with unabated zeal and activity. Al-

though but twenty-five years old, he was an active member of the committee of inspection in Falmouth, and rendered to the various committees which the condition of the town and country required, the most important services. As the town ceased to afford an opportunity for the pursuit of his profession, or the quiet enjoyment of his studies, he removed to Newburyport, just previous to its destruction, in October, 1775.*

Timothy Langdon, and Roland Cushing, a younger brother of Judge Wm. Cushing, established themselves in practice, in the county of Lincoln, about this time. Mr. Langdon was graduated at Harvard College in 1765, and Mr. Cushing in 1768; the former was appointed by the provincial Congress of Mass. in 1778, judge of the maritime court for the district of Maine, a tribunal of no inconsiderable importance in time of war. This office he held until the establishment of the government under the constitution of the United States. Mr. Cushing was a man of talent, and celebrated for his beauty and the gracefulness of his manners. He died without issue in 1789.

John Frothingham, the next lawyer whom we find in the state, was a native of Charlestown, and came to Falmouth in 1774 or 1775, for the double purpose of teaching the grammar school and pursuing his studies with Mr. Bradbury. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1771, and was admitted to practice in 1778. Mr. Bradbury was at this time the only lawyer in the county, and soon after the admission of Mr. Frothingham, he returned to Newburyport.† The business of the profession was then extremely small, the whole number of entries being, in 1778, but 19, in 1779, 26, and 20 in 1780.‡

Royal Tyler who was graduated at Harvard College in 1776, commenced practice in Portland in 1779. He remained here but two years, and was probably starved out. He afterwards settled in Vermont and became chief justice of the highest court in that state; he was a good scholar, a sound lawyer, and an accomplished man.§

About this time William Lithgow opened an office in Georgetown, in the county of Lincoln. That county seems to have had more attractions at this early day for the profession, than any other in the district, for it numbered now, Langdon, Cushing and Lithgow. It embraced the whole,

* Dr. Deane, the venerable minister of the first parish in Portland, with whom Mr. Parsons boarded a portion of the time he resided there, and who was a shrewd observer of men, once said of Mr. Parsons in a circle of friends, "If that youth lives, he will be one of the first men this country has produced." All know the result of the prediction. Mr. Parsons in his school was an excellent disciplinarian, and yet very indulgent to his pupils. He often joined in their sports. On one occasion he was playing foot-ball with them, when he accidentally fell and one of the boys tumbled over him. In great fear the boy began to make excuses, but Mr. Parsons cried out to him, "run on you rogue, never mind me, we are all boys together now." As soon, however, as play-time was over, he required close attention to study. His rule was never to do but one thing at a time, and never to mingle study and play together. This celebrated man, of whom it is not necessary to speak here, after a life of continued usefulness and increasing fame, as a politician, a lawyer, and a judge, died in Boston, in September, 1813, aged 63.

† Mr. Frothingham was a man of great purity of character and faithfulness in duty; he was 34 years clerk of the first parish, 12 years register of probate, and 8 years judge of the common pleas. He died in 1826, aged 76.

‡ The whole number of entries in Cumberland Co. for seven years, from 1776 to 1782, both inclusive, was but 198, and the seven following years to 1790, was but 873.

§ Mr. Tyler while in practice here, accompanied a deputy-sheriff on board of a privateer lying in the harbor, to serve a writ upon one of its officers. But the commanding officer not liking to part with any of his crew, weighed anchor and bore the civil posse beyond the jurisdiction of the court.— He landed the attorney and the officer at an eastern port. "Leges inter arma silent."

† The names of the five judges were *Wm. Cushing*, *Jedediah Foster*, *James Sullivan*, *Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent* and *David Sewall*.

territory east of the Kennebeck, and was consequently much larger than any other; its numerous ports, its lumber and fishing business may have afforded encouragement to litigation."

The next lawyer who appeared in our courts was George Thacher, so well remembered for his humor and for the ingenious manner in which he brought into ridicule the custom of duelling when he was in congress. He was a native of the Old Colony, graduated at Harvard in 1776, and studied his profession in the office of Shearjashup Bourne, of Barnstable. He first tried his fortune at York, in this state, in 1780, but in two years he was induced to move to Biddeford, where he ever after lived, with the exception of four years immediately after the separation from Massachusetts, in which he resided in Newburyport. He had an extensive practice in York and Cumberland, until he was elected to congress under the articles of confederation, from Maine, which then constituted but one congressional district. He was successively re-elected until 1801, when he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Mass. He continued to discharge the duties of his office with great fidelity, twenty-three years. In January 1824, he sent in his resignation, and died the April following. He was a good scholar, always ardent in the pursuit of learning, and a man of infinite wit, benevolence and kind feeling.†

This completes the catalogue of attorneys who had taken up their residence in Maine prior to the revolution, and the conclusion of these notes is reserved for a future number.

Portland, Me.

W.

(To be continued.)

* Mr. Lithgow was not regularly educated; but was a very good advocate and successful in business. He was the first district attorney of the U. States for Maine. He was a man of good family, a gentleman of the old school, of fine personal appearance and manners. His health failing some years before his death, he moved to Newburyport, where he died.

† The affair of the duel we have noticed, which gave Mr. Thacher great notoriety, originated and ended in the following manner. Mr. Blount of N. C. introduced a bill to the house of representatives on the subject of American coins, in which it was proposed that the pieces should bear upon one side an impress of the eagle. Mr. Blount had been a very zealous partizan on the democratic side and had made himself conspicuous in opposition to the administration. On the reading of the bill, Mr. Thacher in a vein of irony, offered an amendment to substitute the word *goose* for eagle; and sustained his motion in a very humorous speech. He said the eagle was an imperial bird and an emblem of royalty, while the goose was peculiarly republican, and was connected with classic associations of liberty and republicanism. He remembered in his early reading that it was by the cackling of a flock of geese that the capital of the world was preserved. He had always had respect for them. Besides, another advantage would attend this alteration, for while the mother bird would be placed upon the large coin, it would be peculiarly appropriate and convenient to put the *goslings* upon the smaller pieces.

This sally of wit convulsed the house with laughter which greatly offended the reporter of the bill. He immediately sent a challenge to Mr. Thacher, who promptly replied to the messenger, "Tell Mr. Blount I won't fight." "But," said the bearer of the message, "the world will call you a coward if you refuse." "Why so I am," said Mr. Thacher, "and he knows it very well or he would not have challenged me. Tell him," added Mr. T., "that I have a wife and children at home, who have a deep interest in my life, and I cannot expose it without their consent. I will write to them and if they are willing I will accept the challenge. But no, you need not say that; tell him to mark out a figure of my size on a wall and fire at it from the *honorable* distance, and if he hits the mark, I will acknowledge if I had been there he would have hit me." The messenger burst into a loud laugh, and on his return, told the challenger that he had better let Mr. Thacher alone, for if he should shoot him, he would contrive to raise a laugh at his expense. The affair was amicably adjusted.

Superior Court.

Judge OAKLEY presiding.

Important Trial.—During the following trial, it transpired in Court that it was instituted as a pioneer suit, the result of which will determine the liability of different Banks to pay several millions which have been issued under similar circumstances.

George F. Bragg vs. Peter Morton, President of the Clinton Bank.

This was an action to recover \$417, being the amount and interest of four certificates of deposit for \$100 each. The certificates were in the shape and size of ordinary Bank bills, and recited, that the Clinton Bank "certifies that Samuel Benedict has deposited in this office \$100, payable to order or bearer, at New York in six months from this date, with five per cent. interest.

The omission of the certificates by the Bank was admitted, and their payment was resisted on the ground that the whole transaction of their omission, circulation, and possession by the present plaintiff, was void, as being contrary to law and the statute; and also that these certificates had been used for another purpose than that for which they had been specially issued by the Bank.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that some time prior to November, 1839, Samuel Benedict, who is President of the Genesee Bank, and resides at Alexander, and Nathaniel Follet, who resides at Batavia and who were both directors of the Clinton Bank, applied to the Bank for a loan of \$100,000, which was refused them. But the Bank offered to lend them \$50,000 which they agreed to accept, and on the 5th of November they passed their joint bond to the Bank for that amount, payable in six months, with 6 per cent. interest, and, as collateral security, lodged in the Clinton Bank stock of the Exchange Bank of Genesee, to the amount of \$18,000, and stock of the Clinton Bank to the amount of \$25,000. The terms of the bond passed by Benedict and Follet were that the Bank was to loan them the \$50,000 for six months in bonds or bills of exchange, to be repaid in money or produce. This bond, so passed by Benedict and Follet, was discounted by the Bank, and passed to the credit of Benedict and Follet. The proceeds of the discount were however not paid until after the 22nd of November, and in the interim another agreement was made between the Bank and Benedict and Follet. In relation to which, however, there was a great discrepancy of testimony. By this agreement Benedict and Follet were to receive the proceeds of the discount in certificates of deposit, and were to dispose of the certificates only in the Western part of this State, or Michigan, for produce, which was to be lodged in the hands of agents of the Bank and sold for their benefit, and the proceeds applied to the payment of Benedict and Follet's bond. This agreement, which was dated the 22d of November, was reduced to writing, and Benedict and Follet both made parties to it, but it was only signed by Benedict. On the 7th of December following, Benedict drew his check for the amount, and received certificates of deposit to the amount of \$48,250, the balance of \$1,750 being retained as interest on the discount. Of the money so issued to Benedict, \$15,000 of it was returned or repaid to the Bank (by Follet,) as it appeared by a receipt for that amount on the back of the bond, and the Bank paid two of the certificates, amounting to \$200 more. And how the remainder of the \$48,250 was disposed of by Benedict and Follet, except the \$400 on which this action was brought, did not appear.

For the defence it was shown, that the Bank had obtained an injunction from the Court of Chancery to prevent Benedict and Follet from disposing of these certificates, but it did not appear that the injunction was obtained or served on Benedict and Follet before they had parted with the certificates in question. It was now contended, first, that these certificates were not negotiable paper, and therefore could not be given in evidence. And secondly, that even if it was negotiable paper, it had been made by the Bank for a specific purpose, and that the persons to whom the Bank issued it had diverted it from the purpose for which it was intended and that it had come into the hands of the plaintiff without

giving any valuable consideration for it, and was therefore void on that account. And also because the Bank had no legal right to issue such paper for such a purpose. In proof of the allegation that the four certificates had passed from Benedict to the present plaintiff, without any valuable consideration, evidence was adduced from which it appeared that Benedict had lent them to a man named Latham Cassick, who was already in Benedict's debt, and gave no consideration for them. And that Cassick passed them to a man named Wakeman for collection, and Wakeman gave them to the plaintiff for an alleged debt, so that it appeared the certificates had passed through the different hands from Benedict to the plaintiff without any one of the holders of them giving a valuable consideration for them.

On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended first that if the Bank had fraudulently and contrary to law issued this paper, they should not be allowed to set up their own defence of payment. And secondly that after the Bank had discounted the bond, they had no right to dictate any terms to Benedict and Follet as how they should dispose of the proceeds of that discount. And that in point of fact Benedict and Follet never made any agreement with the Bank relative to this loan, except what was contained in their bond; and the bond only stipulated that they should pay it in "money or produce," leaving them the option to pay it in either. In support of this allegation, Mr. Benedict was examined for the defence, and stated positively that the Bank had agreed to make the discount for him and Follet, before the second (written) agreement was made. He admitted that he told the Bank he should probably pay some of their bills for produce, but that he made no agreement which bound him to pay all the bills, or certificates, for produce, unless Follet also concurred to it, and although he signed the agreement which was made subsequent to the bond being passed, he was not to be bound by it unless Follet was also satisfied. And as Follet never signed or acceded to that agreement, Benedict did not consider it binding on him. Benedict also accounted for his taking certificates of deposit from the Bank, instead of bills of exchange, as contemplated by the terms of their bond, by stating that the Bank wishes to issue the proceeds of the discount in that form, because they had the blank certificates on hand, and also because they thought it would raise their credit in the West. Mr. Follet was also examined for the defence, and said that he never authorized Benedict to make the second agreement which bound them to lay out the proceeds of the bond in produce. He admitted that there had been some conversation between the parties relative to paying it for produce, but there was no understanding or agreement between them that it should be exclusively paid for produce.

In answer to the evidence of Messrs. Benedict and Follet the defendants examined Wm. H. Townsend, Cashier of the Clinton Bank, who deposed that the certificates were issued on the bond and written agreement conjointly, and that when the agreement was signed by Benedict, it was distinctly understood by all parties that Follet would also sign it. And that previous to the bond being discounted there was a full understanding between all the parties that its proceeds should be used in purchasing produce.

This was the case for both sides. Before charging the Jury, the Court made the following remarks:—It appears that this action is but a pioneer suit to decide vast amounts of property. It must therefore be apparent that the principle upon which it rests should be carefully considered, before it is finally settled. It is said that Benedict and Follet acquired no right to those certificates, not having parted with any valuable consideration for them, and that it was a mere scheme between the parties to put illegal paper in circulation. But as Benedict and Follet were directors of the Bank, if there was a fraudulent intention on the part of the Bank, they were *particeps criminis*, and the Bank and they were alike concerned in the transaction. It is therefore losing sight of the real question to speak of fraud or collusion between them and the Bank. The plaintiff took these bills merely to collect them, he loses nothing by it and has no reason to complain. And Wakeman, from whom he got them, took them on an old debt, and if they are not paid, his old debt

stands no worse than it did. And Cassick, to whom Benedict passed them, paid nothing for them, and received them only as a loan, and Cassick lost nothing by the loan. So that in fact no one will suffer any loss or injury. Therefore if we consider the question as only between Benedict and Follet and the Bank, if there was any fraudulent intent in the matter, they all stand alike and are all equally responsible, and Follet and Benedict cannot complain if the Bank tell them, "Your bonds are no good, and the certificates are no good, as the law does not countenance them." Again, it is said, here was a bond discounted on an agreement amongst all the parties that the proceeds should be used in a particular manner, and that those certificates were only issued on those terms, and therefore say the defendants, any one who took them from Benedict or Follet, without giving a valuable consideration, cannot recover, as the conditions on which they were issued were violated.—The defendants thus seek to apply the ordinary principle of law, that in a case where a note is given for a specific purpose, it is void, if not so applied, unless it is in the hands of a person who has given a valuable consideration for it. And if the ground so taken by counsel is correct, I think the Jury might apply it here. But on the other hand Counsel for plaintiff says that even admitting that the transaction between the parties was one entire agreement, yet it is void for two reasons. First, that the discount having been once entered on the Bank books, the Bank cannot impose conditions as to how it is to be used, and secondly that the parole agreement was void by the laws of the Bank. In order therefore to enable the Court to decide the question with all the deliberation its importance requires, I propose that the Jury shall pass on the disputed matters of fact.

The Court then charged the Jury. This case has assumed a very interesting aspect. The amount is not important, but the principle involved in it is one of great magnitude. This appears from the statement made in relation to this Bank, and there are other establishments similarly situated. This sort of paper, as we know, has been issued to a great extent, and it therefore becomes highly important that the legal rights of the Banks and the persons holding such paper should be determined. I do not think it necessary to again repeat all the circumstances of the case, and will only confine myself to that part which you have to pass upon, and in relation to which there are great discrepancies in the evidence.

The Court then recapitulated the evidence for and against the alleged agreement relative to appropriating the proceeds of the bond for the purchase of produce, and told the Jury; you are to say were these certificates issued on an agreement that they were to be laid out in produce, and if so, was such agreement made before the discount of Follet and Benedict's bond. When you agree upon these two questions you will then give a nominal verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, subject to the opinions of the Court.

The Jury retired for a short time, and brought in a verdict answering the two questions in the affirmative, and giving a verdict for the plaintiff for \$417.

For plaintiffs, W. H. Leonard and L. C. Saxton.
For defendant, E. Kimble.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Loan for the Public Works.—The Albany evening Journal of Tuesday, says: "The loan for one million five hundred thousand dollars for the enlargement of the Erie Canal for the Genesee Valley Canal, and for the Black River Canal, for which proposals were advertised to be received this day, was taken by the following banks at the rate of 91 dollars for each hundred dollars of a five per cent. stock payable in 1858:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, . . .	\$600,000
New York State Bank,	600,000
City of Albany,	100,000
Canal Bank do.	100,000
Commercial do.	100,000

\$1,600,000

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statistical view of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of imports from, and exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, during the year ending the 30th day of September, 1840.

COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
	Value of imports.	Value of Exports.			Am. Tonnage.		For. Tonnage.	
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the U. States.	Cleared from the U. States.	Entered the U. States.	Cleared from the U. S.
Russia.....	\$2,393,894	\$434,587	\$804,659	\$1,239,246	15,483	8,546	2,011	356
Prussia.....	70,412	29,313	43,500	72,813	239	816	316	1,334
Sweden and Norway.....	1,553,684	337,000	26,603	363,603	9,661	797	13,711	2,008
Swedish West Indies.....	12,458	103,282	4,130	107,412	569	2,184	....	139
Denmark.....	80,997	50,634	38,177	88,811	254	708	281	961
Danish West Indies.....	1,465,761	1,014,391	303,154	1,317,535	23,798	32,563	1,624	3,607
Hanse twms. & pts. of Germy..	4,848,150	2,067,606	733,459	2,801,067	10,721	4,892	37,741	29,996
Holland.....	2,149,732	1,677,352	265,651	1,973,006	14,167	11,612	3,689	12,361
Dutch East Indies.....	692,196	86,619	306,894	463,553	4,379	9,234	....	668
Dutch West Indies.....	582,284	282,042	70,975	353,017	6,325	4,020	552	441
Dutch Guiana.....	49,008	58,863	2,903	61,666	6,590	6,637	....	....
Belgium.....	465,701	541,641	60,289	607,910	5,849	2,211	1,692	3,782
England.....	64,863,716	54,615,327	3,953,108	58,568,435	277,152	269,466	110,092	92,666
Scotland.....	960,183	1,025,832	1,286	1,027,068	4,694	2,231	10,214	5,403
Ireland.....	150,689	830,719	....	330,719	1,318	1,262	9,069	833
Gibraltar.....	99,178	902,247	148,287	1,050,534	1,640	13,964	383	2,164
Malta.....	24,943	65,870	34,126	98,996	914	1,869	....	....
Mauritius.....	....	30,466	1,500	81,966	419	924	533	536
Cape of Good Hope.....	43,059	88,379	5,026	93,399	1,044	2,278	....	....
British East Indies.....	2,135,152	246,845	337,597	584,442	8,928	10,567	....	....
British West Indies.....	941,699	2,472,833	90,642	2,563,475	43,145	70,749	23,614	11,256
British Guiana.....	14,215	34,906	218	35,124	1,066	4,392	5,990	278
British Honduras.....	164,027	181,861	29,339	311,200	3,331	6,434	1,171	2,551
British North Am. colonies..	2,165,146	3,418,770	144,684	3,563,454	384,121	385,506	332,097	373,773
Australia.....	58,344	6,290	....	6,790	772	1,053	....	....
Other British colonies.....	....	....	2,360	2,360	....	....	....	....
France on the Atlantic.....	36,918,450	14,919,848	2,068,655	17,008,503	77,952	88,519	14,585	14,723
France on the Mediterranean..	1,612,871	1,046,260	176,186	1,222,446	7,039	9,256	7,798	3,651
French West Indies.....	702,798	585,916	108,905	694,821	21,352	24,359	3,656	1,228
French Guiana.....	....	1,643	....	1,643	2,843	2,805	....	....
Spain on the Atlantic.....	263,193	316,144	82,014	348,158	6,749	15,129	507	1,617
Spain on the Mediterranean..	1,697,978	209,724	19,080	228,724	16,472	5,637	6,112	2,038
Teneriffe and other Canaries..	186,755	15,572	11,899	27,511	3,576	1,192	744	....
Manilla and Philippine islands	876,477	98,553	38,355	136,908	7,418	1,674	....	....
Cuba.....	12,599,843	5,025,626	1,091,265	6,116,891	193,014	194,578	13,028	12,805
Porto Rico.....	3,742,549	779,049	87,348	866,397	61,461	22,547	1,024	1,160
Portugal.....	587,778	58,711	6,093	65,804	15,405	3,061	2,087	2,085
Madeira.....	533,800	64,082	16,046	79,123	2,112	4,273	....	....
Fayal and the other Azores..	15,222	9,130	4,739	13,869	814	819	102	....
Cape-de Verd islands.....	39,523	77,138	8,415	85,553	337	3,836	....	....
Italy.....	1,182,297	316,399	122,753	438,152	4,253	2,100	1,016	1,835
Sicily.....	592,951	192,462	84,607	277,069	13,707	2,233	3,780	2,296
Sardinia.....	1,348	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trieste.....	477,539	429,578	162,671	592,249	4,480	3,069	760	2,574
Turkey, Levant, &c.....	629,190	83,320	266,054	349,374	3,381	2,232	198	....
Morocco and Barbary States..	96,493	....	....	....	447	....	371	....
Hayti.....	1,377,989	991,265	131,294	1,122,559	22,900	21,031	1,544	2,947
Texas.....	318,116	1,379,065	308,047	1,687,082	38,844	48,503	995	1,808
Mexico.....	3,127,153	816,680	1,970,702	2,787,382	17,409	17,816	4,723	5,620
Central Republic of America..	192,845	111,752	104,490	216,242	741	471	....	....
New Grenada.....	90,514	35,219	29,585	64,804	2,186	1,262	1,723	1,367
Venezuela.....	1,983,702	413,245	272,786	685,981	14,978	9,241	1,824	1,550
Brazil.....	5,292,855	2,133,997	503,488	2,637,485	34,457	39,431	2,367	3,193
Cisleatine Republic.....	625,432	56,998	38,202	89,200	7,241	8,536	570	362
Argentine Republic.....	525,114	233,593	142,470	376,063	645	929	....	....
Chili.....	1,186,641	1,307,143	487,410	1,794,553	4,571	8,683	....	941
Peru.....	242,813	....	....	....	....	1,013	....	....
South America, generally....	....	23,618	27,257	50,875	1,612	....	....	....
China.....	3,678,509	430,464	1,109,137	1,538,601	7,392	6,419	....	....
Europe, generally.....	....	128,105	....	128,105	....	590	....	636
Asia, generally.....	63,525	158,321	400,431	558,752	2,267	4,320	369	....
Africa, generally.....	419,054	443,218	47,061	490,279	5,538	5,870	....	1,036
West Indies, generally.....	....	457,968	33,060	491,028	874	16,379	....	3,399
South Seas.....	318,143	85,938	39,750	125,688	55,951	38,339	302	....
Atlantic Ocean.....	....	....	....	....	1,601	107	....	....
Uncertain places.....	11,944	....	....	....	....	279	....	....
Total.....	162,092,182	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	1,491,379	1,477,923	634,914	611,239

Armory at Springfield Massachusetts.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. October, 1840.

Messrs. Editors:—Among the many objects of interest within the reach of a traveller in our Eastern States, the armory at this place stands conspicuous, for the magnitude of its operations, the ingenious division of labor which exists in it, and the great beauty of its position on the Connecticut.

I know of but few places which exceed it in this last respect; the land owned by the Government contains about 100 acres, divided into two parts; one of 60, upon which the armories and part of the workshops and other public buildings are situated, built around an open square, the other of about 40 acres, lying three-fourths of a mile distant upon Mill River, the name of which sufficiently indicates the uses to which it is applied by the Government. The two are connected by a strip of land of two rods in width used for a street, formerly owned by the Government, but which has lately been retroceded to the State, for the convenience of those who have built upon it, and to restore the road to State jurisdiction.

The piece of sixty acres lies in the rear of the town, upon a plain whose elevation is 153 feet above the average level of the Connecticut. The grounds are well laid out, and the view from them of the village below, built with excellent taste; of the Connecticut about a mile distant winding through a fertile valley; and of the bold hills beyond, which in all directions mark their tops upon the horizon, is alone worth a visit to Springfield.

The Steamboats bring travellers from Hartford to this spot a distance of 26 miles; beyond, the navigation is conducted in flat boats. The great Western Railroad, to extend from Boston to the western line of Massachusetts, is finished as far as this place, and in the course of next year will be conducted across the Connecticut to the State line; these conveniences of travel make Springfield very easy of access, of which many travellers avail themselves, but all who came during my short sojourn, except a single party, hurried through the place without beholding the beauties of its position, or knowing any thing of the extent of its public works.

The position of the land here is peculiar. The bank of the river is about 35 feet high, reaching to a plain which extends from one-fourth to half a mile eastward to a second ascent of perhaps 30 or 40 feet. The ground above it is also level and runs back to another hill, and when this is ascended the public grounds are reached, which are 153 feet higher than the Connecticut. This last level extends to a range of high hills or mountains about 10 miles back. The formation would be represented in miniature by a terraced garden.

Upon the first plain the business of the village is transacted, which seems to be driven with much activity; upon the other two, and upon the hill sides, amidst fine old trees and shrubbery, the mansions of the inhabitants are dotted, exhibiting the appearance of much comfort and taste. The houses and grounds are many of them not less beautiful than those of New Haven, over which as far as the views are concerned, Springfield possesses a decided advantage.

The population of the town is 11,000, the chief villages of which are Chicopee Falls containing a population of 2000, and Springfield numbering six or seven thousand.—This place owes its first impulse to the establishment of the Armory here in 1795. The State at that time agreed to abandon to the General Government all jurisdiction over such amount of land not exceeding 600 acres, as should be purchased for the uses of an armory, and under this agreement the 100 acres have from time to time been purchased; the piece of 60 acres at \$10 an acre, and the residue afterwards at prices as little proportioned to its present value.—The General Government exercises exclusive jurisdiction over this land under the same clause which grants it over the District of Columbia, and of course State officers cannot officially enter upon it, even to serve process. Some embarrassment results from this rule.

Mill River runs within a mile of the village, and empties into the Connecticut. It rises on the upper plain from springs, and in its way down from terrace to terrace furnishes abundant water power. The falls which follow each other in succession amount in the aggregate to upwards of 90 feet, about one-third of which is used by the Government in its several workshops, the residue by private individuals. The celebrated paper mill of D. & J. Ames is established on this river. The stream though small is a very sure one, so much so, that within twenty years it has not been affected but once by drought; it contributes very much to the wealth of Springfield. The water power at Chicopee Falls is much greater, and is not all employed. The village there is growing very rapidly, possibly at the expense of Springfield; next to Lowell, it is the largest manufacturing place in the State.

This Armory and the one at Harper's Ferry were established at their present locations on account of the water power, a circumstance which since the application of steam to similar objects, would no longer influence the Government in the selection of an Armory. The soil being light and thin at Springfield upon the hill, it does not hold the water, and the arms are not exposed to the influence of heavy dews and fogs; in this view, the place seems admirably suited for their preservation. How it is in this respect at Harper's Ferry, I did not think to inquire when at the latter place.—General Washington recommended Harper's Ferry, which now is but little suited to the purposes of an Armory, unless it is an advantage to be out of the reach of an enemy. It is equally out of the reach of its friends; it would be difficult, however, to effect an alteration in the locality, even if the cost of manufacture were enhanced beyond its present price, which is well known to be 25 per cent. greater than at Springfield. The health of Harper's Ferry does not equal that of Springfield. A friend, some time ago, looking over the establishment there, remarked, that the men (who were young) appeared to look well; a person in the works observed, "they do, but all who are a little older lie there," pointing to the graveyard. A change may have happened in this respect since the fact was related to me.

For each establishment an annual appropriation of \$180,000 is made, and occasionally appropriations for specific objects, such as the erection of a new building, or for an additional purchase. These are the only public establishments of the kind in the country. There are seven or eight private ones.

The amount of expenditure in 1838, at Springfield, was \$186,250 88, for which the Government manufactured 15,000 muskets, costing \$11 84 each; 15,035 screw-drivers, costing 7 cents each; 18,905 wipers, costing 13 cents each; 5,335 ball screws, costing 35 cents each; and 31,448 flint caps, at 1 cent each. During the year there were employed from 260 to 270 men daily, all of whom, excepting 1 Superintendent, 1 Master Armorer, 1 Pay Master, 4 Clerks, and 9 Inspectors, receive pay by the piece, and they are enabled to make at from \$40 to \$60 per month, depending upon the nature of the employment and the degree of skill necessary. A fair day's work among the first class of laborers would produce \$2 per day; 2d class, \$1.90; 3d class, \$1.80 and so descending to the 9th class, producing \$1.30 per day. They labor but 10 hours. Seldom have I seen more substantial looking men than these. Those who live on the public grounds (composed chiefly of salaried officers) have no right to vote; they are provided with very neat dwellings built around the public square. Some of the workmen have been 30 years at the establishment, and are indispensable to its existence, so superior are they as mechanics, and so well drilled in all the details of their employment.

In January, 1839, it was determined that a change should happen in the fiscal year of the establishment, so that it should end with September following instead of December, and the reports of expenditure and manufacturing last made included only three-fourths of the year. The amount laid out during that period, was \$121,064 88 in the manufacture of arms, and for machinery \$8,705 31. 10,000 muskets were made during that period, and a large amount of the appendages needed in their use. The expenditure for machi-

very was very large, owing to a change which happened in the construction of the musket, which will form the subject of a future letter.

The whole number manufactured from 1795 to the close of 1839 being a period of 45 years was 437,460. Composed of 253,300 bright and 184,160 brown; besides which in former years a few short guns, carbines and pistols were made, and large quantities of muskets have been from time to time repaired.

The Master Armorer, Mr. Thomas Warner, has just kindly consented to go over the establishment with me on Monday; after which upon my return to the city, I expect to be able to give you a relation of the process of manufacture:—it is truly wonderful. I am told there are from twelve to fifteen hundred distinct operations in the fabrication of a single musket. I have never seen public men so willing to oblige a stranger, as those connected with the establishment.

Yours, &c.

G. B. B.

For the number of arms made &c., at the armories of the United States in 1838-39, see vol. 1. p. 304. Es.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Oakley presiding.

[Reported for the Sun.]

The President, Directors and Company of the Hudson River Bank vs. Samuel Cunningham. This was an action to recover the amount of a lost check, purporting to have been drawn by the defendant, and cashed by the plaintiff. According to the evidence for the plaintiff, it appeared that in the month of June, 1835, a check, purporting to be drawn by the defendant, on the Greenwich Bank of this city, for \$146, was cashed at the plaintiff's bank, and subsequently enclosed in a letter addressed to the cashier of the City Bank of New York, which letter was lost on its way to this city.

The proof on the part of the plaintiff, left no doubt of their having paid such a check as the one described; but the evidence to prove that said check was in the handwriting of defendant, or had been authorized by him was extremely vague, as the only proof they could adduce was that the signature to the lost check was similar in appearance to that of several others which they had paid, the genuineness of which had never been questioned. But the plaintiff were unable to show from whom they received the check in question, or any other circumstance which went to show that the check had been drawn by the defendant.

This case had been tried before, and a verdict given for the plaintiff, but the Supreme Court ordered a new trial.

The court charged the jury that there was some vagueness as to whether the check paid by the plaintiff was genuine, and that the jury must have reasonable evidence of the fact before they could find for the plaintiff. Whether such evidence had been adduced was a question entirely for the jury. If they believed the check paid by the plaintiff, had been drawn by the defendant, that they should find a verdict for the plaintiff, and if not, for the defendant.

The jury were to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Shocking Accident.—The Boston Transcript says:—On Monday last, as Dr. David Palmer was delivering a lecture on chemistry, in Pittsfield, he inhaled some concentrated sulphuric acid, owing to the breaking of some of his apparatus. Soon afterwards, he was unable to breathe through his mouth or nose, and an incision was made into his windpipe, by which means, he was living on Tuesday morning, although there were faint hopes of his recovery. He is President of the Medical School, and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Berkshire Medical School.

Appointments by the President.

Receivers of Public Money.—James H. Elliott, at Winamac, Ia., vice Jesse Jackson, deceased. Trenchard R. Noel, at Danville, Ill., vice Thomas James, declined the appointment.

Tobacco in Virginia.

We are indebted to Messrs. Bagwell, Smith & Jones for the following interesting and valuable statistics:

Tobacco Inspections of Virginia, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1840.

Passed and ref'd.	hhd.	Stock in warehouses
Richmond.....	30,738	10,750
Petersburgh.....	14,123	996
Lynchburgh.....	13,613	1,779
Farmville.....	4,553	149
Clarksville.....	2,710	12
Danville.....	927	75
Milton.....	521	20
Tye River.....	550	28
Deanes.....	300	16
Union.....	100	15
Total.....	hhd. 58,034	13,829

Foreign Exports, from October 1, 1839, to September 30, 1840.

To	Tobacco, hhd.	Stems, hhd.
Havre.....	2,783	...
Marseilles.....	543	...
Amsterdam.....	1,486	367
Bordeaux.....	1,523	...
Liverpool.....	4,933	...
Antwerp.....	2,028	126
Portsmouth.....	1,479	...
Cork, &c.....	...	...
Cowes, &c.....	1,64	...
Rio.....	...	...
Glasgow.....	800	...
Bremen.....	1,158	878
Rotterdam.....	2,342	810
Gibraltar.....	106	...
Leghorn.....	480	...
Bristol.....	506	...
Genoa.....	1,478	...
London.....	4,030	...
Trieste.....	420	...
West Indies.....	37	...
Total.....	hhd. 27,195	2,189

Estimated value of Foreign Exports.

Tobacco—27,195 hhd. valued at \$125 per hhd \$3,399,375
 Tobacco—1327 tierces valued at \$60 per tierce.....79,620
 Stems—2,189 hhd. valued at \$24 per hhd.....52,536
 Cotton—7,081 bales, valued at \$38 per bale.....212,430
 Flour—104,704 bbl. valued at \$5 50 per bbl.....575,572

\$4,310,893

Coastwise exports estimated.....3,750,000

Total.....\$8,068,895

Richmond Compiler.

Wisconsin Tobacco.—The Southport Telegraph says:—“The resources of the West are continually developing new articles of commerce and of domestic use, are constantly adding to the wealth and means of the country. We are informed that a number of inhabitants on Rock river, whose granaries have been filled to overflowing for the last two years and who have found it inconvenient to dispose of their surplus products, have resolved to direct their attention to other means of obtaining profits from the produce of the soil. Accordingly the experiment of raising tobacco has been tried the past summer, and has been found to succeed beyond expectation. The growth of the plants was astonishingly rapid, and they were brought to perfect maturity, and completely ripened, about the middle of August last. Many of the leaves measured three feet in length and twenty inches in width.”

Iron and Manufactures of Iron, Imported in 1839.

As the manufacture of iron by Anthracite is at the present moment attracting much attention both here and in Europe, we have thought it would be interesting to know for how much of the iron used in this country, we have depended upon foreign nations. For this purpose we have formed the following table of the iron, and manufactures of iron and steel, imported into the United States in 1839, amounting to nearly 13 millions of dollars. It is well known that many of the articles enumerated in this table, are manufactured to a considerable extent in this country also, to what amount we have no means of ascertaining as yet, although we trust the census will enable us to obtain further information. In our first vol. page 343, we have furnished a table of the manufactures of Massachusetts in 1837, from which we have selected the 2d table below, which shows that the value of the manufactures of iron and steel in that state, then amounted to nearly 7 millions of dollars. By turning to that page, the number of hands, and the capital invested in each branch will be seen.

Iron, and Manufactures of Iron and Steel imported into the U. S. in the year ending September 30th, 1839.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Paying duties ad valorem.</i>		
Side arms.....	...	23,786
Fire arms.....	...	243,731
Drawing-knives.....	...	19,322
Cutting-knives.....	...	14,919
Hatchets, axes and adzes.....	...	7,903
Socket-chisels.....	...	27,648
Steelyards and scale-beams.....	...	20,295
Vices.....	...	31,253
Sickles and reaping-hooks.....	...	7,365
Scythes.....	...	47,971
Spades and shovels.....	...	17,871
Squares of iron and steel.....	...	6,787
Wood-screws.....	...	166,570
Articles not specified.....	...	4,949,642
		5,585,063
<i>Paying Specific Duties.</i>		
Muskets.....number	3,294	8,438
Rifles....."	110	1,086
Wire, cap and bonnet.....lbs.	7,355	3,899
Not above No. 14....."	470,464	32,133
Above No. 14....."	77,535	12,651
Tacks, brads, and sprigs		
not exceeding 16 oz. M	4,699	814
exceeding 16 oz....."	2,218	288
Nails.....lbs.	1,659,534	140,889
Spikes....."	468,988	24,957
Cables and chains....."	3,486,810	143,979
Mill-saws.....No.	2,241	7,385
Anchors.....lbs.	291,728	16,347
Anvils....."	1,026,497	71,087
Blacksmith's hammers and		
sledges....."	116,271	6,125
Castings, vessels of iron....."	448,118	16,020
all other....."	2,473,759	63,720
Round iron, or braziers' rods		
3-16 to 8-16 inch diameter....."	852,695	27,942
Nail or spike rods....."	80,404	2,291
Sheet and hoop iron....."	7,412,382	354,933

TABLE CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Band, scroll, or casement rods		
slit or hammered.....lbs.	23,213	886
In pigs....."	250,154	265,800
Old and scrap.....Cwt.	11,783	10,161
Bar, made by rolling....."	1,905,697	3,181,180
otherwise....."	711,153	2,054,094
Steel....."	59,174	771,804
Total paying specific duties.....	....	7,238,469
" " ad valorem do.....	....	5,585,063
Total imported.....	....	\$12,823,472

Iron, and Manufactures of Iron in Massachusetts in 1837.

Anchors, chain cables &c.	\$114,125
Axes, scythes, and snaths	325,956
Cutlery.....	186,200
Castings, bar and rod iron, &c.	1,658,670
Machinery of various kinds, probably chiefly iron.....	1,238,390
Muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, &c.....	288,800
Nails, brads, and tacks.....	2,527,095
Shovels, spades, forks, and hoes.....	264,709
Stoves, and stove pipes.....	31,000
Wire.....	84,770
Tools, (carpenters, joiners, and shoemakers) proba-	
bly chiefly of iron.....	258,531
	\$6,975,246

As the Legislatures are now about commencing their sessions, we would respectfully ask to be favored with the opening messages of the Governor's, and other public documents of permanent value, upon the principle of exchange heretofore proposed, and practised by us during the past year. From the Secretaries of several of the States we have received many valuable documents, which shall in due time be attended to. By many, however, we have not been so favored. A wish to render the Register authentic, as a work of reference, disposes us as far as possible to depend upon public documents for correct information respecting the States—in failing to receive them, we must either rely upon other sources, or not notice all the States, as fully as we could wish.

We would be glad to receive correct information in relation to the quantity of iron made in the United States, whether by anthracite or otherwise—and also the kind of articles, their quantity and value manufactured from iron in the different States.

Our acknowledgments are tendered to the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, for a copy of the laws passed at the last session, and other documents.

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No. 19.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

14TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

At a regular annual meeting of the *Stockholders* held, pursuant to the Charter, on the second Monday of October, 1840, in the City of Baltimore, the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company submitted the following report and statements of the affairs of the Company:

First—Of the *Main Stem* to its present termination at *Harper's Ferry*; and of the *Washington Branch*.

The statement marked A, exhibits the affairs of the Company on the 30th ultimo: and the revenue and expenses of the *Main Stem* during the year ending on the same day are shown by the statement B.

The statements C and D, exhibit the affairs of the *Washington Branch* on the 30th ultimo, and also the revenue and expenses on the same road for the year, ending on that day.

The statements show a steady increase in the amount of trade and travel on the *Main Stem*, and a continued diminution in the cost of transportation. The latter, in consequence of the alteration in the inclined planes, and various other measures, completed and in progress has been reduced as compared with previous years, about one cent per ton, per mile; and it will be seen that the entire expenses chargeable against the revenue since the 30th September, 1839, are \$43,529 80 less than they were in the preceding year.

At the end of the year 1839 the operations of the *Main Stem*, in connexion with those of the *Washington Branch*, left an excess over expenditure of \$68,599 70, and it will appear that for the year ending the 30th ultimo, the excess amounts to \$142,828 70, being about 3½ per cent. upon the capital of \$4,000,000.

On the 30th September, 1839, however, there were outstanding debts against the Company; of which a considerable portion had been contracted previous to 1837, amounting in the aggregate to \$114,125, which were necessarily to be paid from the balance of 1839, and from the accruing revenue.

The excess of expenditure beyond the income prior to 1838; the heavy annual expense incident to the transportation over the inclined planes at *Parr's Ridge*, the dilapidated and ruinous condition of the road and of the moving power and machinery generally—requiring monthly a large expenditure to prevent a total obstruction to the Company's operations—the defective condition, and inadequate number of *Water Stations*, *Locomotives*, *Vehicles* and *Machinery* of all kinds, have been pointed out in the reports of the last three years.

These embarrassments have engaged the constant attention of the Board, and have only been obviated by the unavoidable application of the Company's annual resources, to an amount, independent of the cost of re-construction, exceeding half a million of dollars.

Within the last three years nineteen and a half miles of the old track have been re-constructed with a heavy rail upon an improved plan, requiring an inconsiderable amount for repairs; the planes at *Parr's Ridge* have been altered, and adapted to the use of *Locomotives*, and the location of the road has been in many parts changed so as to avoid the most difficult and expensive curvatures.

Nearly the entire line of the *Main Stem*, which from the inadequacy of the Company's resources could not be re-constructed with the improved rail, has been re-adjusted and thoroughly renovated; the same improvement is now making of the remaining ten miles, for which abundant materials are already provided, and by the first of December next, the whole will be substantially renewed and in a condition of greater efficiency and durability than at any previous period; though from the defectiveness of the original plan of construction, it must continue liable to heavier repairs than more improved roads.

The old *Water Stations* also have been re-constructed or repaired, and are now in good order. Six new stations have been constructed; and three others are constructing, of which two are nearly finished, and materials for the whole number are on hand.

The principal *Depots*, and the *Engine Houses* at *Mount Clare*, have been refitted, and, as far as practicable, adapted to the increased power and business of the Company, and ample tools and fixed machinery necessary for repairs generally have been provided.

In 1837, there were thirteen old *Locomotives*; such of these as were capable of being repaired, have been thoroughly refitted, and in some instances entirely renewed, and eleven new engines for the use of the *Main Stem* have been purchased.

Most of the burthen, and all of the passenger Cars have been thoroughly repaired, so as to adapt them to the increasing demands of the public, and a number of new Cars of each description, costing together not less than \$50,000, have been constructed and are now in use. To complete the efficiency of this branch of the service, material alterations in a number of the old and the construction of ten new burthen Cars became necessary, and may be expected to involve a further expenditure, during the year 1841, of nearly \$10,000. With this addition, and the present augmentation of power and the other facilities here enumerated, the amount of transportation may be increased at least one-fifth without additional expense.

Of the materials purchased during the period already mentioned, for the repairs of *railway* and *Locomotives* and *tenders*, of *passenger* and *burthen Cars*—for the construction of *burthen Cars* and for other purposes—the company have now on hand an amount valued at \$30,465.

It will appear also from the statements now submitted that during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, the debts, shown by the last annual report to be then outstanding, amounting to \$114,125, have all been discharged; thereby relieving the revenue from a heavy annual charge of interest, and leaving no other ascertained debt, than the amount borrowed from the Banks of Baltimore, by the City Commissioners of Finance.

Of this amount borrowed from the Banks, there have been paid by the Commissioners \$67,637 46, and arrangements are making by the same officers to discharge the balance as early as practicable.

After thus discharging its debts and augmenting the power and means of the Company, by which its operations may be advantageously enlarged, and the expenses reduced there remained on the 30th ultimo, a net surplus of \$81,878 36,

Of which the Board have determined to distribute among the stockholders \$2 per share, payable on and after the 15th

November next in such funds as the Company have received for revenue.

The statements exhibiting the affairs of the *Washington Branch* show on that road an augmentation in the trade and travel, and also a diminution in the expenditure. Of the transportation of tonnage, the reduction in the cost has been equal to one cent per ton per mile.

During the last three years it also became necessary to incur considerable expenditure to re-adjust and improve the graduation of this road, by which means, and the removal of a large quantity of earth, from the deep cuts, by enlarging the ditches for more effectual drainage, and by ballasting with gravel those parts in which the bed consisted of tenacious clay, the entire line has been put in a better and more efficient condition than at any previous period. The *Water Stations* also have undergone the refitting and repairs necessary to render them efficient, and the Passenger and Tonnage Depots at the City of Washington have been considerably improved.

Four new Engines have been purchased for the use of this road; the Passenger and Burthen Cars have been thoroughly repaired and improved, and a number of burthen cars costing not less than eleven thousand dollars have been constructed. The present motive power, with a small additional expense for repairs and fuel, will enable the Company to transport more than double the number of passengers that have been transported during the past year; though an increase in the transportation of tonnage would require a corresponding increase in the number of burthen cars.

On this road the materials on hand for repairs of Railway, of locomotives and tenders, and of passenger and burthen cars, are valued at \$5,298.

After these expenditures, the statement marked D, shows a net surplus on the 30th ultimo, of \$77,244 55, of which the Board have determined to divide among the stockholders \$74,250, or four and a half per cent, upon the capital of \$1,650,000, payable on and after the 16th November next, in such funds as the Company have received for revenue.

From the statement herewith submitted, it appears that, if the whole net revenue received from the *Washington Branch* could be divided among all the Stockholders equally, the dividend for the year would be at least seven per cent. And it is only just to remark, that this road being the only work of the Company which may be regarded as finished, its success fully realizes any reasonable expectation that may be entertained from Railroads judiciously constructed between desirable points.

Of the revenue from this Road however, the State is entitled in preference to the other Stockholders, to one-fifth part of that received for the transportation of passengers and the balance only is liable to an equal division.

In this view it will appear that the *Washington Branch* has contributed during the year to the *Treasury* of the State one-fifth of the money received from passengers, amounting to \$40,296 64, and also a dividend of four and a half per cent, or \$24,750 making a total of \$65,046 64, and equal to *thirteen per cent*, upon the capital advanced by the State in this road. If to this be added the dividend from the profits of the *Main Stem*, it will be seen that the State will derive an income during the year upon the capital by her invested in both roads, as at present constructed, of more than *seven per cent*.

The investment by the State being shown to be thus profitable, an appeal may confidently be made to the public authorities to extend reasonable succour to the interests of the other Stockholders, while at the same time it will advance their own, and enable the State the more readily to provide for the interest upon the public debt.

The inadequacy of the toll at present authorized upon some important articles, and especially upon that of flour, has been pointed out in previous reports, and in official statements to the Legislature.

Of the whole transportation of the year, 42,383 tons or 392,419 barrels consisted of flour, being an excess over the previous year of 128,386 barrels, or 13,867 tons, and it may be here repeated that, with all economy the Company has been able to introduce into the management of their road,

the cost of transporting this article is not defrayed by the rate of toll at present authorized, which is less than that allowed, and in most instances charged, upon other works, and in other States.

The ground on which, in the act of 1837, certain articles therein mentioned, and particularly flour were exempted from the increased charge authorized by that act, is not perceived. Certain it is that by the exemption any just or fair profit upon the employment of the State's capital, has been surrendered, and, in this branch of business, her revenue has been to that extent, diminished; and it may be satisfactorily shown that the excepted articles may be placed upon an equal footing with the others, without being oppressive to the producer or manufacturer, and without prejudice to the trade of Baltimore.

SECOND—As to the extension of the Road from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland.

Since the last annual report nothing has occurred to discourage the expectations of the Board in the prosecution of this part of their work. The advantages of the location ultimately adopted, have become more manifest, and no doubt is entertained of the adaptation of the road to high speed and heavy tonnage with locomotive engines. On the entire line the highest grade is found in the first thirty miles, and will not exceed forty feet; and in the remaining sixty-seven, the grades will not in any instance exceed 26½ feet to the mile.

The curvatures, generally, range at little less than a mile of radius, and although there are a few at something less than one *thousand* feet, these occur in every instance on a light grade.

The conduct of the contractors generally, in the execution of their work, has been satisfactory. Of the whole number of contracts, amounting to one hundred and fifty, it has been found necessary to re-let only seven for neglect or misconduct; and in these cases the re-lettings already made have been effected without loss to the Company. The entire force at present employed may be stated at sixteen hundred men and five hundred horses.

The general condition and progress of the *Graduation*, *Masonry* and *Bridging*, are highly favorable. It has been the policy of the Board to advance the points of difficulty with greater rapidity, and to proceed more moderately with the lighter parts, so as to restrict unnecessary expenditure in all.

Upon the important section at *Harper's Ferry*, the entire work is proceeding satisfactorily. The heavy cuttings through the *North Mountain*, are considerably advanced, and the deep embankments at the *Opequan* and *Back Creek*, as well as the large bridges connected with them, are in a state of great forwardness. At the *tunnel* at the *Doe Gully*, the heading or excavation of the roof has reached four hundred and forty feet in extent, being upwards of one-third of the entire length of the tunnel; and the cuttings in this section keep pace with the tunnelling. Of the heading of the short tunnel of three hundred feet in length, at the *Paw-Paw* bends, more than a moiety is already completed.

At all the bridges upon the line, the masonry is advancing as rapidly as can be desired, and the materials for the superstructure are in preparation for erection in the ensuing summer.

The graduation of about twenty of the ninety-seven miles is already completed, and many more sections will be completed within a few weeks. Of the smaller bridges eleven are finished.

Of the cost of *Graduation*, *Masonry* and *Bridging* a revised estimate was made by the Engineers in November, 1839, which fell considerably below the estimate originally submitted on the 14th February, 1838. The revised estimate, with five per cent, added for contingencies, amounted to \$1,641,150. In June, 1840, a second revised estimate was made; which although it embraced some work on the *Harper's Ferry* section not included in the previous estimates, amounts in round numbers to \$1,602,000, less by \$40,000 than the revised estimate of November, 1839. It is believed that the actual cost will not exceed this last estimate.

The amount of work done on the 1st inst. was \$876,000, being more than one-half of the whole, and leaving to be done, according to the estimate, an amount of \$736,000.

The amount of actual work done per month may be stated at \$75,000; at which rate the *Graduation, Masonry and Bridging*, with the exception of some of the heaviest sections and bridge super structures, may be completed on or before the first of August, 1841, and these last may also be finished in the month of January, 1842.

Should their resources allow the Board to procure the iron and other materials in season to make sixty or seventy miles of railway in the course of the year 1841, and to prosecute the remaining thirty or forty miles in the spring of 1842, it will be practicable to finish the entire work and put the road in operation to Cumberland in the summer and autumn of that year.

The practicability of prosecuting the work with such despatch, will depend upon the ability of the city of Baltimore punctually to pay her subscription, or upon that of the Company to dispose of the Sterling Bonds of the State upon terms which they may deem satisfactory.

The present advanced condition of the work has been accomplished; 1st. By the money borrowed from the Banks, by the City Commissioners of Finance, through the Company's agency. 2d. By the Company's orders authorizing the transfer of City Stock at its par value, in sums of one hundred dollars or upwards, as explained in the last annual report. 3d. By the direct payment to contractors, of City Stock at its par value; under an agreement that it shall be sold by a mutual agent, and at prices to be fixed by the Company, so as to prevent a depreciation in its value. And 4th. By the proceeds of sales of the five per cent. Sterling Bonds of the State.

Up to the present time the payments in City Stock through the medium of orders authorizing its transfer, have answered the purposes of the Company; have proved entirely satisfactory to the contractors; and, in most instances to the proprietors of the right of way, and have received general encouragement from the community at large.

On the 30th ultimo, the payment made through this medium amounted to the sum of \$515,000, in orders to the commissioners of stock of the following denominations, viz. 100 orders \$100 each; \$24,000 of five dollars; \$39,000 of three dollars; \$78,000 of two dollars; and \$354,000 of one dollar each. Of the whole amount of orders given in payment, ten thousand dollars in those of \$100 each, have been funded.

Payments direct by the delivery of City Stock, have been confined to the contractors upon a few of the most difficult sections, upon which it was desirable, both to the Company and the contractors, to place an extra force, and amounted, in the whole, on the 30th ultimo, to \$138,877 47.

By these payments, the City has been enabled, so far, to comply with her engagements to the Company, without any loss or sacrifice; the credit of her public securities has been preserved unimpaired, and the important work, so essential to her trade and prosperity, has been advanced to its present point, not only by the actual application of her stock at its par value, but with a large annual saving of interest, during the period the orders may remain unfunded.

The successful continuance of this system of payment until our public securities meet with a more ready sale, will enable the City, in future, punctually to discharge her obligations, and complete this great enterprise to Cumberland, without impairing the value of her stock, and with diminished taxation. It would seem, therefore, only reasonable that the City authorities, unless contrary to some acknowledged principle of public policy, should unite in procuring legislative sanction, if necessary, for the encouragement of this mode of payment.

In giving these orders in payment, the Board entertain the opinion that they violate no existing law. The orders do not promise to pay money, nor, indeed, are they, in any respect, promissory in their character. They confer an absolute authority for the transfer of City Stock, and finally cancel the obligation for which they are received in satisfaction. From the nature of the case, they cannot exceed, in

amount, the City subscription and the stock actually transferred to the Commissioners in trust for the holders. They, in fact, represent City certificates, though in smaller denominations; and, in the requisite sums, may be funded, and converted into coin or bank paper, at the pleasure of the holder. They are, therefore, not liable to the risk, or any other objection to which irresponsible paper issues, professing to pay money, are exposed; and every citizen, liable to the payment of a city tax, has an immediate interest in maintaining their value.

Nor need the purpose or utility of these orders cease after the resumption of specie payments. On the contrary, they would, in that event, if they should be employed for such purpose, prove valuable auxiliaries in aiding the operations of the banks; they would, in no respect, impair the soundness of the regular currency, but might be advantageously maintained in general credit.

The present condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company not only justifies the aid already contributed by the State and City to this branch of our public works, but should inspire renewed zeal in its prompt and vigorous prosecution. To encourage the efforts of the Board for this purpose, by means which may push the work in advance of rival enterprises in other States, and, without disturbing the regular currency, prevent the sacrifice of our public securities, and exempt the people from taxation, would appear to be recommended by every principle of sound policy. On these grounds, the Board confidently rely for support, no less upon the public authorities than the community at large.

Of the five per cent. *sterling bonds of the state*, delivered to the Company in payment of the state's subscription, £5,250 were sold in London by *Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.* in the months of *January and February last*, according to the Company's limit, at eighty-five per cent.; of which the amount drawn for at the then rate of exchange, netted in Baltimore the sum of \$21,563 68; and the balance of these sales, less commissions, was applied to the payment of the interest which accrued on the 1st of July last. The remainder of the bonds are yet in the hands of *Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.* under the arrangement as heretofore announced, effected by the President with that house in October, 1839.

Up to this time, the Board have not deemed it necessary or expedient, either to borrow or accept advances upon any portion of the bonds; nor have they changed the limits which, at the time of the arrangement, they prescribed for their sale.

In a letter from *Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co.* dated the 31st of July last, the Company is informed that 'Maryland bonds are at 82 a 83 per cent.' 'The constant remittance,' they observe, 'from your side, of the remaining bonds, altogether about £200,000, which were pawned with banks and others in the United States, prevented an improvement in the market to any extent. These must now be pretty nearly realized here, and we may, therefore, hope for some rise, if the demand for American stocks continue; but the late anxiety concerning European politics, has checked transactions for the present.'

By order of the Board,

LOUIS McLANE, *President.*

(A)

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, October 1, 1840.

Dr.

Stock in the Washington Branch Road	\$1,032,600 00
Cost of Road to Harper's Ferry,	\$3,465,048 79
Real Estate and Depots, Locomotives, Horses, Mules, and Harness, Passenger & Burden Cars,	266,158 86
	480,329 99
	<hr/> 4,211,536 64

Cost of road west of Harper's Ferry,	1,094,639 85
John I. Donaldson, and Fielding Lucas, Jr., commissioners, for this amount of city six per cent. Stock placed in their hands for the redemption of Stock orders,	700,000 00
Baring, Brothers, & Co. London,	3,181,005 11
City six per cent. Stock on hand,	176,322 63
Bills Receivable,	3,234 92
Expenses of Stock Certificates of the State, to be refunded by the Commissioner of Loans,	1,711 40
Cash in the hands of disbursing officers,	1,379 88
Cash in hand,	109,556 45
	<u>\$ 10,511,985 78</u>

	Cr.
Loan at Six per cent. for the purpose of taking Stock in Washington Road,	1,080,000 00
Stock,	\$4,000,000 00
Less Instalments unpaid,	257 50
	<u>3,999,742 50</u>
Suspense Account,	1,260 21
Stock Orders issued,	515,000 00
Due the Wash'ton Branch Road,	96,790 15
Loans from Banks on City Stock, on account of the City of Baltimore,	374,962 54
City of Baltimore,	1,074,694 59
State of Maryland five per cent. Sterling Bonds,	3,200,000 00
Premiums on Sterling Bills,	2,588 79
Revenue,	583,489 00
Less Expenses, Repairs, and Interest,	336,522 00
	<u>*246,947 00</u>
	<u>\$ 10,511,985 78</u>

*Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
October 1, 1840.*

(B)

Statement of the Revenue and Expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on account of the Main Stem of the Road, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1840.

The amount received for the transportation of passengers and merchandise for the year ending the 30th of September, 1840, is,

\$432,883 70

And the expenses for the same period are as follows, to wit:

For transportation, including Fuel, salaries of Superintendent, Agents, Conductors, &c. &c.	\$104,280 12
For repairs of the Road,	85,483 73
For repairs of Depots and Water Stations,	11,790 78

* To this amount will be added the dividend from the Washington Branch Road due the Main Stem, \$46,487, and make the nett Revenue \$293,414.

For repairs of Passenger Cars,	6,739 76
For rep's of Burthen Cars,	19,800 14
For rep's of Locomotives,	36,461 68
For repairs of the Monocacy Bridge,	1,066 39
For Office and Incidental expenses, including Salaries, House Rent, &c.	3,065 68
For Interest on borrowed money,	5,005 30
Making	<u>290,104 00</u>

And showing the earnings of the Road for the year to be

\$152,689 70

The interest paid during the year on account of the loan created for the purchase of Stock in the Washington Branch Road, amounts to	36,328 00
And the dividend to be received from said Road,	46,467 00

The difference is 9,861 00

Showing the nett revenue for the year to be \$143,828 70

*Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
October 1, 1840.*

J. J. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

(C)

Washington Branch Railroad, 1st October, 1840.

Dr.

Cost of Road, Real Estate, Engines and Cars,	\$1,555,457 80
Cash in the hands of the Disbursing Officers,	4 60
Due by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,	96,790 15
	<u>\$1,752,252 55</u>

Cr.

Stock,	\$1,650,000 00
Annuity at five per cent.	25,000 00
Dividends unpaid,	8 00
Revenue,	\$202,756 63

Less State's Bonus 1-5 the receipts from Passengers, Expenses, Repairs and Interest,	\$40,396 64
	85,214 44

125,511 08— 77,244 55

\$1,752,252 55

*Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
1st October, 1840.*

J. J. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenses of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1840.

The amount received for the transportation of Passen-

gers and Merchandise for the year ending the 30th of September, 1840, is	\$203,755 63
And the expenses for the same period are as follows, to wit:	
Bonus to the State, one-fifth of the receipts from Passengers,	40,296 64
Transportation, including Fuel, Salaries of the Superintendent, Agents, Conductors, &c. &c.	29,582 24
Repairs of the Road, Repairs of Depots and Water Stations,	27,655 88
Repairs of Passenger Cars,	2,005 54
Repairs of Burden Cars,	4,138 62
Repairs of Locomotives,	5,052 12
Interest on the Eldridge Landing Bridge annuity,	8,829 69
Office and incidental expenses, including Salaries, House Rent, &c. &c.	1,250 00
	6,700 35

Making 125,511 08

Showing the nett revenue for the year to be \$77,244 55
Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
October 1, 1840.
J. J. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

Boston and New York.

The exports of Cotton from New Orleans to Boston, during the last season, exceeded the exports to New York during the same period, in the ratio of 53,970 bales to 49,593 bales—or in value in the ratio of \$2,120,000 to \$1,880,000; being \$240,000 in favor of Boston, although the previous year we find the exports of Cotton to New York exceed those to Boston by 12,012 bales or \$480,000.

In addition to this important view, which we extract from a New Orleans Price Current, permit us to give the views of a St. Louis paper of their hopes of having a continuous line of railways from that place to Boston. The fact which they present, that \$3,334,000 of the items of Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Pork Lard, Beef, Corn and Lead, products of the Valley of the Mississippi, went to Boston the last season, whilst only \$3,371,000 of the same articles, were shipped to New York, should claim our attention, and convince our property holders that New York must not depend entirely on her natural advantages.

We must take into view that Massachusetts alone, manufactures articles in value to the extent of \$90,000,000. In Luther, to include Maine, it exceeds \$14,000,000. Let us ask ourselves, what importance to the consumer, is the extra freight of a pair of shoes, a piece of cotton goods or cloth, from Boston to Buffalo, whilst our Erie Canal is closed by ice, or the Ohio River dried up in summer! The consumer will hardly perceive the extra cost. This proves the position we have assumed on a former occasion, that the introduction of railways is designed to change entirely the interior transportation, in valuable Merchandise and Domestic Manufactures. The St. Louis paper says:

The two cities of the United States which are progressing most rapidly in population and wealth at the present time, in proportion to their size, are, undoubtedly, Boston and St. Louis, one in the eastern, the other in the western section of the Union. For many years—from 1800 to 1830—Boston was losing ground, in the race for greatness with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but about the year 1820, a new era dawned on that city, through the instrumentality of its enterprising capitalists, which has turned the tide strongly in its favor. At that time the first rail-road was constructed on one side of the city, and the first steam power loom establishment erected on the other. From that time to the present, Lowell has increased in population from 200 to 20,000, and

in wealth, from \$100,000 to \$20,000,000. The cotton manufacture of Lowell, and the other hundred manufacturing villages in New England, have given a stability to the trade of Boston, unknown to any other city in the Union.

Massachusetts, which formerly exported, it was said, nothing but granite and ice, now produces manufactures valued at ninety millions of dollars per annum, a large part of which centres at Boston, as a place of distribution to all parts of the Union.

At a later period than that first mentioned, her farseeing citizens became convinced, that although she had no river like the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Susquehanna, to bring to her wharves the products of the boundless and fertile West yet that an iron pathway might be laid along her mountain gorges, over which a steam engine with a train of cars could move at the rate of 30 miles per hour, taking the produce of the Lakes at the outlet of the New York Canal, and landing it at Boston in less time than it can be delivered at New York. About one half of this road is completed, and the whole will be finished within twelve months from this time.

This road will cost not far from seven millions of dollars. It is calculated to support an engine of 14 tons weight and to carry 1000 barrels of flour in a single train of cars, ten miles an hour. It is estimated that when finished, flour can be transported from Albany to Boston, 201 miles, for 30 cts. per barrel. Two thousand men are now at work on this road, in some section, both night and day. The capitalists of Boston have also contributed largely to the funds required for laying down railways from Albany to Buffalo, between which places there will soon be a continuous line completed. The same enterprise and capital will, ere many years shall have elapsed, continue the same line across Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, in case the funds required for the work are not furnished by the States on the route.

The Trade between this city and Boston is greater and the connexion more intimate than is generally imagined.—The various staple articles of export from Boston, including domestic goods, boots and shoes, oil, candles, &c., required for this market and which are forwarded from here to the upper country, cannot fall far short of two millions of dollars.

We shall close these remarks with a comparative statement of the value of western productions shipped from New Orleans to New York and Boston.

	New York.	Boston.
Tobacco,	580,000	166,000
Cotton	1,880,000	2,120,000
Flour,	228,000	156,000
Pork,	570,000	324,000
Bacon,	109,000	50,000
Lard,	36,000	149,000
Beef,	3,000	11,000
Corn,	15,000	12,000
Lead,	270,000	353,000
Total,	3,371,000	2,334,000

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Elections.—The polls in this city opened at eight o'clock on the 13th and 30th ult. The following is the comparative vote.

	October 13th.	October 30th.
At 9 o'clock,	No account kept.	1,662
10 "	"	3,128
11 "	3,432	4,568
12 "	4,807	5,948
1 "	5,249	7,013
2 "	6,140	8,055
3 "	7,073	9,026
4 "	8,004	9,882
5 "	9,127	10,461
6 "	9,746	10,988
7 "	10,412	11,677
8 "	11,056	12,127
9 "	11,392	12,355
10 "	11,590	12,484

North American.

An account of the quantity in lbs. weight of Cotton-Yarn exported from Great Britain to each of the undermentioned parts of the world in each of the 25 years 1814—1838, with the declared value of the same to each respective country.

lbs. WEIGHT EXPORTED.

Years.	Germany.	Russia.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Prussia.	Netherlands.	France.	Portugal, Madeira and Azores.	Spain and the Canaries.
1814	6,967,842	3,392,924	290,757	1,931,905	33,188	31,238	14,653
1815	4,607,233	2,950,875	109,284	1,256,043	126	95,356	29,548
1816	10,594,400	2,554,942	76,175	1,508,350	2,481	39,626	50,362
1817	5,072,179	6,475,308	183,349	144,173	4,442	49,378	29,636
1818	7,713,235	5,818,194	95,497	223,999	750	75,266	33,793
1819	12,925,317	3,596,637	182,907	199,320	30	63,599	37,391
1820	11,627,328	8,762,347	297,705	232,574	....	77,207	68,394
1821	14,534,508	4,621,294	193,820	285,312	....	132,832	36,302
1822	18,443,543	4,697,562	251,058	320,527	15,920	119,417	46,350
1823	12,966,878	6,829,076	319,421	3,727,837	31,380	67,103	69,450
1824	12,381,568	11,923,029	381,344	4,216,026	45,921	140,565	132,195
1825	14,914,993	8,988,308	381,025	4,806,427	202	128,668	83,676
1826	16,976,900	12,012,404	367,784	5,185,031	14,247	202,952	124,295
1827	17,028,354	12,070,675	581,187	6,295,493	15,722	193,469	127,675
1828	17,233,115	14,882,644	548,726	7,056,293	32,116	181,431	61,371
1829	24,055,423	17,921,269	464,941	7,878,249	19,500	160,979	42,547
1830	21,730,661	18,555,753	478,243	7,254,258	5,582	224,395	23,125
1831	20,435,442	13,959,666	880,714	9,091,238	2,616	284,336	77,866
1832	29,959,427	19,587,781	854,703	10,345,649	8,437	65,887	107,552
1833	23,653,904	19,311,877	650,978	11,346,263	98,193	63,683	13,095
1834	26,492,890	16,241,363	509,965	13,150,412	101,908	272,638	15,405
1835	27,866,013	21,082,519	1,081,958	13,911,509	82,533	176,483	28,165
1836	31,323,478	19,178,483	1,053,576	13,884,420	105,214	332,964	101,390
1837	34,272,607	24,108,593	994,424	16,060,469	94,707	342,460	227,697
1838	35,523,276	19,794,501	1,167,137	21,836,621	113,627	413,882	111,682
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

DECLARED VALUE.

Years.	Germany.	Russia.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Prussia.	Netherlands.	France.	Portugal, Madeira and Azores.	Spain and the Canaries.
1814	1,545,153	669,230	66,135	461,785	7,780	7,160	3,933
1815	842,777	493,674	29,156	248,596	69	20,628	4,006
1816	1,748,647	407,987	12,132	281,399	978	9,775	8,195
1817	847,743	960,949	28,014	34,581	2,032	10,147	4,537
1818	1,275,145	895,846	15,044	58,621	194	17,400	5,750
1819	1,779,040	504,420	24,459	47,414	9	11,442	6,434
1820	1,404,519	1,094,306	32,714	55,361	....	13,401	12,273
1821	1,542,069	483,718	18,940	67,594	....	18,517	8,809
1822	1,883,151	456,466	26,073	75,501	1,938	18,502	6,119
1823	1,248,313	666,403	30,952	380,763	3,105	9,390	8,596
1824	1,157,258	1,135,001	36,175	412,779	4,519	17,146	13,518
1825	1,487,273	896,389	36,887	462,552	166	17,700	8,973
1826	1,416,328	1,007,773	26,339	487,283	2,238	22,365	13,219
1827	1,351,508	933,204	42,916	580,937	1,580	16,255	10,252
1828	1,250,791	958,242	36,297	621,933	3,679	10,739	6,926
1829	1,585,979	1,062,225	28,833	673,714	1,486	14,157	3,893
1830	1,449,521	1,087,662	27,549	612,925	391	14,276	1,770
1831	1,195,718	790,371	43,710	794,536	1,127	17,663	6,456
1832	1,796,987	1,136,787	43,286	890,423	1,314	4,133	7,867
1833	1,593,467	1,164,996	37,388	983,548	10,212	3,396	1,409
1834	1,793,458	1,037,544	36,922	1,130,346	22,527	21,074	1,481
1835	1,746,893	1,365,027	75,001	1,201,658	39,493	14,070	2,734
1836	1,960,049	1,257,411	83,306	1,196,586	47,123	23,844	6,860
1837	2,177,823	1,612,956	68,906	1,395,140	31,364	24,476	14,837
1838	2,264,330	1,336,584	71,892	1,876,369	48,271	27,636	7,858
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

lbs. WEIGHT EXPORTED.

Years.	Italy.	Malta and the Ionian Isles.	Turkey and the Levant.	East Indies and China.	Guernsey, Jersey and Man.	All other parts.	Totals.
1814	80,625	26,816	....	8	2,618	10,682	12,782,364
1815	64,014	25,380	77,812	....	5,001	21,879	9,241,547
1816	252,691	166,860	474,199	624	4,194	14,785	15,740,875
1817	261,948	70,200	407,190	2,701	4,805	12,073	12,717,382
1818	566,311	61,550	134,270	1,861	5,007	13,932	14,743,675
1819	609,126	161,868	280,735	971	4,854	22,665	18,085,410
1820	1,291,261	108,464	542,093	224	1,932	22,796	23,032,325
1821	1,312,997	47,440	328,757	5,865	4,812	22,230	21,526,369
1822	2,197,977	125,930	331,100	22,200	2,134	21,751	26,595,468
1823	2,052,889	249,118	909,097	121,500	4,090	31,070	27,378,986
1824	3,717,868	166,009	446,462	105,353	3,063	46,140	33,605,510
1825	2,392,423	95,839	557,584	235,360	5,685	51,414	32,641,604
1826	5,113,378	342,249	867,770	919,387	6,572	48,152	42,179,521
1827	4,457,476	262,746	647,094	3,063,836	3,583	131,444	44,878,774
1828	5,153,295	439,284	156,860	4,570,165	4,287	219,274	50,505,751
1829	6,355,154	453,740	662,566	3,185,639	4,554	237,217	61,141,254
1830	8,371,944	426,870	1,713,951	4,990,975	4,828	878,758	64,645,342
1831	8,444,518	375,190	1,830,960	6,955,623	4,405	1,455,050	63,821,440
1832	7,641,928	261,115	1,562,393	4,419,145	8,880	839,223	75,667,150
1833	6,956,453	180,770	1,965,581	5,038,844	5,471	1,841,069	70,626,161
1834	9,888,968	661,562	2,522,146	5,569,363	6,192	938,217	76,478,468
1835	7,024,588	437,440	2,039,520	8,447,069	6,743	1,007,148	83,214,198
1836	8,573,605	278,705	2,214,165	9,894,523	3,261	1,247,322	88,191,040
1837	8,775,028	474,240	4,190,038	10,479,606	7,255	3,417,608	103,455,138
1838	12,829,923	816,844	5,629,175	15,083,381	2,904	1,273,649	114,596,602
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	105,289,100

DECLARED VALUE.

Years.	Italy.	Malta and the Ionian Isles.	Turkey and the Levant.	East Indies and China.	Guernsey, Jersey and Man.	All other parts.	Totals.
1814	21,753	6,513	....	7	.287	1,594	2,791,247
1815	12,495	3,638	14,133	....	655	4,144	1,674,021
1816	48,302	25,563	80,627	190	1,700	2,951	2,628,447
1817	44,537	10,544	66,421	505	884	3,253	2,014,181
1818	91,679	9,223	20,867	455	1,749	3,332	2,395,305
1819	84,610	19,194	38,399	138	671	3,553	2,519,783
1820	138,920	10,784	61,258	24	180	3,002	2,826,643
1821	126,809	4,034	31,437	805	2,365	3,734	2,305,830
1822	184,167	9,958	30,453	2,335	307	2,619	2,697,590
1823	163,577	17,242	76,802	16,993	365	3,515	2,625,947
1824	289,080	11,331	39,312	13,041	381	5,855	3,135,396
1825	198,196	6,532	48,886	35,315	690	7,150	3,206,729
1826	326,754	21,740	60,656	100,869	854	3,739	3,491,268
1827	267,920	14,257	39,694	274,015	459	11,885	3,545,578
1828	263,554	23,643	10,834	393,134	601	15,652	3,595,405
1829	317,580	22,386	39,918	210,182	741	15,790	3,976,874
1830	433,754	21,996	96,355	336,766	2,128	48,848	4,133,741
1831	438,834	17,111	105,615	492,310	755	69,958	3,975,019
1832	381,948	13,430	88,809	308,299	1,841	44,330	4,722,759
1833	376,835	9,895	101,080	340,369	2,067	73,177	4,704,024
1834	543,808	37,775	139,775	390,980	984	59,797	5,211,015
1835	427,875	27,265	119,107	618,377	389	67,130	5,706,563
1836	524,374	16,175	135,088	787,171	242	82,137	6,123,326
1837	477,882	24,032	221,697	714,059	376	191,928	6,955,936
1838	626,503	40,154	285,530	685,204	155	61,483	7,431,848
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,858,173

[Circular to Bankers.

From the Law Reporter published at Boston.
**Notes on the Early Jurisprudence of
 Maine.**

Concluded from page 283.

Our last number completed the catalogue of attorneys who had taken up their residence in Maine prior to, and during, the revolution. At its close, another wanderer from Cape Cod, Daniel Davis, the late solicitor-general of Massachusetts, taking his substance upon his horse, and with the world all before him, came to Portland. He was born in Barnstable. Mr. Otis very pleasantly tells us in his recent Barnstable letter, "that he assumed some little pretensions over his schoolmaster, in consequence of having been chief volunteer fifer to the Barnstable minute men;" it is not recorded that he prided himself upon this accomplishment after he came here. He studied his profession with Shearjashub Bourne, who is remembered for his talents and eccentricities by the scattered remnant of octogenarians who partook of his instructions. Of these Chief Justice Mellen is one and the late Judge Thatcher another. When Mr. Davis was in the zenith of his fame, Mr. Bourne used to say, with great satisfaction, "I took special pains with Daniel."

He reached this remote spot in 1782, at which period Mr. Frothingham was the only practising attorney in the county, and he was adding to the humble fruits which his profession yielded, such perquisites as could be derived from keeping a village school.

At the time Mr. Davis arrived here there were but *five* lawyers in Maine, embracing the whole country from the Piscataqua river to New Brunswick. These were the late Judge Thatcher, of Biddeford, John Frothingham, of Falmouth, Timothy Langdon, of Wiscasset, William Lithgow, of Georgetown, and Roland Cushing, of Pownalboro'. The latter was the youngest brother of Judge William Cushing and of Charles Cushing, who was the first sheriff of the county of Lincoln, and afterwards clerk of the supreme court, "for a time," as Mr. Davis observed, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." In 1828, Mr. Davis remarked of himself, that he was the only survivor of the Maine bar, who lived in that country at the time he went into it, and again he says—we use his own language—"As a specimen of the change in my time, I recollect that when I settled in Falmouth there was no settled minister of the gospel between that town and the British territories except in North Yarmouth, New Gloucester, Wiscasset, and, I believe, one in Townsend. There might have been one or two others, but if there were, I do not recollect them. I was going to say the *sheep* were without shepherds, but then there were no *sheep* but plenty of wolves all over the country."

Mr. Davis continued in the practice of law in Portland with very distinguished success for more than twenty years. He owed his success to an easy, graceful elocution, and a wonderful aptness and facility in attacking the objections and evading the strong positions of his adversary. In 1796, he was appointed attorney of the United States for Maine district, was frequently chosen to represent the town in the house of representatives, and the county in the senate, at a time when it was some distinction to hold those offices.—While discharging the duties of senator, in 1801, he was appointed to the office of solicitor-general, then for the first time established. This station he occupied until the office was abolished in 1832. He moved to Boston in 1803 where he died at an advanced age in 1836.

The number of practitioners increased very slowly in Maine for several years after the revolution. A great depression remained at the close of the war, upon all branches of business, and a deeply seated prejudice had arisen against lawyers in Massachusetts and other parts of New England. This discouraged young men for a while from entering the profession. The excitement against gentlemen of the bar was countenanced and carried into the legislature in 1790, by a lawyer from Maine. John Gardiner, of Pownalboro', a barrister at law and a gentleman of some distinction, at the January session in that year, introduced a resolution, that the house would resolve itself into a committee of the

whole, to take into consideration "the present state of the law and its professors in the commonwealth."

In his remarks on the subject he animadverted with great severity upon what he termed the abuses of the law and the practice of lawyers. He objected to associations of members of the bar, bar rules, modes of taxing cost, and other practices which he alleged were illegal and unwarrantable usurpations. He was opposed to special pleading and thought the law ought to be simplified. In the heat of debate he cast many aspersions upon the profession, which had a tendency to stimulate and strengthen the unfounded prejudices which were highly excited out of doors.

He procured bills to be introduced embodying his peculiar notions, but not having many supporters they were rejected by large majorities. The one to abolish special pleading was earnestly debated, and was opposed with great power and effect by the late Chief Justice Parsons, at that time but forty years old. The ability with which he resisted the wild attacks upon the existing system of jurisprudence, drew from Mr. Gardiner, their author, the following eulogium: "This erroneous opinion of the gentlemen of the profession here, was taken from a mere dictum of the late Mr. Gridley, who, though a mighty pompous man, was a man of considerable learning and abilities—in learning and genius, however, almost infinitely inferior to that great giant of learning and genius, the law member from Newburyport."

These illiberal prejudices against the profession gradually disappeared before the advancing light, which the moral and intellectual cultivation of the members of the bar was continually shedding upon the community. Perhaps no age of the world has presented a class of men more distinguished for ability, for soundness of intellect and purity of morals, than the legal profession in the age of which we are speaking. We have only to mention the names of the Cushings, Dana, the Lowells, the Sullivans, the Sewalls, Dane, Parsons, Gore, Ames, Thatcher, Sumner, Bradbury, Paine, Dexter, Bigelow, Minot, Strong, Otis, Prescott, Tillinghast, Sedgwick, to illustrate our remark. It would seem impossible, that a profession which embraced such illustrious men could for a moment be subject to the odium of an enlightened people. We might, therefore, expect, as was the case, that the bar would grow in popular favor as long as its members should maintain the high intellectual and moral standard guaranteed by the men whose names we have cited. The vast increase of its numbers, has of course brought in many unworthy members, from whom a profession is often too apt to be judged by superficial observers. But the progress of legal learning has been advancing and there never has been a time when juridical science has been more faithfully studied and more ably and amply illustrated, both at the bar and on the bench, than the present.

Among the lawyers who came into Maine before the close of the last century, but who no longer occupy a place on the stage of action, we may record the names of Salmon Chase, William Symmes, Silas Lee, Isaac Parker, and Benjamin Orr. These all in their day, filled distinguished places in society and at the bar. Mr. Symmes, when quite young, was a member from Andover of the convention of Massachusetts which adopted the federal constitution. He was a good lawyer and scholar; he died in 1807. But perhaps the most extraordinary of those men was Benjamin Orr; he was brought up a house carpenter, and buildings in Portland now attest how well he discharged the duties of that occupation; but, at maturity, he was stimulated by a powerful motive to become a lawyer, and with him to will was to do. He rapidly qualified himself for College, from which he was graduated in 1789, and after the usual preparatory studies in the office of Judge Wilde, he entered upon the brilliant career which crowned his unabated and meritorious efforts. He

* Mr. Gardiner had been educated in England, and practised law in the Island of St. Christopher. He came to Boston after the revolution and very soon moved to Pownalboro', in the neighborhood of which he had a large hereditary estate. He was lost by the upsetting of a packet, in which he had taken a passage for Boston, in 1793 or '94. He left one daughter who married James Lithgow.

was the brightest ornament of the bar of Maine at the period of his death in 1823.

Silas Lee was a well read lawyer, and the numerous offices which he held at various periods are testimonials of his merit. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1784, studied his profession with Judge Thacher and established himself at Wiscasset. He was elected to congress in 1801; appointed district attorney for the United States in 1802, which office he held until 1815; he was appointed judge of probate in 1805, and chief justice of the common pleas in 1811.

We cannot forbear gracing our article with a more particular mention of the late Chief Justice Parker, who was for so many years an ornament of the bar and the bench. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1786, and after qualifying himself for practice in the late Judge Tudor's office, in Boston, he opened an office in Castine about the year 1790. His popular manners and the readiness with which he could apply his resources on any emergency, soon brought him into successful practice and general reputation. At the age of twenty-eight, he was elected to congress from the eastern district, but contemplating moving to Portland, in another district, he declined a re-election. In 1799, he was appointed by Mr. Adams, marshal of Maine, which office he held until his removal by Mr. Jefferson in 1804. In 1799 he delivered an eulogy upon the death of Washington, which was adorned with all the graces of elegant composition and added to his high reputation. Among the numerous students who availed themselves of the advantages which his office furnished, to acquire a knowledge both of the theory and practice of the law, we remember the names of William B. Sewall of this state, James Savage, Esq., of Boston, and General Eustis, now of the army.

In 1806, Mr. Parker was raised to the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts, at the age of thirty-eight, and the next year he removed to Boston. In 1814 he succeeded to the office of chief justice on the death of the lamented Sewall, which took place at Wiscasset in that year. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the character and virtues of a man so well known in our community as Isaac Parker: his fame is recorded every where; "every day we turn the leaf to read it." We cannot omit, however, one remark of his, which showed much sagacity, and which we often remember: it was, that whenever he was at a loss in his practice in regard to the application of any point of law to the case on which he was consulted, to refer it always to the tribunal of common sense: for her decrees he seldom knew to fail of justice.

Of the fifty-three lawyers who had established themselves in Maine previous to the close of the last century, ten are now living. One of these, Chief Justice Mellen, has returned to the bar; three are now upon the bench, viz: Judge Wilde, of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman, and Nicholas Emery, in Maine. All the others continue in practice, although, as may be supposed, not with that vigor which attended their earlier efforts. They were admitted to the bar in the latter years of the century.*

Of the fifty-three to whom I have alluded, seventeen became judges, three of them chief justices of the supreme court of Massachusetts, one chief justice of Maine, and one chief justice of Vermont: ten were members of congress.

The following table will show the number of members of the bar in Maine at different times, and the proportion they bore to the population of the state.

Years.	Lawyers.	Population.	Proportion.
1760	4	19,000	1 to 4,750 Inhab.
1784	6	56,000	" 9,334 "
1800	40	152,000	" 3,800 "
1837	406	473,000	" 1,165 "

The oldest lawyer now in practice in Maine is Prentiss Mellen, late chief justice of the supreme court, who, disqualified by the provision of the constitution from retaining his seat upon the bench, has returned with youthful ardor to the bar, and now at the ripe age of 76, is contending manfully upon the field of his former fame. Mr. Mellen was

graduated at Harvard College in 1784 at the age of 20; pursued his studies in the office of Shearjashub Bourne, at Barnstable, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth county in 1788. On this happy event, the judge humorously remarks, "according to the fashion of that day, on the great occasion, I treated the judges and all the lawyers with about half a pail of punch, which treating aforesaid, was commonly called the colt's tail." This feudal custom, like every thing else in this day of the march of mind, has been commuted into money to make provision for the intellect instead of the body.

In 1798 he removed to Biddeford, in this state, at the recommendation of his steadfast friend, Judge Thacher. To show the humbleness of the beginnings in that period, we may add, that he opened his office in the front chamber of a tavern, in which were arranged three beds, half a table, and one chair, according to his own account of the scene.—He slept in the same room, as frequently did travellers; and his clients, as there was but one chair in the room, had the privilege of sitting on one of the beds.

From this humble commencement of life, Judge Mellen advanced rapidly. He was indefatigable and ardent in business, able and successful both as an advocate and a lawyer. From 1804 until his appointment as chief justice in 1826, he practised in the courts of every county in the state, and was engaged in all causes of magnitude. He often came in competition with Judge Wilde, who then resided at Hallowell, and had an extensive practice in Maine. The intellectual struggle between them, furnished ample opportunity for instruction and pleasure to their brethren of the bar.

Although Judge Mellen has devoted more than half a century of his life to the profession with signal ability, he has occasionally been diverted from it, like lawyers generally in our country, by the excitement of politics. He was a member of the council of Massachusetts, to the administration of Gov. Brooks, and was subsequently elected to the senate of the United States. While in the discharge of the duties of the latter office, on the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, he received the appointment of chief justice of the supreme court of the new state. The first eleven volumes of the Maine reports, embracing the period of fourteen years in which he presided in that court, bear witness of the learning, industry, and judicial wisdom with which he discharged the duties of that high station.

The customs of the bar have undergone within the last fifty years as thorough a revolution as the civil institutions of our country. The gradual wearing away of the distinctions which formerly existed in society; the levelling hand of modern refinement and universal cultivation, has pruned off all the eccentricities, and wit, and peculiar traits of character which used to make the frequent meetings of the bar so jovial, and so productive of anecdotes and pleasure. The last relic of social intercourse, the dinner on occasion of the assembling of the supreme court, has given way within a few years, and the common bond of brotherhood which kept alive a strong feeling of interest and *esprit du corps* has now become a feeble and attenuated thread. The sentiment of union and fraternity has become weakened by its great diffusion.

When the judges, attended by their retinues of attorneys, travelled the circuit, extending through the scattered settlements of this state, they were driven by the tediousness of the journeyings, and the absence of other society and sources of amusement, to beguile the time not employed in the performance of their duties, in social meetings. The labor of a lawyer was easy at that period, compared with that of the present day: there were few books of authority to be examined and cited; there were no volumes of reports scattered as now, like the leaves of the sybil upon his path, and the standard of legal acquirements was moderate. A good voice, a fluent utterance, and a discussion of general principles answered every demand, instead of the heavy, ponderous arguments of the present time, larded all over with authorities from all quarters of this and foreign lands, and often an endless variety of legal points and distinctions without differences.

* Their names are Peter O. Alden, Edward Little, Benjamin Veazey, Jeremiah Bailey, Job Nelson and Allen Gilman.

In looking back to the past, we imagine we see approaching at a moderate pace upon his raw boned horse, the tall form of the eccentric Judge Paine, or the dignified figure of Judge Cushing, plodding through Saco woods, or the more lonely paths of a more remote portion of the territory, accompanied by the benevolent Sewall, the witty Thacher, and the gay and humorous Davis, beguiling the dreariness of their ride, which they pursued on horseback, by the buoyancy of spirits with which the younger members of the party were overflowing.

On going still farther back, to the times of the Livermores, the Farnams, the Lowells, and the Adamases, we refresh ourselves with reminiscences of the wit and merriment of those festive occasions, in which after the work of the court was over,—the wig, the robe, and all dignity laid aside—they indulged themselves in the unreserved play of their minds.

With one of these scenes, preserved by Judge Sewall, we will close our article. "It was the custom for members of the court and bar at the close of the session to hold special courts at the tavern, which were made the occasion of festivity and wit. At one of those seasons when the superior court was held at Biddeford, Hill, Sparhawk, Jordan and Moulton being on the bench, the court sat at the public house of one Ladd, there being no court-house in that town. The late Judge Lowell of Newburyport, arrived on Monday evening to attend the court, and called upon landlord Ladd to accommodate him during the session. Ladd told him that his house was full and he could not accommodate him. Mr. Lowell was obliged to seek lodgings elsewhere, but supposing Mr. Ladd would take care of his horse, if he could not receive him, left him tied at the post in front of the house. It so happened, that the horse was overlooked, and remained where Mr. Lowell left him, all night. On Friday evening, a special court was held at Ladd's, for the hearing and determining of small causes of omission and commission that had occurred during the week. Daniel Farnam, Esq., was appointed judge. Among other causes, landlord Ladd was called upon to answer his neglect in not taking care of Mr. Lowell's horse, and for suffering him to stand all night at the door of his tavern. The fact was not denied, but in excuse he said that he had told Mr. Lowell he could not give him entertainment, as his house was full before he applied, and that he did not recollect that when Mr. Lowell went away, any thing was said about his horse. Upon this evidence the judge ordered the landlord to pay a single bowl of good punch for his neglect in not taking proper care of the horse, and that Mr. Lowell should pay twice as much for suffering the poor animal to remain all night at the door.—The sentence was carried into immediate execution for the benefit of the company convened." W.

Portland, Me.

Taxables and Voters in Philadelphia.

The following table shows the number of taxable inhabitants as returned by the several assessors for the present year, making a total of 51,115. From the experience and observation of gentlemen acquainted with the subject, we have been assured that one-tenth of those thus returned are not liable to the payment of a *personal* tax. Taking this for granted, and making the deduction, we shall then have out of the 51,115 taxables returned, 46,004 persons liable to the payment of a personal tax. Then taking their mode of calculation, based, as it is said to be, upon the observation of many years, that not more than seventy-five persons vote out of every hundred, we have but 34,503 individuals who would vote at an election the present year. We are inclined to think that these data are not far from being correct, as from tabular statements made in relation to the proportion of taxables and voters in the interior counties of the State, we find it allowed that about 97 per cent. of the taxable population generally vote. The proportion, however, varies in different sections of the State, and from calculations made in regard to the proportions in the several districts composing the City and County of Philadelphia, we find they also differ, though the average proportion is as we have before stated. In those districts composed of a stable and native popula-

tion, the proportion of those that vote is greater than in those made up of a population of an unsettled and foreign character.

From these data and the calculations made thereon, we should have about 34,503 votes in the City and County the present year, and we find that 34,438 votes were polled at the recent election, being 65 less than ought to have voted, according to the calculations made in conformity to the standard adopted.

Statement of the number of taxable inhabitants in the several Wards and Townships of the City and County of Philadelphia, as ascertained from the books of Assessment, returned into the office of the County Commissioners, for the year 1840.

Upper Delaware, Ward.....	1,421	
Lower " "	1,360	
High Street "	827	
Chesnut "	643	
Walnut "	636	
Dock "	1,031	
Pine "	946	
New Market "	1,027	
Cedar "	1,863	
Locust "	1,429	
South "	987	
Middle "	1,044	
North "	1,670	
South Mulberry "	1,170	
North Mulberry "	1,639	
County of Philadelphia.		17,675
<i>District of Northern Liberties.</i>		
First Ward,	818	
Second "	662	
Third "	1,002	
Fourth "	922	
Fifth "	1,461	
Sixth "	1,359	
Seventh "	1,501	
Spring Garden.		7,725
First Ward,	1,308	
Second "	1,405	
Third "	1,331	
Fourth "	1,341	
Kensington.		5,385
First Ward,	724	
Second "	916	
Third "	1,429	
Fourth "	1,000	
Fifth "	1,041	
Southwark.		5,110
First Ward,	1,380	
Second "	1,157	
Third "	619	
Fourth "	920	
Fifth "	751	
Moyamensing, East,	723	
" West,	1,522	
		2,245
Passyunk,	368	
Kingsessing,	290	
West Philadelphia,	378	
Blockley,	753	
Roxborough,	1,249	
Germantown,	1,274	
Bristol,	586	
Byberry,	254	
Moreland,	116	
Lower Dublin,	807	
Oxford,	821	
Unincorporated Nor. Liber..	714	
Penn Township,	741	
		8,148
Total		51,115

Trade, Commerce and Navigation*Of the Island of Porto Rico, for the year 1839.**Translated from the Noticioso y Lucero of Havana.*

IMPORTATIONS.		EXPORTATIONS.	
<i>Groceries.</i>		<i>Products of the Island.</i>	
Liquors,	\$190,020 63	Sugar,	\$2,423,602 40
Provisions,	85,095 34	Coffee,	853,836 20
Spices,	9,956 64	Molasses,	496,757 99
Fruit,	22,777 67	Rum, &c.	16,241 66
Breadstuffs,	1,079,542 04	Tobacco,	172,813 58
Oils,	124,346 45	Cotton,	189,435 76
Fish,	250,521 74	Cattle,	131,666 66
Other articles,	95,705 45	Other articles,	113,789 23
	\$1,957,865 96		\$4,398,142 88
<i>Manufactures.</i>		<i>Ultra Marine.</i>	
Cotton goods,	844,018 55	Productions,	988,079 72
Woollen do.	69,590 00	Precious metals,	130,389 00
Linen do.	610,033 61		
Hides, &c.	119,904 17		
Silk goods,	93,766 89		
	\$1,737,313 22		
Lumber,	841,516 79		
Metals,	814,131 93		
Other articles,	711,389 06		
	\$5,462,205 96		\$5,516,611 60
Grand total do. do. 1838,	4,302,149 94	Grand total do. do. 1838,	5,254,945 69
Increase '39,	1,160,057 02	Increase '39,	261,665 91

The Importations and Exportations in ships of different nations, were as follows:

<i>National Commerce</i>		Imports.	Exports.
<i>in Spanish vessels,</i>		\$725,740 40	\$400,401 86
Foreign do.		1,951,617 81	414,996 21
do. do. U. States,		1,192,670 87	2,588,482 84
do. do. English,		145,825 80	347,892 81
do. do. French,		86,383 40	292,054 89
do. do. German,		193,966 05	266,694 74
do. do. Holland,		8,615 47	10,965 00
do. do. Portuguese,		833 75	832 28
do. do. Sweden & Denmark,		44,715 48	211,877 33
Bonded		1,111,848 93	982,413 57
		\$5,462,206 96	\$5,516,611 60

Of the productions of the Island composing the principal articles of Exportation, the following are the most important:

Cotton.....	lbs.	1,182,973½
Sugar.....	lbs.	69,245,783
Coffee.....	lbs.	8,536,362
Hides.....	lbs.	678,640
Molasses.....	gals.	3,311,719½
Rum.....	hhds.	649½
Tobacco.....	lbs.	4,320,330½
Cattle.....		8,891

Statement of the amount at the different ports of entry in the island:—

Porto Rico.....	\$4,149,785 13
Mayaguez.....	1,632,533 22
Ponce.....	1,800,413 69
Guayama.....	1,302,616 36
Aguaadilla.....	608,574 51
Cabo Rojo.....	153,867 74
Fajardo.....	104,047 27
Other places.....	1,216,000 64
	\$10,978,818 57

Imports and Export of the precious metals.

	Importation.	Exportation.
Gold coin.....	\$683,301 50	\$1,104 00
Silver do.....	48,041 87	129,285 00
	\$731,343 37	\$130,389 00
	\$180,389 00	

Excess for 1839, \$600,954 37; or 11 per cent. of the total importations!

On the preceding, the editor of the *Noticioso y Lucero*, lectures thus:—"In all places, like causes produce like effects. The liberal policy as regards the money market, enjoyed in the island of Porto Rico, is unquestionably the sole cause of its present enviable state of prosperity."

List of Clearances and Arrivals during 1839.

Vessels.	Arrivals.	Clearances.
Spanish.....	675.....	642
American.....	439.....	424
English.....	114.....	104
French.....	88.....	88
German.....	16.....	12
Holland.....	9.....	7
Baltic.....	49.....	42
Portuguese.....	2.....	8
	1392	1322

The tonnage of the above is as follows:

Arrivals.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	675.....	28,975
Foreign.....	717.....	87,422
	1392	116,397
Clearances.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	642.....	27,097½
Foreign.....	680.....	83,448
	1322	110,546½

In the year 1838 the arrivals were 1,291 vessels of all nations, the tonnage of which was 101,609½, the clearances were 1,313 vessels—tonnage, 104,098. This will leave an excess for 1839 of 101 vessels, and 14,718½ tons for the arrivals; and for the clearance, of 9 vessels and 6,447½ tons.

Maritime rentes for 1839.

Duties on Importations.....	734,761 31
Do. Exportations.....	241,062 08
Do. Anchorage and Tonnage....	88,756 85
	1,064,582 24
Do. in the year 1838.....	919,305 56

Increase for 1839.....\$145,276 68

The preceding summary, says the *Noticioso y Lucero*, shows most conclusively, that the Island of Porto Rico, like Cuba, is in a state of increasing prosperity.

N. O. Bulletin.

The Cunard Steamers.—The *Boston Transcript* gives the following as the passages made, thus far, from Liverpool to Boston, by Cunard's line of steam-ships:

The *Britannia* arrived July 18, 14 days, 8 hours.

Acadia,	Aug. 17, 12	" 12 "
Britannia,	Sept. 12, 13	" 12 "
Caledonia,	Oct. 3, 13	" "
Acadia,	Oct. 17, 12	" 14 "

Average time of the westward passages, 13 days, 4 hours. Of the passages out, the *Britannia* arrived at Liverpool, Aug. 14, 13 days; the *Acadia*, Sept. 13, 12 days, 12 hours; the average time of the passage being 12 days, 18 hours.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE

Of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total of domestic and foreign produce.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine.....	\$839,336	\$143,388	\$982,724	\$859,213	\$19,221	\$878,434	\$16,967	\$84	\$17,051	\$895,485
New Hampshire.....	50,666	742	51,407	74,304	610	74,914	7,030	....	7,030	81,944
Vermont.....	413,513	....	413,513	193,886	....	193,886	....	....	....	193,886
Massachusetts.....	18,622,681	762,542	19,385,223	5,028,978	497,477	5,526,455	3,580,970	168,660	3,749,630	9,276,085
Rhode Island.....	610,431	1,626	612,057	175,808	....	175,808	9,426	....	9,426	185,234
Connecticut.....	442,847	3,344	446,191	583,168	68	583,226	....	....	....	583,228
New York.....	88,360,867	11,521,571	99,882,438	19,677,284	3,619,711	23,296,995	6,096,881	3,874,223	9,971,104	33,268,099
New Jersey.....	3,782	400	4,182	74,081	4,853	78,934	19,645	....	19,645	98,079
Pennsylvania.....	14,023,150	1,027,565	15,050,715	3,691,299	456,912	4,148,211	1,015,908	135,296	1,151,204	5,299,415
Delaware.....	....	....	....	8,680	....	8,680	....	....	....	8,680
Maryland.....	6,079,995	915,300	6,995,295	3,151,565	1,161,624	4,313,189	207,252	56,120	263,372	4,576,561
District of Columbia.....	105,921	26,590	132,511	432,010	65,955	497,965	5,056	696	5,752	603,717
Virginia.....	828,300	85,162	913,462	4,757,931	425,493	5,183,424	2,866	906	3,772	5,187,196
North Carolina.....	217,304	11,929	229,233	384,408	42,526	426,934	992	....	992	427,926
South Carolina.....	2,210,635	875,442	3,086,077	6,414,637	3,904,185	10,318,822	59,515	7,089	66,604	10,385,426
Georgia.....	293,745	120,242	413,987	3,990,964	1,979,479	5,970,443	....	....	....	5,970,443
Alabama.....	614,849	280,352	895,201	7,683,253	2,654,906	10,338,159	....	....	....	10,338,159
Mississippi.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisiana.....	9,723,230	3,341,712	12,064,942	24,432,849	6,563,087	30,995,936	1,603,165	582,066	2,186,231	33,181,167
Ohio.....	14,309	4,971	19,280	92,510	3,344	95,854	....	....	....	95,854
Kentucky.....	10,480	....	10,480	3,723	....	3,723	....	....	....	3,723
Tennessee.....	146	....	146	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan.....	174,169	2,052	176,221	133,306	....	133,305	....	....	....	133,305
Florida.....	186,943	92,950	279,893	283,658	7,436	291,094	34,761	8,951	43,712	334,806
Missouri.....	46,964	....	46,964	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	143,874,262	18,217,880	162,092,132	89,127,514	21,406,377	103,533,991	12,660,434	4,834,091	17,494,525	121,028,416

Tonnage Entered the United States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	American.				Foreign.				Total American and Foreign.			
	No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.	
			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.
Maine	351	50,514	2,426	155	926	61,458	3,276	48	1,277	111,972	5,702	203
New Hampshire	21	5,927	227	8	10	678	35	...	31	6,605	262	3
Vermont	186	44,811	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	186	44,811	1,268	...
Massachusetts	1,223	364,732	12,090	690	608	44,070	2,100	268	1,828	308,792	14,180	958
Rhode Island	137	26,024	1,303	...	6	911	38	...	143	26,935	1,341	...
Connecticut	129	25,317	1,585	11	10	1,064	56	...	139	26,381	1,643	11
New York	4,006	674,664	31,401	1,409	1,805	344,511	20,529	236	5,811	1,019,175	51,920	1,645
New Jersey	9	1,259	58	...	1	97	4	...	10	1,356	62	...
Pennsylvania	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	339	58,998	2,647	1	90	19,804	971	...	429	78,802	3,618	1
District of Columbia	28	5,846	241	2	11	1,599	82	5	39	7,445	323	7
Virginia	87	14,716	674	...	37	6,065	343	...	124	20,780	1,017	...
North Carolina	153	18,166	971	18	30	2,474	184	2	183	20,642	1,155	15
South Carolina	146	26,522	1,263	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	240	54,196	2,437	249
Georgia	56	11,516	449	1	50	20,433	782	...	106	31,949	1,231	1
Alabama	123	21,857	1,053	...	45	17,408	724	...	173	39,265	1,777	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	603	126,547	5,810	3	219	56,618	2,948	...	822	183,165	8,758	3
Ohio	64	4,330	200	...	34	1,863	90	...	98	6,193	290	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	43	2,206	96	...	39	2,462	99	...	82	4,668	195	...
Florida	180	10,449	900	13	14	1,119	150	...	194	11,568	1,050	13
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,336	1,491,279	66,922	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448

Tonnage Cleared from the United States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	American.				Foreign.				Total American and Foreign.			
	No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.	
			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.
Maine	459	77,968	3,114	244	921	61,097	3,252	48	1,380	139,065	6,336	292
New Hampshire	18	3,849	154	5	10	678	35	...	28	4,527	189	5
Vermont	185	44,766	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	185	44,766	1,275	...
Massachusetts	980	193,378	9,089	208	612	45,069	2,894	5	1,592	238,447	11,933	213
Rhode Island	125	22,885	1,180	...	3	319	13	...	128	23,204	1,193	...
Connecticut	136	26,308	1,670	76	9	916	49	...	145	27,224	1,719	76
New York	3,604	569,736	28,086	1,526	1,728	330,666	19,914	186	5,332	900,402	48,000	1,712
New Jersey	19	3,904	177	7	2	347	16	...	21	4,251	193	7
Pennsylvania	333	64,318	2,952	217	72	13,381	654	61	405	77,699	3,606	378
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	311	49,298	2,491	...	89	19,556	964	...	400	68,854	3,455	...
District of Columbia	46	6,698	333	8	11	1,547	82	5	57	8,245	415	13
Virginia	192	41,494	1,795	18	50	7,895	449	...	242	49,389	2,244	18
North Carolina	344	43,546	2,199	6	37	3,393	247	...	381	46,939	2,446	6
South Carolina	212	51,828	2,166	97	102	30,627	1,243	187	314	82,455	3,409	284
Georgia	111	31,564	1,242	1	50	19,408	762	1	161	50,972	2,004	2
Alabama	200	48,286	2,077	...	44	17,006	717	...	244	65,292	2,794	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	684	177,257	7,562	3	208	54,772	2,778	...	892	232,029	10,340	3
Ohio	76	4,716	208	...	36	1,987	97	...	112	6,703	295	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	78	2,706	156	...	34	1,926	80	...	112	5,644	236	...
Florida	199	12,422	1,055	5	18	1,239	143	...	217	13,661	1,197	5
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,312	1,477,036	66,961	2,421	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	12,348	2,088,767	103,219	2,914

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Springfield Armory.

Springfield, Mass. Oct. 1840.

My letter giving you a general account of the Armory at this place, contained a promise to describe a change made during the present year in the construction of the musket.

In 1830 some arms were imported by the general government from France, and among them a French musket for the infantry of the line of the model of 1822, manufactured at the government armory at Mutzig.

Col. Bomford then on Ordnance service at Washington, referred them to Col. Lee, then Superintendent of the Armory at Springfield, Mr. Thomas Warner, the Master Armorer there, and Lieut. Tylee, for the purpose of being examined and compared with the arms made at our National Armories, so as to ascertain the points of difference in model and quality of workmanship and the advantages and disadvantages on these heads, and as regarded their relative expensiveness. The Master Armorer at Harper's Ferry was to be associated with them in the inquiry.

Col. Bomford stated that a revision of our standard model might be desirable, but that it should not be frequently or hastily made, yet still "that it must be made at intervals either long or short, or the progressive improvement of the age must be passed by unheeded."

In December of that year the examiners made a report of their proceedings, in which they speak of our former ally as "the warlike nation of France, the quality of whose arms is believed superior to any manufactured in Europe."

With these prepossessions in relation to the subject, it may be supposed that the musket of the French model which differed from ours in many respects, was deemed superior by the examiners, and a very elaborate report was made containing some interesting matters and recommending many changes.

Many of these were subsequently derermined upon by the Commissioners having charge of this subject, in the Ordnance department, and the French musket, with slight variations, was adopted as the future model.

In 1839 the manufacture of machinery suited to the new musket commenced, and at the same time the old stock was being worked up, but the industry of the place has been gradually directed to the change. At present the various parts of about 5000 muskets of the new model have been manufactured, and probably 1000 muskets will be put together this month and 1200 every other during the year.

In 1834 the first pattern from the new model was made at Harper's Ferry; how far they have progressed in the manufacture there since, I am not well informed, though I am inclined to think that none have been constructed.

The increased provision and uniformity in the construction of the several parts of the musket, constitute another improvement of equal value with the one above noticed. To so great perfection are these qualities brought, that, from the separated portions of any quantity of these arms, the same number of muskets may be made up indiscriminately, the re-union of the same members in the same instrument being entirely immaterial.

Under the old plan the several parts of the musket resembled, in a rough state, others of the same kind, but they were carefully finished and fitted together without reference to their capability of being applied to any other instrument than the one for which they were finished.

I understand that the French and English both proceed upon the old plan, having tried the new one and rejected it; but here it has proved to be sufficiently successful owing to the precision which has been reached in the work.

These changes have created an entire revolution in the establishment, the effect of which has been to diminish for a time the number manufactured, though it will enable them to work with more facility hereafter in the production of an instrument far superior to the old one.

The English musket (the Queen's arms) has not been adopted in this country because it is two pounds heavier than ours, and is in other respects objectionable; ours carries 18 balls to the pound; theirs only 14.

It would occupy too much of your time to enter with minuteness into all the changes which were made after this Report, so that only the principal ones will be pointed out.

It was objected against the old musket that "the soldier was burned or injured by the fire and powder thrown from the vent of the musket on his immediate left; this was owing to the pitch of the vent, which was some 3 degrees above the axis of the bore and consequently above the plane of the pan, so that there was nothing to arrest the discharge from the vent. The French musket on the contrary is pitched at an angle of 78 degrees with a vertical plane passing through the axis of the bore by which the vent is so inclined downwards that the fire proceeding from it is thrown directly against the bottom of the magazine or pan, and finally expends itself against the sides, so that the soldier escapes both injury and inconvenience."

The difficulty has been remedied in the new musket, and the vent now receives a conical shape, which lets in the powder from the pan more easily. Its shape was formerly cylindrical. The advantages of the former shape were discovered it is said by accident. Bonaparte, after one of his battles, observed that many of the muskets missed fire, and upon inspecting them ordered the vents to be widened, and the Armorer was obliged to use on the ground an instrument like a punch (smaller at the point than above) which gave the vent a conical shape, and this was afterwards adopted permanently. The same instrument is still used, instead of the hole being drilled into this shape, for the punch closes up the surrounding iron in forming the vent, and prevents its being blown out.

Important changes have also been made in the lock; the tumbler and sear were formerly made of iron, case hardened, now they are made of steel, which is harder throughout and more durable. Only the exterior of the iron was hardened by that process, and when the coat was worn through the rest of the metal yielded with great rapidity and was soon unfit for use.

In the old musket the battery was rapidly destroyed by the action of the flint, owing to the angle which the face of the battery made with the seat, and to the form and strength of the battery spring. The angle of the French, just referred to, was less than that of the American, and the battery spring much better from the length and width of its branches, and from the manner of turning the elbow which described the arc of a larger circle.

The battery since the change plays uniformly and freely, and receives the shock of the flint so as to produce the greatest quantity of fire. One flint I am told will ignite the powder three or four hundred times.

The barrel has been strengthened near the breech, and its weight which was formerly 4 lbs. has been increased to 4 lbs. 2 ounces and a half. Its length which is only 43 inches, has not been altered to correspond with the French, which is only 65-100 of an inch longer. It is secured to the stock with bands which may be removed by the hand; a hammer was necessary on the old construction, in the use of which the soldier would batter his musket. The bands are held by springs: they were formerly driven down and fitted hard. The ramrod instead of being fitted tight to the wood, is now held by a spring which secures it at the bottom. It may be more conveniently handled, and is no more subject to be held tight or loose as the wood expands or contracts. The form of the stock is slightly altered, it having received more bend.

The bayonet of the old musket not being elastic throughout, the barrel was liable to be bent, because the bayonet did not yield sufficiently to a blow. This is now corrected, and the elasticity is divided through the whole length of the blade. This is produced by extending very much the length of the fluted part, which formerly ran back only 7 or 8 inches from the point. The bayonet is now secured by a band, in addition to the simple socket with which it was formerly held and although it may be removed with great convenience, it is less liable than formerly to be thrown out of its place, by a shock.

These are some of the principal changes which now occur to me after the verbal explanation which was made, accompanied with an inspection of the old and new instrument.

and a slight examination of the Report, the language of which has been occasionally used. The most unpractised eye perceives the value of these improvements.

Possibly hereafter they may adopt the percussion lock which I am told has lately been introduced into the French arms; the subject is now under consideration. Some objections exist to the change. Damp weather affects the cap, which would render the arms inefficient in a morass; two movements would be required in loading instead of one.—Now, the powder in the cartridge answers to prime and to load, whereas if a cap were used two motions would be necessary, one to get the cap and fix it, and another to load, and a change would be essential in the discipline of the army.

The length of my letter forbids the suggestion of such reflections as occur to me in relation to the subject. It is an important one inasmuch as the musket for the infantry of the line constitutes "the base for the construction of all the other fire arms." I have been surprised that our reviews do not lay hold of this matter, especially since this thorough change, and present it with the minuteness and skillfulness which are due to the subject. I hope in my next to be able to give a short account of the process of manufacture.

Yours, &c.

G. B. B.

(Continued from page 286.)

The Harbor of New London.—In the report from the Engineer Department submitted to Congress at its last session, in alluding to the progress of fortifications at Fort Trumbull, we find the following language:

"A fact in relation to the depth of water in the harbor of New London, brought to light by the recent 'coast survey,' shows in a striking manner the importance of the harbor in the defence of Long Island Sound, and recommends it in an especial manner, to the attention of the War Department.

"It has been till recently supposed that this was a frigate harbour only, the depth of water being laid down, on the most authentic charts, at 22½ feet over the bar, whereas the recent soundings show that there are 25½ feet of water at the lowest spring tides, on the shallowest place between New London and the mouth of the river, and that this depth can be carried up five miles above this city. Ships of the line may therefore enter at all times of tide and ascend the river seven miles above its mouth."

The largest navy in the world can ride out any gale with perfect security in this capacious anchorage, and being the only harbor between Newport and New York suitable for a naval force, as well as for the thousand transient vessels of the Sound, these facts give it an importance unsurpassed by any other on our coast. Its vicinity to Gardiner's Bay, which would be the most accessible and desirable rendezvous for a hostile squadron—as was the case in the last war—but enhances its consequence. The site of Fort Trumbull, from which shot can be thrown with ease "between wind and water," as well as the favorable position of adjacent highlands give it great advantages for fortification, and it is moreover now connected with the naval station in Massachusetts by railroad. These considerations entitle it to an extensive armament.—*People's Advocate.*

An important legal decision.—The superior court, now in session in this city, has recently expressed the opinion—that where a bill of exchange is drawn in this State, upon a person in another state whose residence is here, the holder of the bill cannot recover damages upon a protest, provided he knew the fact of residence when he took the bill; and that parol evidence is admissible to prove the knowledge.

Cin. Ohio Gaz.

A vessel recovered.—Captain Eashy, of Washington city, has succeeded in raising the hulk of the old frigate New York, which has been sunk in the Potomac for a number of years, and has removed it to his ship-yard.

Important to Auctioneers.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, last week, an action was tried, "Rainy vs. Vernen," in which the question involved was, whether an auctioneer who has been once engaged to sell property is entitled to his commission when the vender succeeds in selling his property before the day appointed for the auction, and before the auctioneer has done any thing. The verdict was for the plaintiff, thereby deciding the question in the affirmative.

Accession of Mormons.—The packet ship North America, Capt. Lowber, which arrived here last week, brought in her steerage 200 passengers, the whole of whom were " Latter Day Saints," or Mormons, bound for the Mormon settlement at Quincy. The Liverpool Chronicle states that upward of 2,000 are in treaty to embark early next spring for the same locality. A great portion of those who sailed in the North America are members of the Total Abstinence Society, and are from Leicestershire and Herefordshire.

N. Y. Sun.

Cheap and quick travelling.—Now a-days in crossing the Atlantic, which is three thousand miles broad at one place, and twenty-five hundred at another, we can eat dinner in New York, on the ocean, and in London or Paris, on three consecutive Sundays, and have a day or two to spare here and there with perfect ease. No less than seven steamships and forty-seven packets, now run between New York and Boston, and England and France. They depart hither and thither every week. Travelling never was so cheap as now. In the packet ships a passenger can go in the cabin for one hundred dollars, even in Collins' famous ships, "the prettiest models and fastest sailers in the world." To go in the steam ships, however he must pay twenty dollars more. Some prefer one—some prefer the other. There is no want of accommodation now. Those who like to steam it, have an opportunity to satisfy their propensity in that line—and those who like to blow it, can satisfy this too by going in one of "the prettiest models and fastest sailers in the world."

N. Y. Herald.

Shocking Accident.—On Monday the 12th ult., as Dr. David Palmer was delivering a lecture on chemistry, in Pittsfield, Mass., he inhaled some concentrated sulphuric acid, owing to the breaking of some of his apparatus. Soon afterwards, he was unable to breathe through his mouth or nose, and an incision was made into his windpipe, by which means he was living on Tuesday morning, although there were faint hopes of his recovery. He is President of the Medical School, and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Berkshire Medical School.—*Boston Trans.*

Unprecedented Despatch.—As an instance of the hitherto unequalled rapidity of communication between England and the United States, may be mentioned the circumstance that boys were selling in our streets, on Saturday morning last, London papers of Saturday evening, Oct. 3d, received via Liverpool—being less than fourteen days from the time they were issued from the London press.—*Bost. Trans.*

It may be added, that the news by the Acadia, on her last arrival, was published simultaneously in the morning papers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, on Monday morning. (she arrived on Saturday,) and might have been published in the Baltimore papers of the same morning. This illustrates the "rapidity of communication" in the U. States. The distance from Baltimore to Boston is about 400 miles.

Jour of Cam.

Longevity.—In the town of Gloucester, Mass., with a population of 2,300, there are 27 revolutionary pensioners; 84 persons between 60 and 70 years of age, of whom 48 are females—58 between 70 and 80, of whom 42 are females—28 between 80 and 90, of whom 16 are females—and 2 females between 90 and 100.

Western Railroad.

Below we give the receipts and expenses of that portion of the Western Railroad which is now open, extending from Worcester to Springfield, fifty-five miles. The results are highly satisfactory. The way-travel and freight are not only paying the expenses of the road, but already yield a handsome revenue; and when the road is opened to Albany, and becomes, as it soon must, a thoroughfare between Boston and the Great West, it is obvious that its revenue must be much increased.

Receipts for Passengers and Merchandise on the Western Railroad, Massachusetts, for six months, ending 30th September, 1840. Three trains per day each way:—

Mon.	Passen- gers. Doll. cts	Freight. Doll. cts	Total. Doll. cts	Expen- ses. Doll. cts	Net In- come. Doll. cts
April,	4,067 69	4,405 17	8,472 86	4,709 65	3,763 21
May,	5,219 60	3,198 35	8,416 95	4,609 66	3,807 29
June,	8,007 28	2,383 73	10,396 01	4,426 87	5,969 14
July,	6,987 06	2,434 04	9,422 10	3,890 95	5,531 15
Aug.	9,316 77	2,979 00	12,295 77	4,199 91	8,095 86
Sept.	12,750 74	4,038 00	16,788 74	4,400 00	12,388 74
	46,319 14	19,442 29	65,762 43	26,237 04	39,525 39

Add for transportation of the Mail, \$2000, and we have a net revenue of \$41,525 39.

We are happy to learn that fifteen miles more of this road, viz.—between Dalton and the State line, will be put in operation in the course of the next month, and that the twenty-eight miles between Springfield and Chester, will be opened early in March next. The whole line of the road from Boston to Hudson, on the Hudson river, except two miles at the summit, will no doubt be opened in July next; and, by the first of January, 1842, we expect to pass on the Western Railroad from Boston to Albany.—*Cour.*

Cotton.

Ports of Apalachicola and St. Josephs, Fla.

<i>Apalachicola.</i> —Arrived since 1st October, 1839, to 1st October, 1840,	72,416 bales.
Cleared same time,	72,232 "
Stock on hand,	184

<i>St. Josephs.</i> —Arrived from 1st October 1839 to 1st Oct 1840,	31,182 bales.
Cleared same time,	31,182 "

Stock on hand—none.

Apalachicola Gazette.

The Northmen in America.—At a late meeting of the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, a communication was read from Dr. Lund, now in the Brazil, respecting a very old large city, the buildings of which are of hewn stone, lately discovered in the vicinity of Bahia. Prof. Schuk inferred from the attached specimens of inscriptions, that the city was founded by the Scandinavians, during their residence in or occupation of the country. The signification of a figure erected on an immense pillar, which stretches out its right arm and points with the forefinger to the north pole, appears to be singularly remarkable.

In an editorial article of the Louisville Journal, urging upon the citizens the establishment of manufactures as indispensable to the growth and prosperity of the city, we notice the following remarks on the sale of manufactured goods in that city:

"A commercial friend has at much pains ascertained the amount of cotton goods, manufactured chiefly in the towns

above, sold in Louisville. The result is, that on an average, goods of this description to the amount of \$1,000,000 are sold annually in Louisville. In 1839, a year of limited activity, there were sold in Louisville, brown cottons to the value of \$276,035, prints to the value of \$249,824, cotton yarns to the value of \$224,919, bleached cottons to the value of \$69,859, and checks and tickings to the value of \$68,180; making in all the sum of \$908,778. In the same proportion as Louisville distributes the cotton goods, manufactured in the towns above her, she also distributes the iron manufactures, tools, machinery, agricultural implements, glass, paper, &c. &c., manufactured in the same towns."

American Copper.—We are gratified to learn from a late number of the Wisconsin Enquirer, that Messrs. W. Alford and P. W. Thomas of New Baltimore in that territory have met with complete success in their experiments of smelting copper ore. They constructed a very simple furnace which cost only ten dollars, in which they smelted on the 28th of September last, 2,600 pounds of ore from which they obtained nearly 700 pounds of good pig copper, pronounced by competent judges, to be superior to the South American pig copper. The time occupied in procuring from the ore the above amount of copper was only nine hours. Neither Mr. Alford nor Mr. Thomas had had any experience in the business of smelting, and the result is justly deemed a matter of great consequence to that Territory, which abounds in rich copper ore.

We import over three millions worth of copper annually, which we hope ere long to obtain from our own mines, while we export largely this valuable metal.

Upon reference to the Imports in 1839, we find they amounted to \$1,978,927, as follows:

Copper in pigs &c.	1,118,105
sheathing.	619,486
old.	81,249
bottoms.	2,256
Brasiers.	1,397
nails and spikes.	643
manufactures.	155,544
	\$1,978,927
	<i>Ed. Reg.</i>

Ohio Banks.—Summary of the abstract of the condition of the Ohio Banks on the 30th September, 1840, compiled from the report of the Auditor of the State, as published in the Ohio Statesman.

Capital.	9,191,203 58
Circulation.	3,697,098 17
Due Banks.	451,837 31
Depositors.	1,990,743 58
Other Liabilities.	1,094,460 09
Notes and Bills discounted.	10,882,817 22
Specie.	1,328,226 70
Bank Notes.	888,520 03
Due from Banks.	680,764 78
Other resources.	2,795,694 00

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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No. 20.

MESSAGE

OF GOVERNOR JENISON OF VERMONT.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

Again it becomes my duty to address you upon our public concerns. Our official duties are various and responsible; and we shall best subserve the object of our appointment, and most effectually promote the prosperity of our country, by an honest, faithful and wise discharge of them. All legislation having in view the virtue and permanent happiness of the people, will ultimately result in the common welfare.

Force of Laws.

Under our happy form of government, the rights of the humblest citizen are as sacredly secured as those of the most highly favored; and every act which shall unnecessarily limit or abridge those rights, is a positive contravention of the letter of our constitution, and in direct violation of the spirit of our civil institutions. To encourage the practice of virtue, to prevent the commission of crime, to foster the interests of education, to promote the industry and improvement of the country, and to protect the personal liberty and rights of our citizens, are among our legitimate and proper duties as legislators.

In popular governments, law depends for its efficacy, mainly upon the convictions of the people of its necessity and expediency. Without public opinion in its favor, legislative enactment becomes a dead letter upon our statute book, and is not only disregarded of itself, but in some measure weakens the force of salutary and necessary laws, and consequently lessens the respect paid to them. We ought therefore, to pause and examine with great caution, before adopting propositions for altering the principles or details of laws, which have received a judicial construction, and with whose provisions the people have become familiar.

The very careful revision of our laws, at the last session of the general assembly, brought under examination most of the important provisions of our statute law. Time has scarcely been afforded, since its promulgation, to test the operation of the various modifications and amendments therein introduced, and the necessity of an immediate alteration will doubtless be obvious and plain before you will be called upon to make it.

Revenue and Taxes.

Our revenue, derived almost entirely from a direct tax on the people, presents a constant admonition to frugality and economy in expenditure, and should lead to frequent inquiry into the operation of our system of taxation. This system is based mainly on income; and it is due to those who defray the expenses of government, that all productive property, and profitable pursuits, should bear their relative proportion of the public burdens.

Fines.

From frequent application to me for the remission of small fines, imposed by the county courts, for assault and battery, and other breaches of the peace, I have been led to the inquiry whether an alteration in the law on that subject might not save considerable sums to the state, without weakening

the claims of justice or lessening public security. Judging of the character of the offence, by the amount of fines imposed, the presumption is strong that respondents in some cases have been bound over to the county court by justices of the peace, more on account of the inability of the offender to pay a fine and costs, where the town in which the offence was committed might have had an interest, than by reason of the enormity of the offence. In a majority of cases, presented for the exercise of executive clemency, the fine has been five or ten dollars, with costs varying from fifteen to sixty. Nor is the payment of enormous bills of cost, the whole charge to the state. Respondents, in cases of this character, being usually irresponsible and unable to procure bail, are consequently confined in jail, and the state charged with their support as state prisoners. On conviction, a sentence to pay a fine of a few dollars and costs of prosecution, operates as severely as a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, to the offender, and a perpetual charge on the state for his support, unless relieved by executive interference. If no other alteration should be deemed expedient, it would better accord with the humane spirit of our laws, to provide that the sentence in such cases, should be in the alternative, either fine, or imprisonment for a limited time, when the fine is not paid. But I would respectfully suggest, as worthy of inquiry; whether a remedy might not be found, by providing, that, on conviction of certain inferior offences and misdemeanors, the fine should be paid into the town treasury, and whether it might not be expedient to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace for their trial.

Fugitives from Justice.

By a salutary provision in the constitution of the United States, any person committing crime in one state and escaping into another, shall on demand, of the executive of the state having jurisdiction of the case, be removed there for trial. This provision should be carried into effect in good faith. Some of the states have made the act of procuring goods under false pretences, an indictable offence. Cases are believed to have occurred when men, smarting under the loss of property have been led to make oath to facts, at an *ex parte* hearing, which fully justified the commencement of a public prosecution for crime, where the real object was evidently to effect a compromise with a debtor or extort money from his friends in satisfaction of a precarious debt. The exclusive warrant when obtained, is used not to bring a public offender to justice, but for individual benefit. The evil complained of might perhaps be prevented, were it made an indictable offence to compromise with, and permit to go at large, any person arrested on an executive warrant, issued at the request of the governor of the state, where the crime is charged to have been committed.

Schools.

The condition of our common schools and seminaries of learning, is always deserving your careful attention. In my last annual message, I urged the application of the income of the state school fund to purposes of education, and beg leave to refer to the suggestions there made.

Agriculture.

We are practically an agricultural people. To the successful prosecution of this pursuit, are our citizens principally indebted, for the necessities, and many of the luxuries,

of civilized life. Although an interest of such vast importance to the prosperity of the state, it has heretofore received but little encouragement from the action of the government. Great improvements have been made, within the last half century, in this important branch of industry, owing, mainly, to the successful application of science in the development of the properties of our various soils, and consequent adaptation of the same to the different products of agriculture. This is a matter, interesting, not only to the philosopher in his inquiries into cause and effect, but also furnishes an object of intense interest to the legislator and political economist. I feel justified in again urging upon the favorable consideration of the general assembly, the propriety of a geological survey of the state. Much valuable information on this subject may be found embodied in the reports made to the three last sessions of the legislature.

State of Business.

The difficulties which have beset the business transactions of the country since 1836, are by a large majority of the people of this state, considered as having grown out of the improvident measures of the general government. Many of our most enlightened and sagacious statesmen clearly foresaw and predicted the result; a majority of the community, notwithstanding, deceived by the plausible reasoning and specious promises of interested and designing men, and by the apparent prosperity and success with which most kinds of business were then pursued, were led, for a season, to give them their support. The people, however, are now engaged in a fearful strife to remove from the administration of the federal government those, who, in the discharge of their official trusts, they believe, have wantonly disregarded the best interests of their constituents. As the struggle progresses, the final result appears less and less doubtful. The recent elections indicate with a certainty almost unerring, that the great mass of our population, whose only interest in government is, to have it wisely and frugally administered, are becoming convinced of the ruinous tendency of some of the leading measures of the administration. This result is the more to be prized, affording, as it does, indubitable evidence of that honesty of purpose and purity of intention, which have ever characterized the great body of the American people. It can hardly be otherwise, while the interest of the great majority of each of the political parties, into which the country is at present divided, is the same, the greatest good of the greatest number. It furnishes a sure guarantee for the durability of our institutions, and a serious admonition to our rulers, that they will always receive a rebuke at the hands of the people, whenever they make the success of partizan measures an object paramount to the general good.

Currency.

The subject of the currency will, doubtless, claim a share of your attention. The hostility to banks and a paper medium, for the transaction of the business of the country, has been carried on in an unrelenting, and in some instances, vindictive spirit. While some openly assail, and would at once abolish them, thereby compelling a resort to an exclusive specie currency, others, with a pretended conviction of their utility and necessity, covertly attempting their destruction, by advocating measures and principles which, if sustained and adopted, would ultimately effect their ruin, by taking from them all their ability for usefulness. Among other charges, it has been said, that the operations of banks have induced high prices. Has the farmer, the artisan, or the merchant, suffered in consequence? High prices and a ready sale are great encouragements to individual industry and enterprise.

Low prices operate to the reverse. It is alleged, that they have given a fictitious value to property. Be it so; under this state of things, and during their existence, immense indebtedness and liabilities have been incurred, in the purchase of property, in investments in manufacturing establishments and machinery, and in permanent and valuable improvements in the condition of the country. Would it be just, or humane, or honorable, for the same government, which authorized the establishment of banks, and gave them power

to exert this influence, over the business of the community, by encouraging liberal discounts in aid of these enterprises, at once to annihilate these institutions, or what is equivalent, to discredit their issues, and thus bring the property of the country to what is claimed to be its real specie value? While thus unsettling the value of property, and the relative condition of our whole population, it must be remembered, that indebtedness cannot be reduced, but on the contrary, will be increased in the same ratio in which the price of property is reduced, and the means for payment lessened. The control of the whole property of the country would thus soon be placed in the hands of capitalists and money lenders.

I would not be understood as being an advocate for an irresponsible or unsafe banking system. But, believing as I do, that the facilities heretofore afforded by banks and the credit system, have eminently contributed to foster and carry forward the great interests of our country, I hold it to be our duty, our imperative duty, as conservators of the public welfare, to sustain a safe and efficient banking system as the best, if not the only, means of securing and promoting the pecuniary prosperity of our constituents.

I have no hesitation in saying that banks have been chartered with too great facility, and upon improper principles, in some sections of the Union; perhaps, to some extent in this state. Much of the prejudice, now existing against these institutions, has arisen from this fact, and from their improper management. Where banks have been established upon solid capital in places whose *bona fide* business transactions needed accommodations from that capital, and where the stock has been properly distributed and owned by capitalists seeking such an investment of their money, I have heard but little or no complaint. Indeed, it is believed, that in the most disastrous season of the last four years, such banks, instead of being liable to the censure so freely bestowed upon all banks—of crippling and oppressing the community—have, uniformly, afforded more aid, and at a more reasonable rate, than would have been obtained, had the same amount of capital been under the control of individuals.

The danger and loss to the community have arisen from granting bank charters, where the active business of the country do not require them, and from having them placed in operation upon a fictitious capital, managed by borrowers instead of lenders, their accommodations monopolized by directors or their friends, and embark in hazardous, not to say, desperate speculations. While the business of the country remains prosperous, the bills of the bank are redeemed and obtain credit: but when a reverse occurs, and money cannot be raised from the particular business in which the borrowers are engaged, the bank fails to meet its liabilities and the bill holders must suffer the loss; for whenever an examination takes place the notes for loans, and the capital stock of the bank, are found to be identical. The history of one of these swindling institutions would require but little variation, to serve as the history of every bank which has failed in New England.

The benefits between the bank and the people should be reciprocal. There would be no apology for granting to capitalists the privilege of associating for banking purposes, were we not fully satisfied, that at the same time, we were conferring an equal benefit upon the community, among whom a bank may be located, by affording facilities for loans, at a reasonable rate, to such as take the property of the neighborhood to market and furnish it with merchandise in return, or to such as add labor to the raw material, and thus render the property of the country a more valuable as well as more marketable commodity.

Entertaining these views, should this subject come under your consideration, it might naturally be expected that I should ask for them a candid and dispassionate examination. In the absence of all party feeling and every improper bias, the inquiry should be, does the active business of any particular section, asking for the establishment of a bank, need its accommodation? Are there capitalists, who will make investments of the stock?

If the affirmative be true, still we shall have made but profitless improvement of the example of our predecessors and neighbors, if, when we adopt such salutary restrictions

as will effectually secure the public from loss, we should impose such unreasonable and excessive restraints as shall prevent that public from enjoying the benefits of the system.

Resolutions of States.

Copies of resolutions, passed by the legislatures of several of our sister states, upon various subjects, have been received by me since the adjournment of the general assembly.—In compliance with requests by which they were accompanied, they will be laid before you.

No subject embraced in them is of so grave an import, or involves principles so alarming in their character, as those from the State of New Jersey. One of the sovereign states of the Union has been deprived of her constitutional rights. Her representatives, presenting the ever before undisputed and legal evidence of their election, have been refused seats in Congress. Not from any failure on the part of the free-men to elect; not from any fraud or neglect of the executive of the state to furnish the usual and legal evidence of the result of such election; not through the omission of those holding that evidence to present the same to congress; not in obedience to any law or precedent, which has heretofore been considered binding in like cases, but in startling violation of all law and constitutional right, and a reckless disregard of all precedent.

Whatever motive may have influenced the decision of the majority in congress on this question, still, in a history of the times, it will be difficult to consider it apart from the fact, that the matter was prematurely, and for the time being, settled, during the pendency of a favorite, executive and partisan measure, which all parties admit, is to exercise an important and controlling, if not destructive, influence on the pursuits and prosperity of the country.

This invasion of the constitutional rights of a state is the more dangerous, from the fact, that it was perpetrated by a body, over whom the injured party can have no control, and before whom it can neither make known its wrongs nor seek redress, except by suffering.

From the practice, in regard to contested elections, which has prevailed from the foundation of the government until the last session of congress, little danger could be apprehended. For there is no occasion to fear that any permanent wrong, either public or private, can grow out of any fraudulent or unlawful act of the state authorities, in cases of this character, as the actors, by our frequent elections are so often brought before a tribunal, from which there is no appeal, and whose reproof few would be willing to encounter. Our present form of government has more to fear from undue assumption of power by the several branches of the general government, than from any other source. It behooves the states, therefore, as they prize their liberties, to regard with watchful vigilance every approach to the usurpation and exercise of power not delegated by the constitution.

Asylum for the Insane.

Through the politeness of the trustees of the "Vermont Asylum for the Insane," a copy of their fourth annual report has been placed in my hands. A lasting debt of gratitude is due to the philanthropic individual, whose liberal bequest laid the foundation for this humane institution. The numerous applications for admission show the wisdom of the legislature making the appropriations which enabled the trustees to open their asylum with the least possible delay.

Many of the patients have been already restored to reason, to their families and to usefulness, and they will ever have occasion to revere the memory and liberality of their benefactor, as well as the enlightened policy which opened this comfortable retreat. Sound policy and humanity alike require that the establishment be enlarged, whenever its present accommodations shall be found insufficient to meet the wants of the whole of this unfortunate class of our fellow men.

State Prison.

The report of the superintendent of the state prison, and the report of the committee, appointed by the last general assembly to make a contract in behalf of the state for the labor of the convicts, have been furnished me, and will be

laid before you at an early day. It will be perceived that the committee failed to accomplish the object of their appointment. The superintendent, on the expiration of the contract with Mr. Hubbard in March last, found himself unexpectedly obliged to make immediate provision for the support and employment of the convicts. This was done, and the report shows, that for about six months, ending on the first day of October instant, there has been an actual income to the state of \$499 99, after paying all expenses on account of the prison, including the sum of \$568 94 for repairs, nearly all of which were for improvements of a permanent character. This result, flattering as it is to the superintendent, certainly appears to exhibit the practicability of having the affairs of the prison managed by its immediate officers, without incurring pecuniary loss. If the legislature should be satisfied that the present prosperous condition of its affairs can be maintained, it would certainly appear more consonant with the dignity of the state, to keep the management of its prison concerns under the immediate control of the officers of this institution, than to pursue the policy of farming it out by contract, as proposed by the law of last session. The subject of improvement in the prison buildings, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the legislature by the superintendent, and since this institution must probably remain as an appendage to our criminal jurisprudence, so long as crime is found among us, any additional buildings, or repairs upon those already erected, if within the bounds of necessity and frugality, could hardly be regarded as a waste of funds.

The report of the moral condition of the prisoners is alike gratifying to humanity, and honorable to those who have the immediate charge of the institution.

The annual reports of the several state officers, which are required by law to be made to me, will be laid before you as early as possible. Any other subjects which it may be necessary to communicate to you during the present session, will be presented in a special message.

Rotation in Office.

That distinguished feature in democratic government, rotation in office, has always been esteemed one of the most efficient safeguards of the purity of our free institutions.—Having long entertained the opinion, that the public have a right to command the services of its citizens, in any station which they may be considered necessary or useful, and that private convenience should always give place to the public will, I have never permitted my personal preferences to interfere with what seemed to be the public voice. Permit me, however, on this occasion to say to you, and through you to my fellow citizens generally, that my desires and wishes are, that they will select some other person to fill the place in which I now am, after the present political year.

Our frequent elections afford opportunity for an expression of the estimate, placed by the people, upon the services of their public servants.

I cannot sufficiently express the profound sense of obligation felt towards my fellow citizens for their having so repeatedly elected me to the responsible station of chief magistrate of the state. And the recent flattering manner in which they have been pleased to express, anew, their approbation of my humble efforts in their service, has greatly increased my obligations; for no circumstance can be more gratifying than to meet this unequivocal evidence of the public confidence.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I cheerfully tender to you my assistance in whatever you may advance, destined to promote the general welfare:—and may that Almighty Being, without whose aid all our efforts are vain, so assist us, that we shall ever possess the consciousness of having faithfully discharged our duty.

S. H. JENISON.

Executive Department, October 10, 1840.

Iron Steamboats.—The complete success which has attended the iron boat Valley Forge, has induced the merchants of Louisville, Kentucky, to construct another boat for the Western waters. She was launched on the 10th inst., and will be fitted out forthwith.

Assessments in New York.

Relative value of Real and Personal Estate, in the City and County of New York, as assessed in 1839 and 1840.

Ward.	Assessment of 1839.		Assessment of 1840.		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Personal Estate.	Real Estate.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
1	\$33,936,591	29,560,836	32,502,000	27,276,549	...	1,484,591	\$2,284,287	...	...	...	\$3,768,878	15
2	16,224,850	2,032,962	14,927,606	1,928,812	...	1,297,250	104,160	...	...	...	1,401,460	15
3	12,337,000	6,183,530	12,105,500	6,165,610	...	231,500	1,027,920	...	...	...	1,259,420	15
4	8,806,650	2,003,250	8,485,005	1,930,550	...	321,645	74,700	...	...	...	306,345	15
5	10,211,900	3,560,620	9,460,250	3,046,195	...	751,650	514,425	...	...	...	1,266,075	15
6	8,581,372	2,397,678	7,735,600	2,323,378	...	845,773	135,300	...	...	...	981,073	15
7	11,732,880	4,662,790	10,621,425	4,870,431	...	1,111,455	...	...	...	...	1,103,924	15
8	11,360,750	2,727,547	10,908,100	2,340,658	...	452,650	386,889	...	...	...	839,539	15
9	8,807,400	1,441,068	8,652,450	1,129,138	...	154,960	311,923	...	...	...	468,873	15
10	6,196,200	729,300	6,139,850	718,890	...	56,360	10,500	...	...	...	66,860	15
11	4,418,000	56,462	3,823,406	68,191	...	588,600	...	...	...	...	671,870	15
12	10,615,525	2,061,600	10,073,550	2,291,800	...	441,975	...	...	...	...	211,776	15
13	4,311,500	339,154	4,247,000	307,054	...	64,500	39,100	...	...	...	96,600	15
14	6,865,300	2,026,818	6,844,800	1,917,473	...	20,500	109,345	...	...	...	129,845	15
15	14,512,900	8,133,165	14,130,700	8,652,467	...	382,200	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	17,575,642	637,000	17,055,509	863,630	...	520,133	...	...	...	...	...	15
17	10,500,674	1,325,524	9,402,735	1,161,974	...	1,097,949	163,550	...	...	...	293,503	15
	\$196,940,134	\$69,931,296	\$187,131,464	\$66,721,489	\$945,492	\$9,818,670	\$5,155,089	\$89	\$97,102	\$14,115,369	\$45	

Aggregate of 1839.....\$266,871,430 98
1840.....252,843,163 53

Total Decrease.....\$14,028,267 45

Decrease of Real Estate.....\$9,818,670 00

Decrease of Personal Estate.....4,209,597 45

Total Decrease.....\$14,028,267 45

ALFRED A. SMITH, Comptroller.

Confirmed by the Board of Supervisors, October 28th, 1840.

A. SMITH.

Review of the weather, etc., for October, 1840.

We have had our usual quantity of pleasant October weather during the month which has just closed, notwithstanding a pretty sharp frost on the morning of the 26th admonished us of the approach of winter, and that we might soon expect some pretty surly visits from his frozen majesty. Already (the newspapers inform us) there has been a real old fashioned snow storm in Missouri, and on the 25th, the snow fell to the depth of six inches in Connecticut, and in less quantities in several of the New England States, and in the interior of New York; at Buffalo, the snow was three inches, and at Worcester there was sleighing!

In Philadelphia we had a considerable quantity of rain during the month. On the 11th, the 20th and 29th, it fell copiously, and on the last mentioned day the wind was very boisterous. On the 6th and 9th of the month, the mercury rose to summer heat at mid-day in the shade; but on the 16th there was a slight frost and on the mornings of the 26th and 27th, the ice was a quarter of an inch thick.

The average temperature of the month was 54; viz:—at sunrise, 50; at 2 o'clock, 61; and at 10 P. M. 52. That of the corresponding month of last year was 56.

The quantity of rain which fell during the past month was 5½ inches. That which fell in October, 1839, was 3 inches.

On the third of October, a tremendous gale was experienced on Lake Erie, by which great damage was done to steamboats and other vessels, and several lives were lost.

The steam-ship Britannia sailed from Boston on the 1st of October, for Liverpool, via Halifax, with fifty passengers.

The British Queen sailed from New York for London on the 1st of October, with seventy-seven passengers.

The steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 2d of October, in twelve and a half days from Liverpool, via Halifax, with thirty-seven passengers.

The Great Western sailed from New York for Bristol on the 10th with ninety-seven passengers.

The Caledonia sailed from Boston on the 16th for Liverpool, via Halifax, with forty-three passengers.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on the 16th from Liverpool via Halifax, in twelve days, bringing one hundred passengers.

The steamer President arrived at New York on the 18th in sixteen days from London, with one hundred and forty-five passengers.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1840.

U. S. Gas.

The first snow seen in Montreal this season fell on Sunday last, the 28th, between 3 and 4 o'clock. The temperature has been wintry cold since, and the distant mountains partially covered with snow.

The snow continued to fall during the night until it reached the depth of half a foot, and this morning, cuffers, pots and jumpers are dashing through the streets, with joyous company. A novel sight for October. Along the wharves it is equally *outré*. Merchandise with slight wrappers, is enveloped in snow, and a fleet of craft remain at their berths windbound. Many of those vessels which cleared last evening for the West returned for safety.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The snow storm mentioned last week appears to have been pretty general at the eastward. The snow fell simultaneously in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. It still whitened the tops of the mountains which enlase the valley of the Connecticut, on Wednesday last.—*Id.*

Snow at Frankfort, Ky.—On Sunday morning the 25th we had quite an earnest of the approach of winter. It commenced snowing soon after breakfast and continued for several hours. Ice has formed to near a half inch in thickness. The Fall had been up to that date unusually mild and was very favorable to the late crops.—*Commonwealth.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Armory at Springfield Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. October, 1840.

I omitted to mention in my last letter describing the late change in the construction of the musket, that the cost of the musket constructed upon the new model would probably exceed that of the old about two dollars. It will be some weeks before this is ascertained with precision. They were manufactured before at \$11 70 each.

The remaining subject of interest which occupied my attention at the public works, here, was the process of fabrication. The iron used (which is malleable) is obtained for the most part from the Salisbury mines in Connecticut; it comes in bars 3 3-4 inches wide, 3-4 of an inch thick, and 8 or 10 feet long, the length not being material. The stock is manufactured from black walnut, obtained in Pennsylvania; it is purchased roughly sawed somewhat in the shape of a musket. The steel and many tools used in the workshops, are purchased chiefly in the city of New York.

From these materials the musket is fabricated, each part, even to a screw, being made at the works. Many of the tools and much of the machinery are also made there, as old ones decay, or as improvements are suggested. Most of the work upon the stock is done by means of water power, and it comes from the machinery nearly ready to be united with the barrel. Your readers being more familiar with work of this nature than with the construction of the barrel, I have deemed it best to omit any particular description of it, though the process is interesting.

The bar of iron is taken to the forging shop, and it is cut into clumps or pieces weighing 10 pounds and a half, called scalps. Each scalp is designated for a barrel to weigh 4 pounds 2 ounces and a half, to which weight it is reduced in the process of manufacture. It has been ascertained that a less quantity than 10 1-2 pounds of iron at the outset cannot be used with safety, inasmuch as a smaller quantity cannot be welded truly. The weight of the iron to be cut from the bar is ascertained by immersing the end of it in a vessel of certain dimensions filled to a particular point with water. The bar is lowered till the water rises to the top of the vessel, and the water-line thus marked upon the bar indicates the quantity wanted, and by that line the scalp is cut.

The principle of this mode of measurement is simply this, that the iron of this manufacture being of uniform density, the same quantity of surface will always produce the same weight. The scalp is cut between the blades of an immense pair of shears driven by water-power, and is severed from the bar as easily as a lady may cut a thread. The piece cut off is about a foot long, and it is then laid with others in a furnace, and heated to a white heat, and immediately passed between the rollers of a rolling-mill, (which are also driven by water-power,) and drawn out to the length of 36 inches: the width remains the same. This forms what is called the barrel plate. The length of the barrel when finished is 42 inches, to which the barrel-plate is extended in the future work.

It next goes into the welding-shop, where it is heated to a white heat in two minutes and a half, and then laid upon a concave die or anvil, when with a trip-hammer it is curved longitudinally, (the edges being turned up the whole length and hammered thin.)

The trip-hammer is a huge one, and driven by water-power, and strikes 700 times in a minute: it can be applied or withheld from operation with great ease. A mandril or cylindrical rod, about half an inch in diameter, is then laid in the curve of the barrel-plate, one side of which is turned over and hammered upon the rod, and the other lapped over that about an inch. The part overlapping is to be united firmly to the other by a process called welding. This is to be done by heating it again to a white heat, and placing it upon the die or anvil, and welding it together around the rod; by the means of the trip-hammer the work is done in sections of 7 or 8 inches at a time. It is 13 times heated and as often held under the trip-hammer before the edges of the barrel-plate are firmly welded together, and each time it receives about 50 blows. The room in which the welding is

done presents a very animated appearance as you look upon the sparks flying from a dozen anvils, and hear the tremendous blows of the trip-hammer, and observe the workmen moving briskly in their work. So intense is the heat (which is produced by a bellows driven by water-power) that in 1 minute and 3-4 the white heat is reproduced, and in 2 minutes the iron would melt. The English fire-brick last only 7 or 8 days in the furnace. In this stage, the article first assumes the name of a barrel, the tube of which is much smaller than the intended bore. So firmly is it united, that the eye cannot distinguish where it was done. The operation of welding has increased the length of the barrel to 43 inches. The barrels, (the rods being removed) are now laid into iron pans and heated to a red heat to be annealed, which most of your readers well know to be designed for softening the iron, and producing equality in its parts, so that it may be more easily worked. The application of gradual heat evens it. It remains in the pans about 24 hours. Were it not for this process any hard places in the iron would take off the point of a chisel, in the subsequent work.

The barrels are ready for rough boring, and they are taken into the shop and each barrel is fastened in an iron frame lying horizontally, and a circular twisted auger 9-16 of an inch in diameter is drawn through the bore; another auger of 11-16 is then drawn through, and in the process about 2 oz. of the bore is removed. The auger is worked by water-power, and makes about 1200 turns a minute; about 15 minutes are consumed in the process.

The rough boring being accomplished, the barrels are now ready for a finer process.

A square auger moved also by water-power is now drawn through them 4 or 5 times. The auger cuts light to accomplish which a small strip of soft wood is passed through with the auger which occasions it to yield.

The interior of the barrel being bright and tolerably smooth, it is held up to the light for the purpose of detecting any irregularities, (these are easily discovered by the eye,) and it is then straightened, a hammer being employed in the work, with which blows are struck on the exterior.

These were formerly detected by running a line made of hair through the barrel, drawn tight, and by this gauge the surface was measured: but the other process is more simple and effectual. In holding the barrel up to the light a range is taken with one of the pieces of the window-sash which divides the panes of glass perpendicularly, and the shade from this being thrown into the barrel, it is the line of shade which discloses an irregularity. Whenever the line is crooked, the barrel at the point needs straightening.

This completes the first boring, as it is called, designed to take out the metal rapidly.

The next workmen conduct the second boring designed to smooth the bore; the work is done with augers which revolve only 50 or 60 times in a minute; they are passed through two or three times, removing about half an ounce of metal, and the barrel again undergoes straightening with blows from a hammer.

The barrel has already been inspected occasionally by officers whose sole duty it is to inspect the work.

It is now carried to the milling shop, the machinery of which is also driven by water-power, and here the end of the barrel is cut off to within the 16th of an inch of its proper length, which is 42 inches, the overplus is left to prevent injury from jams, and is subsequently removed by the same process. The end is milled off slowly, one or two minutes being consumed in doing it. The workman who attends to this, bores the lower end of the barrel for tapping, i. e. for forming the flared to hold the screw of the breech. The counter boring extends about an inch into the barrel, and is made the one-eighth of an inch wider than the residue of the bore, and into this when the thread is formed the screw of the breech is inserted.

The barrel is now ready to be turned on the exterior, which is done by fastening it so that it is held horizontally in machinery, and the barrel is then turned against a chisel—the force being mill water. It takes about 15 minutes to turn it, and in the process two pounds of the metal are taken

off. The machine into which the barrel is fastened guides it against the chisel its whole length (except at the breech) and stops itself.

The barrel then goes into a second machine which turns the breech in an oval and flat shape, with the same movement. Now for the first time gauges are applied to the barrel by the Inspector to ascertain its size, (the gauge being the precise shape of the groove of the stock at the place where it receives the barrel, the stock in turn being gauged by an instrument of the precise shape of the barrel,) if the barrel does not fit the gauge, it is turned until this is accomplished.

This work crooks the barrel more or less, and it again undergoes the process of straightening, and is once more inspected. Another workman in the milling-shop now takes the barrel and mills the muzzle for the bayonet socket; here the work becomes careful inasmuch as there is no subsequent alteration of it in this part.

In order to fit the bayonet properly, the barrel at the muzzle is made to taper less than the 100th part of an inch in two inches and a half. It is brought into the shape by milling off the exterior so as to fit nicely the gauges, (which are formed by the socket of the bayonet) three gauges being used in the work. The muzzle is passed through a die driven by machinery and containing cutting edges, and as it passes through the metal is milled off.

The barrel next goes into the grinding-shop where about two ounces are taken from the exterior: whilst this is being done, gauges are applied to every eight inches of the work. The stones in the shop are 6 feet in diameter, and are driven with water-power, and revolve about 300 times in a minute. Some time ago one of these huge stones whilst moving at great speed broke into many fragments which were thrown with great violence through the floor into the milling-shop above. Fortunately the workmen were then out. The walls are two feet thick, and are battered so as to be unfit for use. Formerly much of the work was done with the grindstone; but the use of it has lately been dispensed with, in a great degree, and milling substituted in its place. The other process fills the room with fine particles of dust from the barrel, which is inhaled with injury by the men, who, during work are compelled to sit over the stone. Few of those who worked at this occupation 10 years ago are now alive. Milling, on the contrary, is performed without injury by the most slender men. The barrels after being ground are again subjected to inspection and from 6 to 8 per cent. are usually condemned for defects now disclosed. They are also weighed, and if the weight be less than 4 lbs. 5 ozs. they are rejected. Those of less weight cannot get through the subsequent work.

They next go into a shop where a spot or small place is cut on the muzzle, to braze on the stud which holds the bayonet. After the stud is brazed on, the barrel is taken to the borer to be straightened, and bored again nearly to the finish size, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an oz. only being left to be subsequently removed. They are now examined again and removed to the proof house where they undergo a severe test.

The powder used in proving the barrel must be strong enough to project a 24 lb. shot, held by a large wadding, 300 yards from an Epruvette or proving instrument. The first proof of the barrel is made with a charge of 1-18th of a pound of powder, and the second with a charge of 1-22 and balls of 15 to a pound, held with treble or quadruple the quantity of wadding necessary in ordinary use. They are proved in a stoutly built "log cabin."

The barrels, about 40 in number, when loaded with this charge are laid in horizontal trenches about an inch apart, and pointing towards a bank of clay; a train of powder is then poured over the breech covering the vent or touch hole of each musket; and it is continued outside of the building where it is fired. About two out of every forty barrels are burst in the operation, and the balls are every one torn to pieces in the clay.

The barrels are now inspected to see what flaws appear, and 4 or 5 per cent. are condemned for bad materials or shape.

The breech is next screwed in, and it undergoes the process of milling, (gauges being applied in the work) and the

stud is also milled and the barrel sent to the filer so that he may adjust the breech to his receiving jig, which it must exactly fit. The receiving jig, corresponds with that part of the stock where the breech falls in. Some one else is preparing the stock for the breech.

The barrels are again inspected and examined carefully and marked U. S. and with characters signifying that they are approved.

A cylindrical hole is now drilled into the barrel with machinery for a more perfect vent or touch hole, and this is punched into a conical shape, the punch being used, to give the surrounding iron more firmness than it would have if the hole was drilled into the same form. The surface raised by the process of punching is next filed off and the tang of the breech is then drilled, through which the cross pin or tang screw passes, to screw the stock to the breech.

Now they are unbreached and the borer and straightener takes them again.

The next process is that of polishing, and for this purpose the barrels are secured in machinery and they are run up and down like the piston of a steam engine through a material which polishes the exterior. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of metal is taken off in the process. They pass up and down 2000 times in 20 minutes.

They are again slightly bored and straightened, and again polished longitudinally, the motion being also rotary to make their surface entirely round.

The borer and straightener again receives them to remove any slight imperfections; after this they are again inspected, (plugs being applied to the bore, and other gauging instruments being used,) and the barrels are weighed. The weight should now be 4lb 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. exclusive of the breech. One ounce is allowed for variation.

The barrel being ready to go into the stock, is sent to the stocking room, where large quantities of the several parts of the musket are collected, and here the union of the several parts takes place.

After this happens the master armorer tries them with the flint and gives them a final inspection, marks them with his stamp and they are then stored away.

About 100,000 now stand in stocks and 60,000 are packed in boxes in the arsenal, the rejected barrels are sold at auction, and they are purchased by gun smiths to work up into cheap muskets and fowling pieces. There are 20,000 on hand which are presently to be sold.

The scraps made in the work are thrown into the furnace, and about 80 tons of iron are made from them annually.—With this iron part of the locks and the mountings, &c., are made, the iron being run into the shape most convenient for the use intended.

Four furnaces are kept in action, two for making iron from scraps and two for rolling.

It would be curious to ascertain the work upon each separate part of the musket, and how minute the divisions of labor are; but I have consumed too much time already. The filing of the lock plate even is divided into four parts, performed by different individuals. Some idea may be formed of it from the general division of superintendence and labor.

The officers consist of 1 superintendent, (Col. Robb, who was a Lieutenant at the battle of New Orleans, and afterwards Chief Clerk of the War Department,) 1 master armorer, Mr. Thomas Warner, (who has been 30 years in the establishment, and who with great politeness accompanied me over the works,) 1 paymaster, 4 clerks, 9 inspectors and 250 men, divided among 2 machinists, 6 barrel forgers, 7 lock forgers, 4 bayonet forgers, 2 ramrod forgers, 10 mounting forgers, 4 trip hammer men, 22 assistant forgers, 1 annealer, 9 berers, 8 turners and drillers, 8 grinders, 4 barrel straighteners, 36 lock filers, 24 mounting filers, 9 polishers, 29 stockers, 7 barrel finishers, 7 lock finishers, 13 arm finishers and 36 jobbers, to wit, 3 smiths, 4 filers, 6 carpenters and 23 laborers.

The work is said to be of a very superior kind, the perfection attained having been reached by long experience, and the employment of the most skillful and sagacious men. The employment here being preferred owing to the regularity of

the work and the pay and various circumstances which make Springfield attractive as a residence. The men are seldom changed.

I was pleased with a circumstance related to me to show how steadiness was aimed at. One workman skillful in other respects could not file his work straight, inasmuch as his arm described a rocking motion which the file represented on the work; in order however to secure him in the armory, the work to be filed was screwed in a vice which rocked with the arm and thus the work was done properly.

"This little device saved the man from idleness, for filing had become almost his sole occupation, and was useful in exhibiting to the laborers the spirit of the institution towards them.

It was creditable to the ingenuity and kind disposition of the master armorer Thomas Warner.

Yours, &c. G. B. B.

We copy the following articles from the Journal of Commerce, received by the Britannia.

Commerce between Great Britain and Syria.

The trade between Great Britain and Syria, although it does not exhibit very great returns, is of considerable importance, and has, during the last seven years, been gradually increasing. The great obstacle to the increase of Syrian trade is a want of articles of export to effect payment in produce; this want is greatly owing to the disturbed state of the country. The articles of British manufacture forming the bulk of trade are long cloths or grey domestics, cotton yarn muslins, and some nankeens. The consumption of earthenware, iron, iron-plates, tin-plates, tin lead, lead shot, sheet lead, and loaf sugar is generally increasing. The importation of British colonial articles, which was considerable during the last war, particularly in coffee and raw sugar, is now almost wholly destroyed by French, Italian, and American competition. East India indigo is now the only one which remains as an article imported in a tolerable quantity direct from Great Britain. Beyrout, the key to Damascus and Palestine, and Scanderoon, or Alexandretta, the key to Antioch, Aleppo, and northern Syria, are now the principal harbors of export and import. Although Scanderoon is more commodious, Beyrout was the most flourishing; at the latter place rental had doubled during the last four years. In 1837, the number of vessels arriving and leaving Beyrout was 472, tonnage 15,001, of which 340 were Egyptian, 48 Greek, 49 French, and 13 English. In the ports of the consulate of Aleppo, (Alexandretta, Tarsous, Latakia, and Tripoli) the number of vessels arriving in 1836 was 324, tonnage 32,166, of which 162 were Arab, 72 Greek, 28 French, 16 English, and 16 Egyptian.

The following extracts from Dr. Bowring's Report on the Commercial Statistics of Syria will furnish some view in detail of British importations:—

"The establishment of British commercial houses in Syria, in 1833, has been followed by a large increase in the demand for British manufactures. Previously to that period, our manufactures found their way to Syria principally from the different continental depots, though to a less amount.

"I proceed to give a few details as to the British manufactures which are principally in demand. The trade in domestic long cloths is considerably on the increase. In 1836, there were about 20,000 pieces, of different measures, imported at Aleppo, and the quantity was about doubled in 1837.

"In Damascus, a much larger quantity is stated to be required for the consumption of the city, its environs, and parcels sent to Bagdad; it is put down at 800 to 1,000 bales, or 700,000 pieces.

"In 1836 and 1837 Aleppo received from Great Britain 5,236 bales, and 53 cases of British manufactures.

"From Italy, 293 bales, of all sorts: but a considerable part are British manufactures. Each bale is estimated at 3,000 to 5,000 piastres, about one-third of which say 97

bales, is consumed in Aleppo, and the other two-thirds go into Mesopotamia.

"From Germany:—94 bales; little or none of this is British, principally, printed handkerchiefs from Germany; each bale valued at from 5,000 to 8,000 piastres. One-third is consumed in Aleppo, and the remainder in the interior.

"It is impossible to note the quantity in each bale, and what description of goods, consisting of all sorts of British manufactures; each bale is generally valued at from 3,000 to 5,000 piastres, and very few from 6,000 to 8,000 piastres.

Aleppo consumes half the quantity imported, and the other half goes into Mesopotamia, Armenia, and as far as Persia.

"Damascus imported in 1836, 32,981 pieces, and in 1837, 25,952 pieces.

"Aleppo takes off about 14,000 pieces of cambrics, shirtings, and madapolans annually; the consumption, however, has considerably increased. Damascus takes off a larger quantity, which is stated, both for the consumption of that place and what is sent to Bagdad, at about 16,000 to 20,000 pieces annually.

"Damascus imported of muslins generally, in 1836, 29,088 pieces, and in 1837, 25,409 pieces.

"Aleppo received in 1836 about 3,500 pieces of nankeens, and about the same quantity is annually required for that market; though the consumption is declining, on account of an imitation of such goods being manufactured in the country, both at Aleppo and Damascus.

"Of imitation zebra shawls, there were imported at Aleppo 19,239 pieces in 1836. Damascus also receives about an equal amount, both for its consumption, that of its environs, and for Bagdad, though for the city itself not more than 10,000 pieces are annually consumed. Damascus requires about 2,000 pieces of lappets annually; and in Aleppo, in 1836, about 2,500 were sold. This is about the average yearly demand, though the consumption increases.

"Damascus receives from Great Britain about 10,000 pieces of prints, of two and three colors, annually. The consumption is on the increase; but the manufactured cotton and silk stuffs of the country are preferred, which checks the consumption of British prints.

"At Aleppo, in 1836, about 19,380 pieces of different kinds of prints were received, great part of which were consumed in that part of Syria, and some sent to Mesopotamia; this branch of trade may be said to be on the increase.—With a reference to the sales a few years ago, Damascus imported in 1836, 36,095 pieces, and in 1837, 30,537 pieces.

"The consumption of British cotton twist in Aleppo, of Nos. 10 to 30, and 40 to 60, is calculated at about 180,000 to 200,000 oke annually, for the different manufactures and uses.

"Damascus, and the supplies sent to Bagdad, take off about 150,000 to 180,000 oke, of Nos. 16 to 24, annually. The trade in this article is on the increase.

"Aleppo received from Great Britain, in 1836 and 1837, of cotton water twist, 3,877 bales; each bale is valued from 2,000 to 2,200 piastres. One-third is consumed at Aleppo, and two-thirds go to Mesopotamia, Armenia, and as far as Trebizondo. Mule yarn, 600 bales, each bale valued at from 3,200 to 3,400 piastres. Two-thirds of this quantity is consumed at Aleppo, and one-third goes into the interior. Damascus imported in 1836, 115,622 oke, and in 1837, 137,510 oke.

"Iron in bars is received at Aleppo from Great Britain, France, and Russia; Marrash also produces some quantity. The consumption at Aleppo is about 250 cantars annually; that from Marrash, being ductile, is preferred for some purposes. British iron is not yet brought into consumption to the extent that it is susceptible of being, though its importance and consumption are on the increase. Damascus imported, in 1836, 328 cantars.

"Most of the tin consumed is brought from Great Britain; the quantity used at Aleppo is calculated at 25 to 30 cantars, and about 80 or 90 cantars are sent from thence to Mesopotamia. The consumption of Damascus, with that sent to Bagdad, is about 160 cantars.

"In 1836 and 1837 Aleppo received from Great Britain 163 barrels, each weighing 45 rottoli=7,325 rottoli; ruling prices 24 to 28 piastres; one-third consumed at Aleppo, and two-thirds for the interior. Damascus imported in 1836, 4,533 okes, and in 1837, 5,055 okes.

"Of Salammoniac, Damascus requires annually, about 8 cantars, or 1,600 okes, which is received chiefly from Great Britain, in 1836 and 1837, 49 cases (31 barrels,) each case weighing 50 rottoli=2,450 rottoli; ruling prices at Aleppo, from 24 to 28 piastres per rottoli. Damascus received, in 1836, 1,128 okes, and in 1837, 3,794 okes.

"The consumption of tin plates in Aleppo, and its consequent importation, are extremely limited. Damascus consumes only about 400 cases annually.

"In 1836 and 1837 Aleppo received from Great Britain 84 cases, of 225 plates each; ruling prices 250 to 280 piastres per case of 225 sheets. Two thirds consumed at Aleppo, and one-third in the interior. Damascus imported, in 1836, 106 boxes, and in 1837, 169 boxes.

"No woollen cloths are received from Great Britain; a very small trial has been made both at Aleppo and Damascus, but neither have succeeded.

"Syria is supplied from France with the Languedoc cloths, and some are received from Trieste, of the Belgian manufacture, which are fast taking the place of the former.

"Of manufactured silks none are received from Great Britain.

"Paper, both for writing and for common uses, is chiefly received from Italy and France.

"No glass ware is received from Great Britain; that imported, comes *via* Trieste, from Bohemia.

"Of manufactured coral none is received from Great Britain; the markets of Syria are wholly supplied from Genoa with this article."

Cotton Manufactures of Egypt.

From Dr. Bowring's Report on the Commercial Statistics of Egypt.

In many conversations which I have had with Mehemet Ali on the subject of his manufactures, in which I have endeavoured to show him that they were, for the most part, useless, absorbing his capital, and misdirecting labor from more profitable agricultural employment, he has answered me that it was rather for the purpose of accustoming the people to manufacture than for any profit which he expected, that he continued his manufacturing operations. Their cost it is not easy to estimate; their management is expensive and bad. I have before remarked that, as there is nothing to prevent the competition of European fabrics at a very small import duty, the prices which the Pacha can obtain are, of course regulated by the prices of imported manufactures; and as it is impossible that improvement in Egypt can keep pace with the improvements in our manufacturing productions, the competition becomes more and more onerous. It would be greatly to the benefit of Egyptian revenues, and lead to a large increase of Egyptian commerce, if the cotton goods which are provided by the different Government factories were supplied from Europe.

Cotton cloth is the only article at present which has injured commercial importation; for it appears that England sends these articles far less frequently, especially cloths of low quality; and India muslins, formerly so much used and now scarcely at all sent to Egypt since muslins have been woven in the new factories. I should even say that the stuffs of Bengal are in the same condition, but for some years since the annihilation of the Mamelukes this branch of commerce has much degenerated.

The cotton fabrics of his Highness are under the control of two Turkish Effendis; one has under his charge all the fabrics that are situated in Lower Egypt, beginning at Cairo and reaching to Rosetta and Damietta; the other Effendi has charge of all fabrics from Cairo upwards. The consumption of cotton in his Highness's fabrics is, on a fair average, 30,000 cantars per annum, and is spun into low numbers from No. 10 to 26. The cotton machines in all his Highness's fabrics, with the exception of some situated in Cairo

that are under the direction of Englishmen, are in a most wretched condition. The machinery was originally made by Frenchmen; it is not only on an old and bad principle but the work has been badly, not to say shamefully finished; and the little care bestowed upon the machines by the Arab workmen to keep them in repair, and the great want of cleanliness in every department, has now rendered them quite unable to produce the finer qualities of yarn, for which the Egyptian cotton is so well adapted.

London Journal of Commerce.

The Bank of France.

In pursuance of the law of the 30th of June, 1840, the Bank of France has published a statement of its position on the 30th of September last, and this position proves, observes the *Commerce*, the truth of the assertion made during the debate upon the progression of the Bank privilege, that according as the Treasury withdraws its funds, the Bank contracts its discounts.

On the 30th of June the Bank was indebted to the Treasury, 163,342,164*fr.*, and held bills of exchange which it had discounted to the amount of 171,431,988*fr.* On the 30th of September the Bank was indebted to the Treasury only in the sum of 125,358,477*fr.*, and held commercial bills which it had discounted to the amount of only 167,500,448*fr.* The Bank had likewise reduced its advances to the provincial branch Banks from 25,736,000*fr.* to 20,462,458*fr.*

The advances made by the Bank on Government securities amounted on the 30th June to 8,996,970*fr.*, and on the 30th of September to 9,117,416*fr.* This observes the *Commerce*, is a proof that the speculators at the Bourse had been favored by the Bank. The advances made by the Bank on deposits on bullion had likewise increased from 24,008,600*fr.* on the 30th of June to 28,636,230*fr.* on the 30th of September.

The bullion in the coffers of the Bank of France amounted on the 30th of September to 255,426,087*fr.* The bills of exchange discounted to 167,500,448*fr.* The securities for cash advanced on ingots to 28,636,200*fr.*, and securities for cash advanced on Government securities to 9,117,416*fr.* On the other hand, the bank notes in circulation amounted to 227,278,000*fr.* Bank notes to order 1,727,605*fr.* The credits of cash accounts to 87,385,956*fr.* Receipts payable at sight, 8,654,000*fr.*; and the sum to the credit of the Treasury, 125,358,477*fr.*

The advances made to the provincial branch Banks for capital, amounted to 20,462,458*fr.*

In the course of the last three months the Bank discounted to the amount of 232,074,900 commercial bills. It lent upon deposit of bullion 62,294,700*fr.*; upon public securities, 28,780,000*fr.*; and upon Treasury bonds, 8,065,600*fr.*

London Journal of Commerce.

Bank of England.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 21st of July to the 13th of October, 1840, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 W. IV., cap. 98.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation....	£17,231,000	Securities.....	£22,782,000
Deposits.....	6,762,000	Bullion.....	4,145,000
	£23,993,000		£26,927,000

Downing-street, Oct. 15, 1840.

London Journal of Commerce.

Commerce of Lake Erie—On the 23 inst. the ship *Superior*, Capt. Nickerson, entered Buffalo with 3,000 bbls. flour 2,800 bush. wheat, 220 bbls. cranberries and whiskey and 200 hides from St. Joseph. Following her came the ship *Milwaukee*, Captain Dickson, with 9,500 bushels wheat and 600 barrels flour from Cleveland. A large number of other vessels followed.

The Steam Frigate at Philadelphia.

As much desire is apparent in the city to know something definite in regard to the progress to completion of this vessel; we, with the laudable desire of allaying such curiosity, wended our way some days ago to the scene of operations, the Navy Yard. As we neared the building containing the vessel, the busy hum, and cheerful sounds of industry broke pleasantly on our ear—mixed and blended came the sounds of the grating saw, the hammer's clink, the fall of heavy timber, and the strokes of the axe, as each of the busy multitude engaged on the vessel, plied his separate avocation.—Having entered the building we turned our admiring gaze towards the huge vessel whose enormous proportions were spread out before us. Having walked down the large space in order more fully to view her beautifully modelled shape; we, mindful of the cravings of our readers, turned our attention to obtaining the requisite information, and by the kindness of some of the gentlemen connected with the yard, we are enabled to lay forth the following particulars.

The frigate is built in the best and most durable manner of live oak obtained from the southern part of Georgia, and weighing 80 pounds to the square-foot. The frame of the hull is supported in the strongest manner with live oak knees etc., and in regard to bolts and fastenings of every kind, nothing but copper has been employed. She is double decked, the space between them being a little more than six feet, and in the centre of the vessel is a large space for the reception of the engines, at each end of which there is an iron plate bulk-head or screen drawn completely across the vessel for the purpose (in case of a leak) of keeping the water in one part of the vessel, and also to guard against accidents from the fires of the engines. They are at this time planking the upper deck, and the whole vessel is in such a state of forwardness that (were the engines ready) she could be launched in two months. She will be rigged in the same manner as a ship and will require as her complement two hundred men. Her ordnance will consist of forty-two pounders and two bombs to throw ten inch shells—and when in full sailing order her burthen will be 1700 tons. Her weight is estimated at 500 tons. She is nearly as long as the steamship President and one foot wider. In her hold is constructed a repository capable of containing 800 tons of anthracite coal by which the engines are to be worked. In regard to the principal dimensions, we have obtained the following:

	ft.	in.
Length from the counter to nightheads	228	8
Extremes length to figure head	244	
Extreme breadth	40	
Depth in hold	28	6

She will be ready for caulking in a few days. Taken as a whole this vessel is a splendid specimen of the skill of our artisans. No one should neglect to view so noble a testimony to the already high character which Philadelphia has attained for ship-building.

Leaving the scene of busy industry, we wended our way to another and yet more noisy scene—the engine and foundry establishment of Messrs. Merrick & Towne, who are busily engaged in making the engines for the Frigate.—Having obtained permission we wandered through the large establishment, which is filled with workmen, who in pursuit of their several occupations made noise enough to have awakened the Seven Sleepers. In the first room we entered a number of workmen were engaged in filing and polishing various parts of the huge engines. The main centre-pin for the lever-beams weighing about 500 pounds was in the process of being turned on a very large lathe. The steam chambers, specimens of great skill in casting being of a very intricate shape and cast in a single piece, are very nearly finished—a huge cylinder more than 6 feet in diameter and at least 12 feet high was being bored—this machine for boring is of a new construction, the body to be bored being placed upright instead of being laid down as is usual—the circle of the bore is more true, it having been found that by the old method the bore was not exactly circular. We also observed a very neat machine for making screws—all the workmen

in this room were engaged on articles for the Frigate and the beautiful finish on the brass and steel work is deserving of all praise. In the next room are a large number of forges the blast of which is derived from a large fan-wheel driven by a steam-engine. A small vertical trip hammer, capable of fagotting a bar 6 inches square, was in operation as we entered and was rapidly reducing to shape a large mass of glowing iron.

The Foundry next attracted our attention. The mould of one of the frames of the engine was very nearly ready for casting—outside the door was a frame which had been lately taken from the mould; It weighs about 12 tons and is of a beautiful Gothic pattern. The castings which we saw are very heavy and very difficult, and the success which has attended Messrs. M. & T. in their efforts thus far, is great evidence of skill and superior workmanship—a large number of castings varying in weight from one to twelve tons are in process of finishing here.

The next place to which we bent our steps was to the boiler room, where are four large copper boilers now nearly finished. At the upper part of the building one of the engines is being put up together. The following are the dimensions of some of its parts:

	ft.	in.
Diameter of cylinder	6	4
Length of stroke	7	
Bed-plate weight 14 tons, with channels cast on,	length 29	2
	breadth 7	4
Main shaft of wrought iron,	diameter 1	5
	length 25	8
Paddle, wheels entirely of wrought iron,	diameter 29	8
	the bucket 10	

Weight of steam cylinder 8 tons, weight of bed-plate 14 tons and 36,000 pounds of metal used in the melting.

These engines are of the kind usually known as the English Marine Engines. The cylinders are placed vertically, with two lever beams, one on each side working on pedestals rising from the bed-plate and connected over the cylinder with the connecting rod by side links.

The Gothic pattern which has been adopted is very handsome and appropriate—they were commenced in the January of this year and will be finished in the Spring of 1841.

We view with gratified feelings these substantial monuments of the skill and industry of the mechanics of our city. Our city has long held an enviable reputation for manufactures, and each succeeding day but serves to add to it. The light of intelligence is shedding her cheering beams around our artisans and on the daily, nay hourly improvements which they exhibit, Philadelphia builds her proud and honest fame.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

Court of Sessions, N. Y.

The calendar of prison cases is unusually heavy and contains the following catalogue of crimes:

Killing	1
Assault with intent	2
Robbery	3
Perjury	1
Forgery	6
Burglary	2
Grand larceny	16
Petty do	16
Assault and battery	12
	59
Convicted	9
Indicted last term	34
Witness	1
Bastardy	1
Discharged person	1—
	46
	105

STATEMENT

Exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into each district of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

ENTERED

INTO	American.				Foreign.				Total American and Foreign.			
	No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.	
			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.
Passamaquoddy, Maine...	170	12,107	1,010	13	839	55,712	2,939	2	1,009	67,819	3,949	15
Penobscot.....	5	1,822	61	1	1	45	4	...	6	1,867	65	1
Waldoborough.....	1	165	6	...	1	35	4	...	2	200	10	...
Wiscasset.....	2	874	27	1	...	...	...	...	2	874	27	1
Bath.....	27	7,169	270	...	7	404	28	...	34	7,573	298	...
Portland.....	126	25,533	916	140	78	5,262	301	46	204	30,795	1,217	186
Kennebunk.....	3	431	22	...	...	...	...	...	3	431	22	...
Belfast.....	17	2,413	114	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,413	114	...
Portsmouth, N. H.....	21	5,927	227	3	10	678	35	...	31	6,605	262	3
Vermont, Vermont.....	186	44,811	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	186	44,811	1,268	...
Newburyport, Mass.....	21	3,767	155	9	14	1,017	55	4	35	4,784	210	13
Gloucester.....	17	3,060	157	...	10	381	31	...	27	3,461	188	...
Salem.....	86	15,207	794	58	1	48	4	...	87	15,255	798	58
Boston.....	865	189,126	7,596	588	575	41,430	1,949	263	1,440	230,556	9,545	851
Plymouth.....	11	1,362	62	2	1	86	5	...	12	1,448	67	2
New Bedford.....	93	26,163	1,953	16	1	205	10	...	94	26,368	1,963	16
Edgartown.....	62	13,340	795	...	...	...	...	...	62	13,340	795	...
Nantucket.....	4	1,084	87	...	1	302	22	...	5	1,386	109	...
Barnstable.....	12	1,380	55	3	...	...	...	...	12	1,380	55	3
Fall River.....	51	10,213	436	13	3	601	24	1	54	10,814	460	14
Newport, Rhode Island...	21	4,065	226	...	3	592	25	...	24	4,657	251	...
Bristol.....	36	7,024	407	...	...	...	...	...	36	7,024	407	...
Providence.....	80	14,935	670	...	3	319	13	...	83	15,254	683	...
New London, Connecticut	40	10,064	776	...	1	148	9	...	41	10,212	785	...
New Haven.....	73	12,622	649	9	...	...	...	...	73	12,622	649	9
Middletown.....	7	1,170	60	2	3	231	15	...	10	1,401	75	2
Fairfield.....	9	1,461	100	...	6	685	34	...	15	2,146	134	...
New York, New York....	1,579	427,627	17,322	...	559	135,990	6,238	...	2,138	563,617	23,560	...
Cape Vincent.....	1,889	143,562	7,871	...	275	20,350	930	...	2,164	163,912	8,801	...
Champlain.....	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	...	...	...	...	160	47,467	2,055	1,204
Oswegatchie.....	130	20,840	1,910	51	137	31,084	2,415	2	267	51,924	4,325	53
Sackett's Harbor.....	103	17,574	1,146	131	...	...	...	...	103	17,574	1,146	131
Oswego.....	103	8,316	623	...	251	51,629	3,178	...	354	59,945	3,801	...
Genesee.....	16	1,137	64	5	176	15,308	1,170	94	192	16,445	1,234	99
Niagara.....	1	112	7	...	407	90,150	6,598	140	408	90,262	6,605	140
Sag Harbor.....	25	8,029	403	19	...	...	...	...	25	8,029	403	19
Newark, New Jersey.....	9	1,259	58	...	1	97	4	...	10	1,356	62	...
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339
Baltimore, Maryland.....	338	58,957	2,643	...	90	19,807	971	...	428	78,761	3,614	...
Snow Hill.....	1	41	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	41	4	1
Georgetown, D. C.....	2	598	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	598	19	...
Alexandria.....	21	5,248	222	2	11	1,599	82	5	32	6,847	304	7
Norfolk, Virginia.....	72	10,361	502	...	32	4,619	281	...	104	14,980	783	...
Petersburg.....	7	2,355	87	...	1	158	8	...	8	2,513	95	...
Richmond.....	8	1,999	85	...	4	1,288	54	...	12	3,287	139	...
Wilmington, N. Carolina..	62	8,842	431	...	26	2,176	164	1	88	11,018	595	1
Newbern.....	33	3,707	214	...	1	86	7	...	34	3,793	221	...
Camden.....	24	2,403	146	1	...	...	...	...	24	2,403	146	1
Plymouth.....	11	1,017	59	1	...	...	...	...	11	1,017	59	1
Washington.....	20	1,894	106	10	1	36	4	...	21	1,930	110	10
Beaufort.....	2	168	9	1	1	82	5	...	3	250	14	1
Ocracoke.....	1	137	6	...	1	94	4	1	2	231	10	1
Charleston, S. Carolina...	145	26,428	1,259	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	239	54,102	2,433	249
Georgetown.....	1	94	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	94	4	...
Savannah, Georgia.....	47	10,377	395	...	46	19,597	744	...	93	29,974	1,139	...
Brunswick.....	9	1,139	54	1	4	836	38	...	13	1,975	92	1
St. Mark's, Florida.....	8	1,077	30	13	...	...	...	...	8	1,077	30	13
Key West.....	160	7,904	793	...	13	869	141	...	173	8,773	934	...
Pensacola.....	12	1,468	77	...	1	250	9	...	13	1,718	86	...
Mobile, Alabama.....	128	21,857	1,053	...	45	17,408	724	...	173	39,265	1,777	...
Mississippi.....	603	126,547	5,810	3	219	56,618	2,948	...	822	183,165	8,768	3
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	64	4,330	200	...	32	1,772	86	...	96	6,102	286	...
Sandusky.....	...	...	...	...	2	91	4	...	2	91	4	...
Detroit, Michigan.....	43	2,206	96	...	39	2,462	99	...	82	4,668	195	...
Total.....	8,336	1,491,279	68,922	2,614	4,106	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448

STATEMENT

Exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from each district of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

CLEARED

FROM	American.				Foreign.				Total American and Foreign.			
	No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.	
			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.
Passamaquoddy, Maine...	47	5,630	236	2	839	55,712	2,939	2	886	61,342	3,175	4
Machias...	5	825	34	2	...	...	...	...	5	825	34	2
Penobscot...	6	1,125	43	...	1	45	4	...	7	1,170	47	...
Waldoborough...	8	1,652	61	...	1	35	4	...	9	1,687	65	...
Wiscasset...	8	1,315	57	3	...	...	...	...	8	1,315	57	3
Bath...	80	12,934	588	...	73	404	28	...	87	13,338	616	...
Portland...	210	40,745	1,459	234	7	4,901	277	46	283	45,646	1,736	280
Kennebunk...	5	821	36	2	...	...	...	...	5	821	36	2
Belfast...	87	12,656	585	...	...	...	...	...	87	12,656	585	...
Saco...	3	265	15	1	...	...	...	...	3	265	15	1
Portsmouth, N. H.	18	3,849	154	5	10	678	35	...	28	4,527	189	5
Vermont, Vermont.....	185	44,766	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	185	44,766	1,275	...
Newburyport, Mass.....	25	4,469	198	12	14	1,017	55	4	39	5,486	253	16
Gloucester.....	8	1,541	73	1	9	355	28	...	17	1,896	101	1
Salem.....	90	16,190	821	59	1	48	4	...	91	16,238	825	59
Marblehead.....	10	1,061	54	1	...	...	...	...	10	1,061	54	1
Boston.....	775	153,464	6,910	66	581	42,210	2,746	...	1,356	195,674	9,656	66
Plymouth.....	8	762	39	...	1	86	5	...	9	848	44	...
New Bedford.....	29	6,972	403	29	4	912	40	...	33	7,884	443	29
Edgartown.....	15	5,097	343	39	...	...	...	...	15	5,097	343	39
Fall River.....	17	3,475	184	1	2	441	16	1	19	3,916	200	2
Barnstable.....	3	347	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	347	14	...
Newport, Rhode Island...	24	3,627	204	...	...	...	...	...	24	3,627	204	...
Bristol.....	42	8,455	459	...	...	...	...	...	42	8,455	459	...
Providence.....	59	10,803	517	...	3	319	13	...	62	11,122	530	...
New London, Connecticut	51	11,213	923	50	...	...	...	...	51	11,213	923	50
New Haven.....	79	14,054	696	25	...	...	...	...	79	14,054	696	25
Middletown.....	5	926	45	1	3	231	15	...	8	1,157	60	1
Fairfield.....	1	115	6	...	6	685	34	...	7	800	40	...
New York, New York.....	1,169	322,633	14,048	...	511	124,206	5,884	...	1,680	446,839	19,932	...
Cape Vincent.....	1,889	143,562	7,871	...	275	20,350	930	...	2,164	163,912	8,801	...
Champlain.....	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	...	...	...	...	160	47,467	2,055	1,204
Oswegatchie.....	128	19,876	1,856	49	129	29,613	2,197	2	257	49,489	4,053	51
Sackett's Harbor.....	94	15,896	1,030	115	...	...	...	...	94	15,896	1,030	115
Oswego.....	113	9,324	655	...	228	50,800	3,106	...	241	60,124	3,761	...
Genesee.....	22	1,689	91	4	174	15,209	1,162	44	196	16,898	1,253	48
Niagara.....	...	...	...	...	411	90,488	6,635	140	411	90,488	6,635	140
Sag Harbor.....	29	9,289	480	154	...	...	...	...	29	9,289	480	154
Newark, New Jersey.....	19	3,904	177	7	2	347	16	...	21	4,251	193	7
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	333	64,318	2,952	217	72	12,381	654	61	405	77,699	3,606	278
Baltimore, Maryland.....	311	49,298	2,491	...	89	19,556	964	...	400	68,854	3,455	...
Georgetown, D. C.	4	549	20	7	...	...	...	...	4	549	20	7
Alexandria.....	42	6,149	313	1	11	1,547	82	5	53	7,696	395	6
Norfolk, Virginia.....	117	17,381	840	...	44	5,988	368	...	161	23,369	1,208	...
Petersburg.....	12	4,820	171	...	2	574	23	...	14	5,194	194	18
Richmond.....	60	19,148	767	18	4	1,333	58	...	64	20,481	825	...
Tappahannock.....	3	345	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	345	17	...
Wilmington, N. Carolina..	185	27,278	1,294	...	30	2,866	210	...	215	30,144	1,504	...
Newbern.....	54	6,098	342	...	3	215	18	...	57	6,313	360	...
Camden.....	34	3,110	194	...	...	...	...	...	34	3,110	194	...
Plymouth.....	25	2,262	119	2	1	99	6	...	26	2,361	125	2
Washington.....	37	3,818	196	4	1	36	4	...	38	3,854	200	4
Beaufort.....	...	...	...	...	1	83	5	...	1	83	5	...
Ocracock.....	9	979	54	...	1	94	4	...	10	1,073	58	...
Charleston, S. Carolina...	204	50,897	2,127	97	102	30,627	1,243	187	306	81,524	2,370	284
Georgetown.....	8	931	39	...	...	...	...	...	8	931	39	...
Savannah, Georgia.....	94	29,003	1,146	...	47	19,104	745	...	141	48,107	1,891	...
Brunswick.....	17	2,581	96	1	3	304	17	1	20	2,865	113	2
St. Mark's, Florida.....	7	1,663	55	5	...	...	...	...	7	1,663	55	5
Key West.....	168	8,136	839	...	17	989	133	...	185	9,125	972	...
Pensacola.....	24	2,623	161	...	1	250	9	...	25	2,873	170	...
Mobile, Alabama.....	200	48,286	2,077	...	44	17,006	717	...	244	65,292	2,794	...
Mississippi.....	684	177,257	7,562	3	208	54,772	2,778	...	892	232,029	10,340	3
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	76	4,716	208	...	35	1,927	94	...	111	6,643	302	...
Sandusky.....	...	...	...	...	1	60	3	...	1	60	3	...
Detroit, Michigan.....	78	3,708	156	...	34	1,936	80	...	112	5,644	236	...
Total.....	8,212	1,477,928	68,981	2,421	4,056	611,839	34,388	493	12,468	2,089,767	103,319	2,914

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Log of the Britannia.

Abstract of the Log of Steam-ship Britannia. Charles Judkins, Commander, 20th October, 1840.

Oct. 20th at 7 P. M. left the Pilot; midnight—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 6 miles; noon Tuskar Rock, ENE. 11 miles; 2 30 A. M. Cape Clear, NNW, dist. 6 miles, from which I take my departure.

21st. Various.

22d, lat. 50 58 N. lon. 11 47 W., course S. 78 W. winds NW., distance 92.

23d, lat. 50 3 N. lon. 17 21 W., course S. 76 W. winds NW. distance 222.

24th, lat. 49 26 N. lon. 23 15 W. course S. 81 W. winds W., distance 230.

25th, lat. 48 45, lon. 28 20, W. course S. 79 W., wind SW. distance 210 miles.

26th, lat. 48 7 N. 33 58 W. course S. 82 W. wind SW. distance 278.

27th, lat. 47 19 N., lon. 29 30 W. course S. 80 W. wind SSW., distance 232.

28th, lat. 36 40, lon. 44 45, course 31 W. wind NW., distance 255.

29th, lat. 45 43, lon. 51 8, course 77 W., wind N., distance 222.

30th, lat. 43 13, lon. 56 58, course S. 85 W., wind SSW. distance 260.

31st, lat. 44 45, lon. 61 15, course 83 SW., wind S, distance 187.

Nov. 1st, arrived in Halifax at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes, P. M.

Nov. 1st, left Halifax at 8 P. M., and arrived in Boston Nov. 3 at 8 o'clock 30 minutes A. M.—*Sun.*

Census of the City of New York.

We give to-day, a full and accurate view of the census of the city, which has just been completed, and all the returns rendered to the U. S. Marshall. To this census we have also annexed a number of curious facts, and calculations, interesting to all classes of the community, and presenting, in many instances, some new and original views of the progress of society in this country.

One of the most remarkable of these views is the fact, that, during the last five years, the white population should have increased so much and the black so little. In fact, the blacks of this city are stationary, and there is a strong probability

that, as the white population increases, the black population will decrease, till it becomes extinct.

Another very singular fact is developed by this census. It appears that there are in this city 76,000 white male persons over 21 years of age. If we allow 26,000 of them for foreigners and strangers, we shall have the extraordinary fact developed of 50,000 actual voters in New York, while on no occasion have there been more than 42,000 or 43,000 votes actually polled in this city.

This calculation would show that political excitement, in its highest state of development, never takes all the actual voters to the polls. In a state of comparative political quiet, only one out of nine or ten of the population votes, while the ratio of votes to population, is about one to five or one to six. If the population of the United States be 18,000,000, there probably are full 3,000,000 of actual voters; but in the present contest for the Presidency, there will hardly be more than 2,300,000 votes taken, leaving more than 500,000 legal voters, who care nothing who is President.

This is a singular fact, but there can be little doubt of its general accuracy.

With these remarks, we annex the tables and calculations.

Free white persons, including heads of families.

Wards.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	5 and under 15	50 and under 70	5 and under 15	50 and under 70
1st	636	200	662	187
2d	420	142	391	144
3d	798	273	831	304
4th	1,011	273	1,122	338
5th	1,241	431	1,498	555
6th	1,197	299	1,336	351
7th	1,932	504	2,230	666
8th E.	991	260	1,081	379
8th W.	1,382	339	1,527	544
9th	2,446	632	2,697	811
10th	2,991	887	3,564	979
11th	1,870	391	1,803	476
12th	1,026	196	950	194
13th	1,866	413	2,028	561
14th	1,840	415	1,949	639
15th	1,396	415	1,725	467
16th	2,333	692	2,362	648
17th	1,895	420	2,083	534
	27,265	6,873	29,789	8,777

WHITE MALES.

Wards.	Under 5.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	100 and over.
1st	508	420	2,110	1,410	420	14	5	0	0	0	0
2d	338	401	1,341	716	251	11	3	0	0	0	0
3d	561	586	1,981	1,086	443	27	11	0	0	0	0
4th	1,156	685	3,033	1,477	550	29	5	0	0	0	0
5th	1,118	756	2,107	1,323	644	50	13	4	0	0	0
6th	1,200	609	2,403	1,403	414	33	7	1	0	0	0
7th	1,813	932	2,587	1,745	799	56	14	4	1	1	1
8th E.	757	489	1,219	876	426	48	8	3	4	4	4
8th W.	1,172	663	1,661	1,086	498	44	10	0	1	1	1
9th	2,085	1,007	2,248	1,864	943	54	12	0	0	0	0
10th	2,566	1,275	2,621	2,013	817	87	21	2	0	0	0
11th	1,540	672	1,585	1,353	679	15	0	2	0	0	0
12th	815	429	1,801	1,493	418	19	5	1	0	0	0
13th	1,543	749	1,722	1,281	777	29	3	0	0	0	0
14th	1,419	798	2,165	1,466	672	42	10	1	0	0	0
15th	1,993	647	1,618	1,258	606	52	13	2	0	0	0
16th	1,892	848	1,988	1,872	927	83	11	0	0	0	0
17th	1,467	836	1,853	1,347	604	36	10	2	0	0	0
	22,934	12,601	26,045	25,073	10,889	729	169	22	6	6	6

WHITE FEMALES.

Wards.	Under 5.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and und. 100.	100 and over.
1st	558	450	1,471	759	824	27	5	0	0
2d	304	307	838	408	134	17	7	0	0
3d	561	634	1,785	766	381	36	19	2	1
4th	1,158	780	2,235	1,069	429	36	15	1	1
5th	1,154	1,083	2,731	1,289	667	109	24	0	0
6th	1,167	747	2,602	1,153	410	44	19	2	0
7th	1,775	1,306	3,458	1,669	845	74	19	2	0
8th E.	722	797	1,794	919	477	56	10	0	0
8th W.	1,227	1,010	2,049	1,106	593	82	18	0	0
9th	2,033	1,417	2,996	1,872	1,018	106	38	2	0
10th	2,418	1,708	3,194	1,915	992	151	41	7	1
11th	1,644	808	1,747	1,269	670	52	11	1	0
12th	781	432	1,489	832	297	20	6	2	0
13th	1,588	1,009	2,068	1,398	825	66	16	5	0
14th	1,408	1,051	2,519	1,428	730	73	28	4	0
15th	1,179	1,122	2,786	1,436	674	62	15	0	0
16th	1,883	967	2,300	1,744	832	120	24	12	1
17th	1,482	1,087	2,597	1,286	644	83	18	3	0
	23,062	16,680	40,654	22,258	10,932	1,206	313	43	4

Blacks.—Males.

Under 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	1,571
10 and under 24	-	-	-	-	-	1,520
24 and under 36	-	-	-	-	-	2,090
36 and under 55	-	-	-	-	-	1,435
55 and under 100	-	-	-	-	-	306
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	6,922

Females.

Under 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	1,718
10 and under 24	-	-	-	-	-	2,362
24 and under 36	-	-	-	-	-	3,025
36 and under 55	-	-	-	-	-	1,760
55 and under 100	-	-	-	-	-	575
100 and over	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	9,450

Deaf, Dumb, &c.—Whites.

Under 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	50
14 and under 25	-	-	-	-	-	142
25 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	58
Blind	-	-	-	-	-	149
Insane and idiots at public charge	-	-	-	-	-	118
Insane and idiots at private charge	-	-	-	-	-	64

Blacks.

Deaf and Dumb	-	-	-	-	-	9
Blind	-	-	-	-	-	3
Insane and idiots at private charge	-	-	-	-	-	6
Insane and idiots at public charge	-	-	-	-	-	7

Schools, Etc.

Universities or Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	3
Number of Students	-	-	-	-	-	430
Academies and Grammar Schools	-	-	-	-	-	148
Number of Scholars	-	-	-	-	-	7,210
Primary and Common Schools	-	-	-	-	-	818
Number of Scholars	-	-	-	-	-	22,364
Number of Scholars at public charge	-	-	-	-	-	10,213
Number of white persons over 20 years of age in each family who cannot read and write	-	-	-	-	-	7,782
Total Schools	-	-	-	-	-	961
Scholars	-	-	-	-	-	40,217

Number of persons in each family employed in

Mining	-	-	-	-	-	63
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	2,773
Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	12,780
Manufactures and Trades	-	-	-	-	-	38,608
Navigation of the Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	2,766
Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers	-	-	-	-	-	717
Learned professions and engineers	-	-	-	-	-	2,940

Wards.	Total.	Wards.	Total.
1st	10,629	10th	29,093
2d	6,406	11th	17,068
3d	11,581	12th	11,878
4th	15,770	13th	18,516
5th	19,150	14th	20,230
6th	17,199	15th	17,614
7th	22,985	16th	22,275
8th E.	13,237	17th	18,622
8th W.	15,831		
9th	24,795		312,688

STATISTICS.

Persons engaged in Mining	62
Do do Agriculture	2750
Do do Commerce & Merchants	10,097
Do do Manufactures & Trades	32,411
Do do Navigating the Ocean	2,569
Do do Rivers, Canals, &c.	684
Lawyers, Parsons, Engineers, Scientific and professional persons	2,320
Universities and Colleges	2
Scholars at do do	225
Academies and Grammar Schools	108
Scholars at do do	5,163
Primary and Common Schools	192
Scholars at do do	19,501
Scholars at public charge	6,217
Total number of Schools, &c.	292
Scholars in them	24,106
Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write	5,696

RELATIVE AGES.

White men over 100 years of age	2
Women do do	4

White men over 90 do.....	18	Women between 40 and 50.....	10,932
women do do.....	42	Men " " ".....	10,889
men over 80 do.....	148	Excess of women.....	43
women do do.....	287	Women between 50 and 60.....	5,735
Black men over 100 do.....	0	Men " " ".....	4,689
women do do.....	12	Excess of women.....	1,046
White males between 15 & 20 years of age.....	13,082	Women between 60 and 70.....	3,042
females do do.....	16,750	Men " " ".....	2,184
males between 20 & 30 do.....	36,640	Excess of women.....	858
females do do.....	41,321	Women between 70 and 80.....	1,206
Male children under 5 years of age.....	23,201	Men " " ".....	729
Female children do do.....	23,130	Excess of women.....	476
SOME SINGULAR RESULTS.			
Total Population of New York in 1840.			
White Males	142,586	Women between 80 and 90.....	313
Females	153,718	Men " " ".....	169
Black Males	6,922	Excess of women.....	144
Females.....	9,450— 312,862	Women between 90 and 100.....	43
Total do. in 1835.....	270,089	Men " " ".....	22
Increase.....	42,773	Excess of women.....	21
Total Blacks in 1840	16,372	Women over 100	4
1835	15,377	Men " "	6
Increase	995	BLACKS.	
The Negroes have not Increased 1000 in five years.			
WHITES.			
Total Whites in 1840.....	296,204	Females under 10.....	1,716
1835.....	255,089	Males " "	1,571
Increase of Whites	41,215	.....	145
Females in 1840.....	153,718	Females between 10 and 24.....	2,362
1835.....	129,465	Males " " " ".....	1,520
Increase of females in 5 years.....	24,253	.....	842
Males in 1840	142,586	Females between 24 and 36.....	3,025
1835	125,624	Males " " " ".....	2,090
Increase of males in 5 years	16,962	.....	935
Total white females in the city.....	153,718	Females between 36 and 55.....	1,760
males	142,586	Males " " " ".....	1,435
Excess of females.....	11,132	.....	325
White males over 21 years of age	76,806	Females between 55 and 100.....	575
Foreigners, Aliens, Visitors, having no votes estimated.....	26,000	Males " " " ".....	306
Legal voters.....	50,806	.....	269
COMPARATIVE AGES.			
Boys under five years of age.....	23,934	Females over 100.....	12
Girls " " ".....	23,062	Males "	0
Excess of female children.....	128	Negro Females.....	9,450
Girls between 15 and 20.....	16,680	Males	6,922
Boys " " ".....	12,801	.....	2,528
Excess of girls.....	3,879	N. Y. Herald.	
Females between 20 and 30.....	40,654	Freshet in the Penobscot.—A letter from a gentleman	
Males " " ".....	36,046	in Bangor, dated on Saturday last, states that there was a	
Excess of young women.....	4,609	severe rain storm on Thursday night, which caused a great	
Men between 30 and 40.....	25,073	freshet in the Penobscot river, and while he was writing,	
Women " "	22,258	six saw mills were floating down the river, below the bridge,	
Excess of men.....	2,815	which crosses the Penobscot. The Mills belonged to the	
		Mill Dam Corporation, and were situate about four miles	

Important Law Case.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Wood & Abbott vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia.

Before the Hon. Joel Jones and a Jury, tried November 2d and 3d, 1840.

Job R. Tyson, Esq. for plaintiffs; William M. Meredith and Edward Olmsted, Esqs. for defendants.

This was an action on the case for damages, for negligently laying gas pipes in Market street opposite the plaintiffs' store, by which the water entered into the plaintiffs' cellar, through vaults which extended into the street, and damaged their goods.

The counsel for the City contended that the vaults were illegal, and as the water entered from them into the plaintiffs' cellar, the plaintiffs had a right of action, if at all, only against the owners of the vaults. The City Corporation was not liable in any event, as the damage was attributed to laying the gas pipes, which was the act of the Gas Company, the liability of the City being restricted by the Ordinance which created the Company. The evidence to the point of negligence was not sufficient to justify a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs' counsel replied that the Gas Company was only an arm of the Corporation to carry into effect the project of introducing gas into the city. The Gas Company deriving its existence from a Corporation, had no separate or corporate powers itself. It was competent to the City to restrict its own agents, but it could not limit, by Ordinance, its liability to strangers. The vaults were ancient, and as such, sanctioned by the Act of 1782, which provides for their regulation. Unless it was shown that these vaults had been constructed since that date, they would be presumed to exist under lawful authority. It was urged that the necessary care and attention had not been employed by the defendants' agents.

The Judge in his charge to the Jury, said that the action was properly brought against the City Corporation. The City, he said, had a right to lay gas pipes, but for the protection of the public, it was incumbent upon the Corporation to show, that its agents had performed the duty in such a manner as to be without fault,—that if extraordinary care were necessary to protect private property from injury, it was their duty to show that extraordinary care had been exerted. The evidence of negligence was left to the decision of the Jury.

Verdict for plaintiffs to the amount of damage sustained, 700 dollars and 52 cents.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge King, Monday, Nov. 2.—The case of Johnson, an applicant for Insolvent Law. He was opposed on the ground of fraud. It appeared that he had opened accounts in several banks, some in his own name, and in some he opened an account in a fictitious name, and finally bought goods on a check of that fictitious name, where he had not the funds in bank. It was argued that there was a design to defraud from the commencement of the bank accounts, and therefore forgery; and that the check given for the goods in the fictitious name was proof of it. Judge King decided that it was not a case of forgery; if the check had been paid it would only have been an overdraft, and nothing more; neither was it a case of larceny; nor cheating by false tokens; that nothing but what affected the public could be a cheat by false tokens; that a man had a right to open accounts with banks in fictitious names, and that in such cases if a bank pays an overdraft it has no advantage over any ordinary overdraft of any other of its customers. That it would be forgery for a man to give a check in a fictitious name on a bank where he had never kept an account in such fictitious name—although he much doubted the wisdom of the law—but where a man keeps an account with a bank in a fictitious name, a check overdrawing such account is not forgery. As there was no ground of fraudulent concealment of property the petitioner was discharged.—*Pub. Ledger.*

Statement of the New Orleans Banks,

OCTOBER 3d, 1840.

Capital paid in	- - - - -	\$41,763,163
Real Estate and other investments	- - - - -	9,054,039
Discounts and Loans, on pledge of Bank Stock	- - - - -	1,190,322
On Stock by property Banks	- - - - -	9,389,100
On Real Estate and Bills and Notes	- - - - -	37,836,638
Balances due to or from Foreign Bankers, Dr.	- - - - -	74,461
	Cr.	634,492
Dom. Bills and Bank Notes of other states held	- - - - -	1,264,550
	Cr.	2,105,747
Balances due to or from banks in other states	- - - - -	570,003
Liabilities, other than those expressed	- - - - -	7,692,158
Assets, other than those expressed	- - - - -	3,187,924
Balances due to or from local Banks	- - - - -	1,127,116
	Cr.	1,126,318
Deposits, by individuals or corporations	- - - - -	6,171,192
by public officers,	- - - - -	137,102
Circulation,	- - - - -	5,050,399
Local bank notes on hand,	- - - - -	568,148
Specie in the vaults,	- - - - -	3,432,407
Capital gain, and profits undivided	- - - - -	6,729,691

Treasury Notes.

Treasury Department,
Nov. 2, 1840.

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d March 1839,..... \$19,567,086 22
Of this amount there has been redeemed... 19,333,444 52

Leaving outstanding the sum of \$233,641 90

Amount issued under the act of 31st March, 1840,..... \$5,088,083 24
Of that issue there has been redeemed,..... 657,524 28

Leaving of that issue outstanding..... \$4,430,558 96

Aggregate outstanding,..... \$4,664,200 86

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of Treasury Notes issued under the authority of the act of 31st March, 1840 since the 21st of July last, prepared in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of that date.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.	Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
At 2 per cent.	\$50 \$100 \$500 \$1000 \$10,000	37-\$2,791 02	\$592,291 02
5	2444 1603 334 140	24-1,692 22	1,395,792 22
5 2-5 "	1224 1364 839 777	.....	3,100,000 00
	80 1212 2386 10	61-\$4,483 24	5,088,083 24
	3688 3047 2385 3803		

Redeemed of all issues during the same period.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.					Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000	\$10,000		
At one mill per cent.	24	5	1	...	...	63	\$2,263 00
At 2 per cent.	467	314	100	9	...	755	114,505 00
5 "	191	118	28	36	...	...	71,350 00
5 2-5 "	...	...	...	300	...	...	300,000 00
6 "	146	155	32	36	...	632 40	65,432 40
	828	593	161	381	...	1,450 40	553,550 40

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Globe.]

Mississippi and Bank of the U. States.

August 22d, 1840.

Sir: I have the honor to prefix an account of the amounts of interest on bonds of the State of Mississippi which has been advanced and paid by this Bank for the credit of the State, and for which we request as early reimbursement as practicable.

Praying your Excellency's acknowledgment of receipt of this letter, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant.

T. DUNLAP, President.

To his Excellency,
Alexander G. McNutt,
Governor of the State of Mississippi.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
To the Bank of the United States.

Dr.

1840,	To amount paid for interest Coupons on Mississippi State Bonds, per account rendered, bearing interest as stated,	\$63,502 22
Aug. 19,	To amount of the following payments, since made by S. Jaudon, London, for interest Coupons on Mississippi State Bonds, in London, paid for the honor of the State, viz.	
" 1840		
June 6,	£5,000 Stg c. 8½ per ct. in	\$24,111 11
" 8,	1,800 " " " "	8,680 00
" 9,	900 " " " "	4,340 00
" 15,	500 " " " "	2,411 11
" 30,	74 " " " "	356 83
July 4,	160 " " " "	1,828 89
		41,827 94

Due by the State of Mississippi in specie—
bearing interest from respective dates of payment in London..... \$105,330 16

E. E. Bank of the United States.
August 20, 1840.

T. S. TAYLOR, Acc't General.

The Mississippi paper containing the above says—"The Bonds of the State to the amount of two millions of dollars were sold many years since to establish the Planters' Bank

of Mississippi; of this sum two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being the first instalment of the principal, with interest on the two millions, will fall due in February 1841, in addition to the sum named in the account, viz: \$105,330 16 already due. The several other instalments of the debt become due in 1846, 1851, and 1856. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, is payable semi-annually in specie, and in Europe on the sum remaining unpaid. The Bonds of the State, to the amount of five millions of dollars, were sold for the use of the Mississippi Union Bank. These bonds bear interest at the rate of five per cent., payable semi-annually in specie, and in Europe. The Bank is utterly unable to pay one dollar of either principal or interest, but all must be borne by the people of the State at large."

Jour. of Com.

Governor of North Carolina.

Official Returns.—The Secretary of State of North Carolina publishes the official vote of the election for Governor in that State.

Morehead - - - - - 44,608
Saunders - - - - - 36,428

Majority - - - - - 8,080

Governor of Missouri.

The vote for Governor of Missouri has also been published.

Reynolds - - - - - 29,625
Clark - - - - - 22,213

Majority - - - - - 7,413

Miscellaneous.

Another Land slide at Plaquemine.—The Iberville Gaz. of the 17th instant says: "About six arpents of levee and some of the public road in front of the town of Plaquemine, has been carried away by another slide of earth. The slide began about two hundred feet from the former one, so that there will be at least fifteen arpents of levee to be made to preserve the town and a great part of the parish on the right bank of the river from the danger of an overflowing. This second disaster took place on Friday last, and the ground still continues to settle. There now remains of the whole front of the town but a small point where boats can land, and if that slides, there will be no steamboat landing until high water.

Boston Baptist Association.—The doings of the Boston Baptist Association, at their twenty-ninth anniversary held at Watertown, in September last, makes a pamphlet of 24 pages.

It appears from this that there are in the bounds of the Association, 35 churches; 29 pastors; added within the year by baptism, 1151; by letter, 324; restored, 23; dismissed, 214; erased 55; excluded, 42; died, 67; total belonging to all the churches, 6,671; nett gain during the year 1170.

Extraordinary Despatch.—The steam-ship Britannia left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st October, touched at Halifax, landed and took in her mails, and started on the 4th arriving at Liverpool on the 15th. Left Liverpool on the 29th and arrived at Halifax at noon on the 1st of November. Left Halifax at 8 o'clock the same evening, and was at her berth in Boston at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd. Having been absent only thirty-two days.

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UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL & STATISTICAL REGISTER.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOV'R 16, 1840.

No. 21.

MESSAGE

OF GOVERNOR McDONALD OF GEORGIA.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

The recurrence of the legal period for the assemblage of the representatives of the people, finds our country abounding in plenty. The blessings which daily surround us, call for the response of grateful hearts to their beneficent Author, and a proper consideration of them should impress on us the high obligation we are under, to regulate our conduct by His will.

Commercial Embarrassments.

The difficulties which have embarrassed the commerce of the world, and produced in many places distress and ruin, have been felt by our people, but not so severely as in many States of the Union. The restless spirit of speculation which seemed to have taken possession of the country, exciting the public mind to a state of delirium, abstracting many of the people from their customary pursuits, with the inspiring hope of a sudden accumulation of fortune, has been the chief and prolific source of our embarrassments. Debts were contracted without reflection, or upon the wild supposition that the staple commodity of the South, the great regulator of the value of property, would maintain an undiminished price, and habits of prodigality, as extravagant as this unwarrantable expectation, were indulged. Men who never before yielded to delusive temptations, caught the contagion, and those alone escaped who trusted themselves not within the sphere of its infection. When the paroxysm was over, and the day of retribution came, and brought with it that sober consideration which the debtor, disappointed in his imaginary means realizes, when thrown upon his actual resources to meet his engagements, the true condition of the country was known, and it was one of extraordinary pressure. Fortunately for the debtor class of the community, the severity of the times has been greatly mitigated by the magnanimous forbearance of many creditors to urge the collection of their debts, and by the timely aid afforded by the Central Bank. This institution, with a liberality becoming it, administered to the general relief with all the means at its command. It could not have done more, without exposing its issues to a ruinous depreciation, which would have been far more calamitous, than the evils intended to be remedied by its kind interposition. Though the late distribution has been liberal, it has come far short of relieving the embarrassments of the people. It is impossible, and perhaps inconsistent with the principles of sound policy, for the Government to undertake to protect the citizen from the consequences of imprudence or miscalculation. A reliance of this sort would beget a dependence destructive of individual enterprise, engender habits of reckless speculation, and foster a spirit of indifference to active and industrious pursuits, hostile to the welfare of society. Habits of industry and a rigid economy that would forbid the expenditures of the year to equal the lowest estimate of the probable income, and a firm resistance to the allurements to speculation held out by the tempting prospects of unreasonable gain, are sure guarantees of immunity from pecuniary troubles as well as of individual prosperity.

Banks—Charters.

With the act of the 22d of December last, requiring the

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directors of the several banks and branch banks to disclose the amounts due by them respectively to the banks of which they are directors, and enjoining on the president or cashier the duty of stating the aggregate amount of indebtedness by stockholders, either for capital stock or money borrowed, but few of the banks have complied. Upon the receipt of their April reports, I addressed a letter to the officers of those banks whose reports did not conform to the law, calling their attention to this statute, and inviting a compliance with its requisitions. Some of them responded to the call by forwarding the required statements; others declined obedience to the law, assigning reasons for it, and a few disregarded altogether the communication addressed to them. The reasons assigned are untenable. Some of them are predicated on the inexpediency of the law, while others in addition, occupy the higher ground of the want of constitutional authority in the Legislature to enact it. With regard to the objection on the ground of inexpediency, it may be remarked, that when the Legislative will is constitutionally declared, none has the right to question it, or set up his judgment in opposition to it. All owe it obedience—it is the law of the land. The constitutional power of the Legislature to enact the law, cannot be questioned. It cannot be conceded that, when a corporation is once created, it is placed beyond the reach of legislation. So far as the charter constitutes a contract between the Government and the corporators, no law can be passed impairing its obligation; but it may be punished for a perversion or fraudulent use of any of its privileges. If the stock is not actually paid in, the only consideration which imparts to the charter the semblance of a contract, or having been paid, is fraudulently abstracted, the act of incorporation may be repealed, or such other measure adopted as may be deemed necessary to protect the country against the consequences of paper issues upon fictitious capital. The law to which I have adverted was intended to expose the transactions of the banks so far as to ascertain whether their operations were based upon a paper or a specie capital. This was no assault upon the chartered rights of any bank, and a delicate sensibility to the credit of the stockholders did not warrant the assumption of the discretion to refuse to make such disclosures as were considered by the Legislature necessary to guard effectually the community against unjustifiable impositions.

Many of the banks are still in a state of suspension, an evil which has subjected the community to great losses. Extraordinary privileges have been granted to these corporations not for the purpose of substituting a worse for a better currency, and enabling the proprietors to grow rich by the operation, but that they, furnishing a less unwieldy and more convenient medium of exchange than the precious metals, convertible into coin at the option of the holder, might receive and enjoy all the benefits resulting from these privileges. When, therefore, they permit their notes to fall below the value of specie, they break faith with the community, and violate the spirit, and in some instances the letter of the grant under which they exercise their functions. This is perhaps a difficulty which cannot be entirely obviated, inherent in the system of substituting a paper for a metallic currency, but it is one that cannot long exist when banks are conducted on proper principles; when their capital has in good faith been paid in, and when such paper alone is discounted as can be made available in time of pressure for the redemption of the notes for which it was negotiated. Every class of society is interested in the maintenance of a sound currency, and this

great end cannot be accomplished without requiring punctuality of institutions to which has been granted the extraordinary privilege of furnishing it. To tolerate their delinquency, is to offer a premium for misconduct; for they alone are benefited, while every holder of their notes sustains a loss. This is an evil which has been inflicted on the country for more than a year, and demands your serious consideration. The nature of the remedy that should be applied, resting in your sound and patriotic discretion, will doubtless be such as is demanded by the interests of the people. I would respectfully recommend that a day be fixed for the resumption of specie payments, allowing the banks a reasonable time to prepare for it and that such penalties be annexed to their refusal as will insure their compliance.

The Central Bank, under the management of an able and experienced Board of Directors, in addition to the distribution already alluded to, has afforded to the Commissioners of the Western and Atlantic Railroad important facilities, which have enabled them to discharge many of their heavy obligations, which it was expected would not have been met by the sale of State bonds. This measure, warranted by law was also dictated by a sense of justice to contractors who had labored faithfully in this great work, and had incurred heavy liabilities, relying on the punctuality of the Commissioners. It has also made arrangements for the payment of the New York debt, which, unless prevented by the unexpected default of debtors, will be extinguished early in the next year, by which the State will be relieved from the diagrae inflicted upon it, by permitting its credit to be sacrificed. It has met all the appropriations of the Legislature, including the amount set apart for the support of common schools. Though these operations of the bank have resulted in great advantage to the State and people, they have left in circulation a large amount of its notes, which must be so reduced, before further accommodations can be granted, as to save the country from the enormous mischiefs of a depreciated currency. It is to be hoped that this bank, so long the benefactor of the people, will, with its ample assets, be enabled to counteract the ungenerous efforts of other banks to discredit its issues, provided its liabilities are not increased by Legislative requisitions. If, however, the appropriations of the Legislature, which are annually increasing in amount, are to be met by the Central Bank, their payment must be made in notes of the bank, for the redemption of which no fund is provided; it must cease its operations as a bank, collect its debts, speedily recall its circulation, which creates an obligation paramount to all others, and wind up its affairs. As a timely provision against a measure of this sort, I would recommend to the Legislature a resumption of the entire amount of State taxes, which have for some years been given to the counties, with but little benefit to them, but greatly to the injury of the finances of the State.

It may be possible that the arrangements made by the Central Bank for the payment of the debt due by the State in New York, to which I have already adverted, may fail. It depends entirely on the punctuality of its debtors. As this is a matter involving the character of the State, it should be placed beyond doubt; it is due to the creditor, whose circumstances may be seriously affected by the suspension of so large a debt. It will be recollected, that what creates a legal liability in the case of an individual, imposes a moral obligation only on a State, and her honor must suffer when her debts are not punctually paid. It will be necessary to provide for any deficiency that may occur in the means provided by the Central Bank for the payment of this debt.

Sale has not yet been effected of all the Bank Stock owned by the State, and it is highly improbable that that owned in the Bank of Darien can be sold, upon the terms prescribed in the Act directing the sale. This Bank, from an extraordinary pressure, was compelled to precede others in a suspension of specie payments, which gave to its credit a shock from which it has not been able to recover, and of which purchasers will not fail to seek advantage. I would recommend that the State either purchase the interest of the individual Stockholders, and take the Institution into its own hands, or sell its own on such terms of liberal credit, as will offer an inducement to purchasers to buy; and in either event, to protect it

self against the notes in circulation, and against the re-issuing of those that have been redeemed.

Railroad.

A balance is due to Contractors on the Western and Atlantic Railroad for work for which cash was to have been paid. The Branch of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company at Augusta, advanced in the year 1839, a considerable sum to the Commissioners of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, on a pledge of State Bonds, which, by contract, was to have been long since refunded. The Commissioners having been disappointed in realizing means upon the sale of State Scrip, have not been able to comply with their engagements. These claims present demands upon your justice, for which it will be necessary to provide.

Education.

The system of Education, through the instrumentality of Common Schools, as at present arranged, is far from answering the purpose intended by its projectors. The fund to be distributed is so small in proportion to the number of children entitled to share in it under the existing laws, that none can derive any substantial benefit from it. It is impossible for the State, with its limited means, reduced as they are by the mal-appropriation of the taxes, to afford gratuitously the blessing of education to every child within her boundary. I would therefore recommend that the laws on this subject be revised, and that the children of such parents only, as are unable to educate them, be embraced within their provisions. Our political institutions being based upon an enlightened view of the rights of man, cannot be supported but by the virtue and intelligence of the people. —These should be nurtured and fostered by the State, and the door of instruction should be opened to the humblest child of poverty. Every citizen then, by proper industry and application, might acquire such a knowledge of the history of his Government, its true policy, and the tendency of its measures, as would enable him to detect the machinations of the corrupt politician, and to distinguish properly between the mad pagantry and low appeals of the demagogue, and the lofty and principle-sustained arguments of the patriot.

Fugitives from Justice.

The Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the last General Assembly, instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our Representatives to have the Act of Congress respecting fugitives from justice, to carry into effect that portion of the Constitution of the United States which relates to the same subject, so amended as to require its execution by officers of the General Government, and amenable to its authority, were forwarded in due season, to our Senators and Representatives. They were presented by the Senators, but the Representatives declined laying them before the House, and assigned their reasons in letters addressed to me, copies of which, and also of my reply, are herewith communicated.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

In December last, the whole of the grading of the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Cross Plains to Ross Landing, with a small exception which has been since let, was put under contract. The confidence of our citizens in the credit of the State, relieved the Commissioners from the embarrassments in which the meagre demand for State Stocks in foreign markets had placed them, and saved to the State the trouble, expense and loss attending the sales of bonds to distant capitalists. These contracts, payable in bonds redeemable in thirty years, interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually, were taken at an average rate much lower than those previously let to be met with cash, which manifests how highly the citizens of Georgia estimate her credit, while it is so lightly appreciated abroad. The grading of this Road has reached that point in its progress to completion, that longer delay in the purchase of iron, will result in a public loss. The work already done is exposed to con-

usual injuries from rain and other casualties, which must be repaired at great expense. The Commissioners not believing that iron could be purchased with the means at their command, except at a sacrifice not to be tolerated, have deferred contracting for it until the Legislature could make other provision for it. I would recommend you to give this subject your earliest consideration. It is understood that it can be purchased on such time as will suit the convenience of the Legislature, if the Manufacturer can be inspired with confidence, by an arrangement under the authority of law that will guarantee the payment. This Road has been graded for two tracks; but believing that what is not clearly demanded by the public good, should not be attempted in the present and prospective low state of our finances, I would recommend that but one be constructed. With turn-outs at convenient distances, one will be sufficient for all the traveling and transportation that may be expected on this Road, for some time to come, and by the temporary abandonment of the other, the cost of construction will be greatly reduced—a consideration not to be disregarded in the existing state of things. When the road is put in operation, which should be done without delay, that the country may receive its benefits, the necessity for a second track will be ascertained, and it may then be constructed or finally abandoned as the public interest may demand. Col. Stephen H. Long, has resigned his office of Chief Engineer, and James S. Williams, Esq., a gentleman highly recommended by the Commissioners, whose situation enabled them to form a just estimate of his merit and qualifications, has been appointed to succeed him. The appropriation for paying the salaries and expenses of the Engineer Department, has been exhausted. It will be necessary to provide for the support of this branch of the public service.

Indians.

A party of marauding Indians from Florida invaded the counties of Camden and Ware in August last, and after having murdered some of the inhabitants, and plundered and destroyed their farms and dwellings, disappeared.—General Floyd and Hiliard adopted prompt measures for the protection of the exposed district, in which they were warmly seconded by the patriotic citizens of those and some of the contiguous counties, who stepped forward to the relief of the sufferers with a spirit and magnanimity worthy of the highest commendation. As soon as intelligence of these outrages reached this Department, I communicated it to the Secretary at War, who, with his characteristic promptitude, gave orders for a force to be detailed from the Army in Florida, and marched to the assailed point; and he assures me, that the whole exposed frontier will be protected. At the same time, I despatched that able and experienced officer, General Nelson, to the scene of these depredations, with orders to raise a sufficient force to pursue the enemy, and capture or drive him from his hiding places in Georgia. He has returned from this service. He penetrated and thoroughly examined the Okefenokee and adjacent swamps, but made no discovery that would justify the belief that the Indians were still in that neighborhood. Yet fearing from the impunity with which they had committed former aggressions on this thinly settled section of the State, they might return—in fact, having heard that in all probability they were on their way, he stationed for the protection of the country, four companies under the command of Captains Clarke, Tracy, Sweet and Jernigan, who will be retained in the service for that object, until relieved by the United States forces. Copies of reports of his operations are laid before you. The people residing near the Okefenokee and the neighboring swamps, have been greatly annoyed and injured by the occasional invasion of the Indians, who, from the facilities of escape and security afforded them by the situation of the country, and from the impunity with which their offences have been committed, have of late become much emboldened. They have presented themselves in increased numbers, and made their attacks in open day, a circumstance very unusual in savage warfare: and as they are pressed in Florida, it may be expected that they will seek a place of refuge in our spacious swamps, and thence more frequently repeat their attacks on

the lives and property of our citizens. Congress at its last session, failed to appropriate money for the support of the war in Florida, and as it is questionable, from the interminable discussions which that body has of late inflicted upon the country, when a fund will be raised for that purpose, you should provide for the protection of the State. It were better that thousands should be expended, than that a single life should be lost from a want of fidelity in the State to her citizens.

Boundary with Alabama.

The question of Boundary, which often proves a fruitful source of angry contention between contiguous States, I am happy to inform you, has been fully settled with Alabama. That State, with a spirit becoming her, has adopted the line run by the Georgia Commissioners in eighteen hundred and twenty-six, commencing at Miller's Bend on the Chattahoochee River, and terminating at Nickajack. I place before you a copy of the Resolution of the Legislature of Alabama on this subject.

Standard Weights.

I have contracted for the manufacture of the standard weights which, by an act of the last Session, it was made my duty to procure, and they will be delivered in December next. The standard of measures has not been furnished by the United States, and was not in the Executive Office, as supposed by the Legislature, at the time of the passage of the law.

Lunatic Asylum.

The building intended for a Lunatic Asylum has not yet been completed. The Contractor for the manufacture and delivery of bricks has been prevented by the unprecedented rainy season from complying with his engagement, from which great delay in the construction has arisen. It is expected, however, that it will be ready for the reception of the unfortunate persons for whose benefit it is intended, by the first of June next. It will be necessary for you to prescribe the rules under which this humane Institution shall go into operation, and provide for it a Physician and the necessary superintendents.

Claim against the Government.

Congress failed at its last session, though one of extraordinary length, to appropriate money to pay the State of Georgia her claim against the Government for disbursements to the Militia for services, subsistence and losses. The attention of Congress was not called to the subject, until the Session was considerably advanced. It is to be hoped that those who represent the interests of their State in that body at the approaching session, will urge its consideration at an early day. The Secretary at War has manifested a friendly disposition towards it, and all that is necessary to insure its payment, is the authority of law.

Convention in the British Metropolis.

I lay before the Legislature, the address and resolutions of a Convention held in June last, in the British Metropolis, of an extraordinary character. The tone of denunciation used in these proceedings, proclaim the madly fanatical spirit that dictated them, and fully demonstrate the fatal extremities to which a false philanthropy may impel its votaries.—The suggestion of any measure to the General or State Governments of this Union, whether constitutional or not by the subjects of foreign powers, is an impertinence not to be endured; but an offer to dictate an unconstitutional policy subversive of the authority of the States, violative of individual rights, and endangering the peace of any member of the confederacy, is an injury that should be felt by every American citizen, and the nations, whose subjects are thus offending, should be required to bring them to condign punishment. The history of this Convention proves, I regret to say, that citizens owing allegiance to the Government of the United States; bound to its support by all the obligations of honor, duty, patriotism, and religion; enjoying the blessings which flow from a Constitution ordained and as

established to ensure domestic tranquillity, have joined the unholy combination against an institution recognised by that instrument. A member of the Congress of the United States has made himself accessory to this wanton aggression upon the Constitution, by sending to this Department, in a packet bearing his frank, one of the papers now communicated.—The whole matter is referred to you, not doubting that you will give it all the consideration to which, in your enlightened judgment, it may be entitled.

Supreme Court.

The attention of the Legislature has been so repeatedly called to the amended Constitution, authorizing the establishment of a Supreme Court for the Correction of Errors, that it is only necessary to bring the subject before you to ensure such action upon it as is required by the public good.

Treasury.

I herewith communicate a statement of the Warrants drawn upon the Treasury for the political year just ended, and also a list of Executive Appointments made during the same time.

Oconee Navigation.

I lay before you the Report of the Commissioners of the Oconee Navigation.

Independent Treasury.

The law establishing an Independent Treasury, was passed by Congress at its late session, by which the Government has taken into its own hands the management of its fiscal concerns. This measure, recommended by the unwarrantable issues of the Banks which had been constituted the depositories of the public funds—the heavy losses sustained by the mal-management of these institutions—their profligate waste without responsibility, and the heavy duties necessary to supply the deficiency will, when its practical effects are felt and seen, receive the general approbation.—It wrests from the hands of the Executive all the patronage they wielded, through the Deposit Banks, their Stockholders and debtors. It can bestow no favors and purchase no influence. The Revenue will not be more exposed to speculation by the officers of Government, than it was under the late system by the officers of Banks; and the former with their sureties will be primarily liable, while the latter were only secondarily so. The money of the Government will be much more safe too, in its own vaults, than in the custody of an institution, which when deprived of it, is compelled to resort to loans on both sides of the Atlantic, to sustain its credit.

Arsenal and Public Arms.

In the published laws of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, an Act is found having all the requisites of the Constitution to give it authority, by which the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is appropriated for repairing the Arsenal, and repairing and cleaning the public arms, when, as I have been informed, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars only was set apart in the Act as passed for that object, the error having occurred in transcribing it for the signature of the officers. The several sums appropriated to the Comptroller General, Treasurer and Surveyor General in the fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the Act to appropriate moneys for the political year eighteen hundred and forty, for compensating them for extra Clerk hire, have not been drawn from the Treasury, ample allowance having been made these Clerks in another part of the Act. I would recommend the repeal of the sections above referred to, and also, the Act in regard to the Arsenal, so far as it respects the excess of the appropriation above fifteen hundred dollars.

Copies of the Reports of the Military Store-Keepers at Savannah and Milledgeville are submitted to you. I would recommend the sale of all arms too much injured for use

and the damaged powder referred to in the Report from Savannah.

Professional Services.

By an Act of the last session, I was authorized to pay Messrs. Charles Dougherty, James A. Menzies, and Samuel A. Wales, for professional services rendered in defending certain cases in the Superior Court of Hubersham county, agreeably to a Resolution of the previous General Assembly. Upon referring to that Resolution, I found that the Governor was authorized to employ counsel to defend those cases, and Colonel Wales, having been retained by the individuals interested, and not by the Governor under that Resolution, I considered myself bound by the restrictive terms of the law, to exclude him from the benefit of its provisions. If it were the purpose of the Legislature to place him on an equality with those gentlemen who were engaged by the State, and to relieve the individuals employing him from the payment of his fee, it is now in your power to carry out that intention.

Brigadier General John W. Rabun, of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, has resigned his office. A copy of his letter of resignation is laid before you.

Resolutions of States.—Protective System.

I transmit to you copies of Resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey, Indiana and Maine, relating to matters of general concern; and also, Resolutions of the State of South Carolina, on the subject of the controversy between this State and the State of Maine. Among the Resolutions communicated, you will find one with a Preamble, from the State of Connecticut, whose object is to procure the passage of a law by Congress for the protection of the Manufacturing interest. The renewal of this policy should be resisted by the use of all constitutional means. It cannot be forgotten how obnoxious it was to one section of the Confederacy, nor with how much tenacity it was adhered to by another. In some of the States, distinguished citizens were found who were willing to throw off the glorious Union with all its benefits, rather than submit to its hardships; while in others, there were prominent men who would see the Southern cities covered with grass, and require that the calamity be traced distinctly to this cause, before they would consent to abandon it. The bitterness of feeling engendered by this exciting measure, is a sufficient objection to its re-adoption; but there are other reasons having their foundation in principles of common right, wherefore it should not be revived. He who cultivates the earth, or labors at any of the mechanic arts, should not pay tribute to him who manufactures the materials in which he is clad. A choice of occupation is open to all, and none has a right to select a trade after due consideration of its comparative advantages, and then demand of the Government to levy a contribution on the rest of the country to increase his profits. There is still a graver objection, which no argument of convenience or expediency should be permitted to overcome. This Preamble and Resolution asserts the constitutional power of Congress to enact a law imposing a protective Tariff, without reference to the necessities of the Government. Concede this, and the Constitution creates no barrier against the exercise of absolute authority; all will depend on the caprice and unrestrained will of the Legislator. The Constitution confers no such power; and it cannot be assumed without awakening a feeling, which those who arouse it will find it difficult to subdue. The State of Connecticut seeks the accomplishment of its object by obtaining the influence of the expression of sentiments favorable to the measure by the Legislatures of the several States; this expression I confidently believe they cannot obtain from Georgia.

Geology.

Dr. Cotting, the State Geologist, has continued his labors up to this time, though the appropriation for the payment of his salary was exhausted on the sixth day of July last. He was informed by me that the failure of the Legislature at the last session to make further appropriations for

the support of the office, might be construed into an intention to discontinue it, after the consumption of the balance of the fund, and that if he discharged the duties beyond the time at which the sum set apart for that special object should be expended, he must rely for compensation on the estimate placed by the Legislature on the necessity and value of his services. If, in your opinion, the public interest requires the further prosecution of this survey, an appropriation must be made to defray its expenses. I would recommend that payment be made for what has been done. The Fourth Annual Report of that officer is now communicated, from which it will be seen that discoveries have been made in some counties valuable to the interests of agriculture.

Militia.

I recommend to you a revision of the law for the government of the Militia. From the want of a proper organization under the existing system, it is impossible to bring a force, however small, into the field, without great difficulty, when it is necessary to resort to a draft. Orders cannot be executed but through officers; and in counties in which a draft was recently ordered to fill a requisition under the authority of the General Government for a single company, there was scarcely a company to be found properly organized. Much delay was occasioned by this cause; but after the draft was completed, new embarrassments were thrown in the way by the unwarrantable interference of evil disposed persons, who advised the men not to yield obedience to a call made by the authority of the laws. The exertion of so wicked an influence should be made the subject of the severest retribution which it merits. It is calculated to ensnare the innocent; for he who ignorantly heeds the unfortunate counsel, is subjected to a punishment from which it is impossible, in the rigor of military law, to escape. Cases may be imagined in which the safety of a whole community might be endangered.

Miscellaneous.

The October Report of the Bank of Rockersville is transmitted to you. The semi-annual Reports of the other Banks that have been received, are in this Department, subject to the examination and order of the General Assembly.

Three bills passed by the last Legislature and presented for my revision which were dissented to by me, and whose return to that body was prevented by its adjournment, are herewith communicated, together with my objections.

Penitentiary.

A copy of the report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, recommending such amendments of the rules for the police of that institution as have been suggested by his reflection and experience, is placed before you.

Great difficulty was experienced in the beginning of the year, from the want of materials to keep the convicts profitably employed. No appropriation was made by the last General Assembly to purchase them, and the officers were compelled to rely, in a great measure, on the credit of the institution, which had become much impaired by the heavy amounts of unsettled demands against it. Advantageous contracts cannot be made under such circumstances. The small appropriation of three thousand dollars made at the last session was drawn from the Treasury before the first Monday in January last, so that the institution was compelled to rely on its own resources for the present year.—There is now on hand a large amount of good materials for the purchase of which, new debts to a considerable amount, were necessarily contracted; but from the manufacture of which, the State may expect to realize a handsome profit.—For the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and thirty-nine, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was voted to this institution. All that is now asked is a loan, not an appropriation, and if the institution should be hereafter conducted with as much energy and wisdom as it has been during the present year, the State will be reimbursed in a very short time.

Executive Mansion.

The enclosure around the lot on which the Executive Mansion is situated, and other necessary improvements authorized by an Act of the last session, have been delayed by the difficulty of procuring suitable materials. The out-buildings have been erected.

Biennial Sessions of the General Assembly.

From the official returns made to this Department, a most decided and unequivocal expression of the popular will in favor of biennial sessions of the General Assembly, has been given—the vote being thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and eleven for biennial, and five thousand one hundred and seventy-two for annual sessions—more than seven-eighths favorable to the former. The heavy expenses of the annual sessions of so numerous a body, the abortive efforts heretofore made to reduce the number, and the constitutional authority vested in the Executive to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions have, no doubt, concurred in creating this strong public sentiment in favor of the measures. If the wishes of the people are permitted to exert the influence to which they are entitled in representative governments, they must be decisive of your action on this subject.

CHARLES J. McDONALD.

Splendid Chandelier for Congress.

The splendid Chandelier lately suspended in the Hall of the House of Representatives, was lighted last Wednesday night, when a number of gentlemen attended to witness its effect. We understand, from one who was present, that the effect was exceedingly beautiful and extremely brilliant. We had the pleasure of viewing and examining the splendid Chandelier last Thursday morning. It is certainly, without exception, the largest, most elegant and splendid Chandelier we ever beheld. We understand that it was manufactured to the order of the House of Representatives, by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co. of Boston, and cost four thousand dollars.

The following description of this unique and splendid luminary, kindly furnished at our request, by a gentleman attached to the House of Representatives, will, we have no doubt, interest the readers of the National Intelligencer.

The Chandelier is of cut glass, and of the best workmanship. It has seventy-eight rigid burners, arranged in two tiers of horizontal planes; the lower one has fifty-two, the upper one twenty-six burners, fitted with polished glass chimneys and ground glass shades; each burner having a distinct reservoir to contain the oil, and so arranged as to admit of removal separately from the rest.

The Chandelier has also immediately above the upper row of burners, twenty-six metallic ornaments, representing shields, with the arms of the States of the Union; it has also a band around the canopy, containing twenty-six metallic stars; the whole surmounted by an eagle, with the shield of the Union. The Chandelier contains two thousand six hundred and fifty cut-glass lustres, and eight thousand cut-glass spangles; the bottom is finished with a cut-glass dish inverted, and a metallic skeleton ball.

The rod which sustains the Chandelier is made with a revolving joint, so as to admit of its being turned around, and is hollow, to receive a gas tube hereafter, if necessary.

The suspension rod is made of iron, and of sufficient length to reach the lantern of the dome of the Hall, fitted with secure attachments for the Chandelier, and the chains of the balance weight are covered with brass; the chains are of iron, and made in the style of a watch-chain; the pulleys are also of iron; the balance weight is lead, cast with copper. All that part of the frame of the Chandelier, and its metallic ornaments that are visible, are finished in burnished gold. The diameter of the Chandelier is 13 feet; its weight 7,500 pounds, and counterweight the same.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

ABSTRACT OF THE TONNAGE

Of the several districts of the United States on the last day of September, 1899.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed, under twenty tons.		Aggregate of each district. Tons and 95ths.	Proportion of the registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the					
	Permanent. Tons and 95ths.	Temporary. Tons and 95ths.	Permanent. Tons and 95ths.	Temporary. Tons and 95ths.	Coasting trade. Tons and 95ths.	Cod fishery. Tons and 95ths.		Whale fishery. Tons and 95ths.	Registered steam navigation Tons and 95ths.	Coasting trade. Tons and 95ths.	Cod fishery. Tons and 95ths.	Mackerel fishery. Tons and 95ths.	Whale fishery. Tons and 95ths.	Steam navigation. Tons and 95ths.	
Passamaquoddy, Maine...	951 27	1,218 08	9,970 03		67 42	92 65	12,299 50		...	...	8,954 84	388 21	626 88	...	...
Machias...	525 57	579 61	9,666 34		46 78	95 10	10,909 50		...	...	9,512 37	56 78	47 14	...	...
Frenchman's Bay...	2,047 42	495 47	14,364 82		80 73	192 22	17,180 76		...	...	13,519 44	509 80	335 53	...	...
Penobscot...	5,807 53	322 64	27,642 34		585 03	602 12	34,959 71		...	...	25,331 69	1,580 47	730 13	...	...
Belfast...	4,012 63	937 27	28,448 93		420 75	115 89	33,935 62		...	...	26,430 25	1,732 70	285 93	...	...
Waldoborough...	10,593 15	875 35	32,053 92		92 76	1,510 44	45,125 72		...	...	32,053 92	...	...	...	...
Wiscasset...	2,305 42	528 74	8,768 10		...	...	11,602 31		318 18	...	6,100 15	2,423 91	243 94	...	...
Bath...	25,975 19	967 11	20,016 89		91 50	380 25	47,431 04		...	...	18,452 38	1,564 51	...	...	575 14
Portland...	32,781 44	3,790 50	18,122 83		149 24	319 49	55,163 60		...	...	13,888 50	3,436 08	798 25	...	...
Saco...	282 85	226 46	1,795 30		81 90	...	2,386 61		...	...	1,556 80	238 45	...	...	...
Kennebunk...	6,320 54	246 31	3,577 00		...	...	10,239 13		...	...	2,654 69	888 02	34 24	...	...
York...	...	...	1,009 35		...	52 52	1,061 87		...	...	647 39	327 50	34 41	...	...
Portsmouth, N. H. ...	17,095 58	2,448 01	9,545 28		5 64	125 46	29,224 07		...	...	3,252 84	5,419 34	877 05	...	...
Newburyport, Mass. ...	13,132 01	1,040 49	9,972 25		...	76 48	23,221 28		329 45	...	3,084 54	2,642 77	4,244 84	...	...
Ipswich...	...	...	3,094 84		6 33	65 23	3,136 45		...	...	3,094 84	...	...	...	...
Gloucester...	1,783 41	145 00	14,890 14		...	868 12	17,386 67		...	...	5,090 81	9,499 28	...	...	...
Salem...	20,825 77	534 64	13,689 56		...	...	35,050 67		...	...	10,240 21	3,258 60	190 70	...	...
Marblehead...	2,135 23	57 00	9,601 77		109 89	40 81	11,944 80		...	...	8,351 75	1,162 60	87 37	...	...
Boston...	119,862 62	18,679 12	64,005 80		161 14	301 09	203,615 82		...	...	54,885 36	4,189 17	5,531 27	...	...
Plymouth...	11,015 31	...	14,773 23		45 32	114 74	25,948 65		...	...	11,284 68	1,981 81	1,506 64	...	...
Dighton...	1,202 28	343 94	7,105 52		157 64	...	8,809 48		1,610 84	...	6,567 64	208 10	329 73	...	...
New Bedford...	48,199 24	984 83	37,092 47		92 64	205 47	86,524 75		63,850 87	...	30,826 49	6,026 86	26 40	212 62	57 01
Barnstable...	9,044 81	689 83	48,688 59		203 15	165 45	53,791 93		2,615 67	...	19,613 17	18,571 68	10,503 69	...	...
Edgartown...	3,371 05	707 87	1,618 22		132 13	...	6,225 11		4,065 57	...	1,887 94	126 02	...	...	...
Nantucket...	24,358 85	305 77	6,461 13		14 51	48 79	31,689 20		20,555 81	...	6,176 70	57 31	...	227 07	171 29
Providence, Rhode Island...	10,651 36	550 66	7,078 31		128 35	...	18,408 73		1,085 46	...	6,920 58	157 68	...	...	487 00
Bristol...	10,301 68	...	5,121 35		...	...	15,423 08		1,146 34	...	5,121 35	...	...	...	...
Newport...	4,926 15	305 01	5,963 17		215 68	170 29	10,741 35		2,177 29	...	12,019 20	58 64	...	...	211 11
Middletown, Connecticut...	535 77	188 04	12,077 84		235 43	...	13,137 18		...	...	12,019 20	58 64	...	...	796 29
New London...	16,568 84	563 67	24,365 48		200 11	1,015 36	43,013 56		14,748 03	...	23,270 55	3,094 88	...	...	346 45

New Haven, Connecticut.	3,904 77	677 43	7,004 65	252 42	52 15	11,771 54	6,556 39	48 26	704 10
Fairfield .....	.....	.....	14,959 24	.....	32 77	14,992 06	14,959 24	.....	.....
Vermont, Vermont .....	.....	.....	4,232 37	.....	.....	4,232 37	4,232 37	.....	1,364 48
Champlain, New York .....	.....	.....	969 62	.....	.....	969 62	969 62	.....	.....
Sackett's Harbor .....	.....	.....	3,769 57	.....	.....	3,769 57	3,769 57	.....	196 80
Owego .....	.....	.....	7,038 78	.....	.....	7,038 78	7,038 78	.....	639 50
Niagara .....	.....	.....	230 89	.....	.....	230 89	230 89	.....	290 89
Seneca .....	.....	.....	471 24	.....	.....	471 24	471 24	.....	104 00
Oswegatchie .....	.....	.....	1,018 61	.....	.....	1,018 61	1,018 61	.....	609 62
Buffalo Creek .....	.....	.....	4,916 00	.....	.....	4,916 00	4,916 00	.....	.....
Reg Harbor	4,850 86	238 60	14,141 21	262 45	104 55	19,507 17	13,320 70	820 46	29 87
New York	160,084 90	23,481 60	237,024 72	9,447 77	261 74	430,300 88	237,024 72	.....	30,846 57
Cape Vincent .....	.....	.....	116 82	.....	.....	116 82	116 82	.....	.....
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	595 92	57 63	13,971 90	378 25	.....	15,003 80	13,971 90	.....	2,498 47
Bridgetown .....	.....	.....	13,847 92	530 80	.....	14,066 77	13,847 92	.....	.....
Burlington .....	.....	.....	3,074 66	53 40	.....	3,128 11	3,074 66	.....	.....
Camden .....	.....	.....	4,064 30	.....	.....	4,064 30	4,064 30	.....	1,198 57
Newark	280 30	276 75	5,667 38	298 00	.....	6,432 48	5,667 38	.....	291 56
Little Egg Harbor .....	.....	.....	4,437 91	.....	.....	4,437 91	4,437 91	.....	.....
Great Egg Harbor .....	.....	.....	15,470 98	144 52	.....	15,615 50	15,470 98	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	40,441 17	8,127 75	45,850 18	2,442 89	.....	96,882 09	45,850 18	.....	4,824 55
Freequale .....	.....	.....	2,632 37	.....	.....	2,632 37	2,632 37	.....	1,119 89
Pittsburg .....	.....	.....	11,864 71	.....	.....	11,864 71	11,864 71	.....	11,664 71
Wilmington, Delaware	374 18	215 66	15,498 80	190 49	.....	16,774 13	15,498 80	.....	373 69
New Castle .....	.....	.....	2,529 06	.....	.....	2,529 06	2,529 06	.....	.....
Baltimore, Maryland	27,881 30	5,714 55	37,921 12	616 12	.....	71,538 14	37,921 12	.....	7,754 98
Oxford .....	.....	.....	13,043 30	232 88	.....	13,276 21	13,043 30	.....	.....
Vienna	340 01	.....	14,126 94	1,105 92	.....	16,672 92	14,126 94	.....	.....
Snow Hill .....	.....	.....	7,349 75	438 59	.....	7,798 39	7,349 75	.....	.....
Annapolis .....	.....	.....	4,005 61	445 19	.....	4,450 89	4,005 61	.....	636 42
St. Mary's .....	.....	.....	3,373 57	209 04	.....	3,582 61	3,373 57	.....	.....
Georgetown, D. C.	1,700 47	1,092 89	7,394 77	94 66	.....	10,982 89	7,394 77	.....	1,153 35
Alexandria	4,651 92	1,105 86	6,610 17	490 32	.....	12,869 37	6,610 17	.....	984 18
Norfolk, Virginia	1,918 92	1,325 78	10,959 80	868 08	.....	15,072 68	10,959 80	.....	1,209 85
Petersburg	1,895 38	52 11	1,410 56	.....	.....	3,614 45	1,895 38	.....	.....
Richmond	2,960 38	613 91	2,135 35	256 35	.....	6,409 24	1,895 38	.....	147 16
Yorktown .....	.....	.....	884 52	141 10	.....	1,025 62	884 52	.....	.....
East River	323 16	.....	5,180 10	205 20	.....	5,608 46	5,180 10	.....	.....
Yapahannock	560 48	.....	3,668 71	256 55	.....	6,385 79	3,668 71	.....	.....
Yocomico .....	.....	.....	3,969 55	111 92	.....	3,181 52	3,969 55	.....	.....
Folly Landing .....	.....	.....	4,168 52	1,095 03	.....	5,263 55	4,168 52	.....	.....
Cherryton	60 04	.....	2,856 07	140 23	.....	3,056 34	2,856 07	.....	.....
Wheeling .....	.....	.....	2,268 74	.....	.....	2,268 74	2,268 74	.....	2,268 74
Wilmington, N. Carolina ..	3,079 19	5,553 85	3,168 75	148 51	.....	11,940 40	3,168 75	.....	811 46
Newbern	1,269 24	623 74	1,304 44	314 62	.....	3,412 14	1,204 44	.....	.....
Washington	638 51	1,479 31	1,896 73	776 94	.....	4,691 59	1,896 73	.....	.....
Edenton	623 28	1,515 38	2,864 60	1,467 13	.....	6,670 44	2,864 60	.....	.....
Camden	546 19	416 52	5,640 37	297 03	.....	6,634 32	5,640 37	.....	.....

TONNAGE TABLE CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed, under twenty tons.		Aggregate of each district.	Proportion of the registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	God fishery.		Whale fishery.	Registered steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	God fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.	
Beaufort, N. Carolina.....	.....	.....	1,304 85	.....	416 07	.....	1,730 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	504 15	963 71	1,081 10	.....	.....	.....	2,549 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oracook.....	45 12	1,295 47	1,631 22	.....	50 60	.....	3,032 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. Carolina...	8,350 68	7,443 70	13,165 28	1,271 14	19 56	.....	29,350 53	74 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown.....	.....	1,500 87	2,063 77	.....	.....	.....	4,163 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Georgia.....	4,354 06	6,789 46	6,370 00	.....	185 02	.....	17,568 54	2,217 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick.....	.....	423 74	877 11	.....	96 00	.....	1,196 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's.....	1,058 40	401 80	794 28	.....	12 86	.....	2,197 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	.....	.....	8,721 60	.....	.....	.....	8,721 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	.....	.....	9,159 47	.....	.....	.....	9,159 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky.....	.....	.....	3,186 14	.....	.....	.....	3,186 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami.....	.....	.....	2,868 34	.....	.....	.....	2,868 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Missouri.....	.....	.....	9,735 00	.....	.....	.....	9,735 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tennessee.....	.....	.....	4,240 84	.....	.....	.....	4,240 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Kentucky.....	.....	.....	8,125 87	.....	.....	.....	8,125 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Michigan.....	.....	.....	10,016 89	.....	153 86	.....	10,169 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michilimackinac.....	.....	.....	829 79	.....	.....	.....	829 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Alabama.....	3,532 54	5,539 22	11,997 60	.....	573 54	.....	21,743 00	236 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl River, Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	16,463 78	24,451 64	66,984 06	.....	4,377 43	.....	109,076 36	2,314 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola, Florida.....	191 00	693 24	1,553 52	.....	606 03	.....	3,041 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mark's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appalachicola.....	894 40	743 10	2,268 89	.....	.....	.....	3,906 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Key West.....	927 53	771 98	338 14	97 18	100 57	.....	2,734 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	695,923 04	138,323 50	1,219,991 56	3,090 46	33,341 40	7,091 01	2,096,476 84	131,846 25	5,149 88	1,120,310 69	64,157 67	35,993 87	439 69	

Treasurer Department, Register's Office, June 25, 1940.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Controllers of the Public Schools,

Of the City and County of Philadelphia, composing the First School District of Pennsylvania. Twenty-second Annual report.

A quarter of a century, nearly, has elapsed, since the present School Law, in the First School District of this Commonwealth, was passed, and entrusted to the care and administration of the Controllers, who now present to their fellow-citizens a brief summary of their transactions for the current school year. The requirements of the Act of Assembly, in this respect, as has been frequently remarked, are complied with by a mere statement of the number of pupils, and amount of annual expenditure. But the Controllers have always felt desirous to exhibit a full detail of their operations, and to present to their fellow-citizens a clear and specific exhibit of the yearly progress and actual condition of this most interesting branch of the public service, at every recurring period of their stated returns. From small beginnings, undertaken and long pursued, against discouraging and disheartening neglect, and even, in its early stages, against stupid and violent opposition, the system has won its way to general approval, and now commands the unqualified admiration of all who allow themselves time and opportunity to become acquainted with its operations and results. The Public Schools of the First District, spacious and numerous as they are, present crowded forms, with hosts of earnest applicants, patiently awaiting the chances of admission, as vacancies may occur. As far as the resources of the Board have enabled it to erect new edifices, they have been instantly filled with fresh bands of pupils, and the general favor to which these long neglected establishments are now admitted, is frankly attributed, by all, to a settled conviction of their intrinsic excellence. The ability and faithfulness of the Teachers, the judicious course of instruction, the wholesome and firm discipline, the constant and rigorous supervision of the Controllers and Directors, have now placed the schools of the city and county of Philadelphia upon a level with the best of our country—affording, within the scope of the studies pursued in them, opportunities of education and moral culture unsurpassed by any institutes of the same character in our land. The guardians and administrators of the system in the various sections, gratified, as they naturally are, by the full success which now crowns their labors, have shown no disposition to relax their efforts—but throughout the last year have been pressing forward, with redoubled zeal, to purify, elevate, and extend these invaluable nurseries of moral and intellectual cultivation. The attention of our fellow-citizens is, at last, fully awakened to their importance, and aroused to a sense of the incalculable blessings which our society is destined to derive from the maintenance of this beautiful fabric of public instruction.

A faithful record of the labors of the year in this service, can present little of novelty in its details. A liberal appropriation of means, judiciously applied and faithfully administered—an earnest and unremitting inspection and supervision—a constant desire and effort to introduce all useful improvements, to multiply the opportunities, and increase the facilities of pupil and teacher; and thus to diffuse the blessings of free and universal education throughout the district, whilst they afford full occupation for the time and philanthropic industry of the Directors and Controllers, furnish little variety in the annual history of successive years. Happily, a simple and accurate exhibition of facts presents a bright and cheering picture to every friend of the cause of knowledge and morals. Such an exhibition alone is offered, and for the verification of its statements, personal and frequent inspection by all their fellow-citizens is cordially invited by the Controllers.

Certified returns from the several sectional and other schools, show the following numbers and distribution of the pupils.

School Houses.—Jan. 1st, 1884.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Central High School, . . .	89		89
Model School, . . .	198	224	422
Infant School, . . .	131	119	250

* The number of pupils at present is 194.

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	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First Section.			
Locust Street School, . . .	288	287	575
North Western School, . . .	245	259	504
Infant School, do. . . .	158	139	297
North Eastern School, . . .	268	268	536
South Eastern School, . . .	242	245	487
Infant School, do. . . .	120	123	243
South Western,	291	217	501
Primary School, do. report not received, estimated,	118	126	244
Lombard Street, (colored,) . . .	244	225	469
Second Section.			
Third Street School,	255	240	495
New Market Street School, . . .	226	232	458
Northern Liberties, (colored,) . .	98	84	182
Third Section.			
Catharine Street School,	238	238	476
Carpenter Street School, (boys only,) .	208		208
Reed Street School,	201	177	378
Fourth Section.			
Penn. Township School,	317	293	610
Fair Mount School,	97	96	193
Francisville,	96	60	156
Fifth Section.			
Moyamensing School,	233	238	471
Infant School,	134	186	320
Tenth Section.			
Palmer Street School,	273	263	536
Master Street School,	250	244	494
Infant School, (both sexes,) . . .			476
	4,978	4,472	9,450
Fifty-six Primary Schools, averaging 125 each,			
			7,008
Outer Sections, estimated at . . .			3,086
Total,			21,968
Number on actual reports in city and incorporated districts,			
			16,923
Estimate in Country, presumed to be accurate, . .			5,035
Total, as above,			21,968

Which presents an aggregate of twenty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight pupils who have received instruction throughout the whole year, at an average cost of about \$5 per annum.

The accounts of the Controllers for the year have been duly audited, according to law, by the County Auditors, whose report to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, (with the requisite tabular statements and explanations,) is hereto annexed. The total expenditure of the school year, in the First School District of Pennsylvania, comprising the City and County of Philadelphia, amounts to one hundred and forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-four cents. Of this sum, real estate is charged with eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, ninety-eight cents; school furniture with three thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and five cents, and school expenses and salaries of teachers with seventy-two thousand, three hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy cents, in the Schools on the Lancasterian system. General expenses, eighteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eight cents. High School, real estate, forty-nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and nineteen cents—school furniture fifty-seven dollars—school expenses eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-nine cents. The cost of schools not on the Lancasterian system is twenty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents.

From this aggregate of annual expense, \$147,749 44, As remarked in former reports, the cost of real estate, part of the permanent and

improving wealth of the county, should be deducted,	23,464 17
Leaving the annual cost of the whole district,	\$124,284 27

The expenses of 1839 will be found, on reference to the last Annual Report, to be forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-seven cents less than those of 1838, and with an increase of at least three thousand pupils. The school houses in several sections, and at the High School, have been much improved by the erection of commodious class rooms, furnishing the means of recitation and examination of different sets of the pupils, without interference with the studies and occupations of the mass of the school. These buildings are now brought to a state of convenience and adaptation to their purposes, equal, if not superior to any in our country.

The new school, at the North Eastern corner of the city section, in Key's Alley, went into full operation as soon as the necessary alterations and repairs were completed in the buildings, and already contains more than five hundred pupils. The location proves to be a judicious one, and the establishment is obviously a valuable addition to the series of school houses.

Frequent stated examinations have been held by the Directors, at the various sectional schools during the past year, with general invitations to the citizens to attend and participate in them. Without exception, they have shown an improved condition and gratifying advance in the pupils, and in most instances a more elevated course of instruction.—The results of these examinations, and the frequent personal inspection of the schools by Committees of the Directors, has enabled them to bear strong testimony to the general competency and faithful industry of the Teachers, and to the excellent deportment of the pupils. Much interest in the comfort and amusement of the scholars has been evinced by the Directors, and with the uniform enforcement of a mild, but firm discipline, has been mingled, as far as practicable, all reasonable indulgence. Good effects have been produced by the excursions and other gratifications provided for them—the care and kindness of the Directors has been responded to by the pupils, in cheerful return to duty and renewed efforts for distinction in their classes.

In their last Report the Controllers announced the completion of the buildings for the Central High School, the opening of the establishment, appointment of Professors, distribution of the course of studies, and the examination and admission of such pupils of the other public schools as were found to be qualified. The establishment went into operation with gratifying prospects of success. The applicants were numerous, and the highly commendable zeal and devotion of the professors accomplished all that could be expected in the new undertaking. Early in the year, however, the Board was favored by the co-operation of a powerful and highly gifted auxiliary. Alexander Dallas Bachs, President of the Girard College, whilst awaiting the period of more active duties in that institution, with the concurrence of the Trustees of the College, volunteered his services as Acting Principal of the High School, without compensation. For more than a year past, this gentleman, whose distinguished qualifications and high attainments are too familiar to his fellow-citizens to require or permit notice or eulogy here, has devoted himself, with unwearied industry, to the organization and improvement of the new institution in which he has taken so deep an interest. To his assiduity, his clear and practical views, and to his close familiarity with the best models of this and other countries, the Controllers are indebted for the present improved condition of the High School. His labors have been ably seconded by the Professors in the various departments, and carried into practice with an harmonious action and unwearied industry, which cannot fail to attain the most important and satisfactory results. The admirable plan suggested by this gentleman, and adopted by this Board, has been for some time before the public, and the best comment on its merits will be found in his able report of the examination and state of the school,

made to the Controllers in July, and appended hereto. To this brief and accurate view of the condition and prospects of the High School, the Controllers refer with sincere gratification, and commend its statements to the attention of their fellow-citizens.

The last admissions, it will be seen, have filled the school, now nearly amounting to two hundred pupils, taken from the public schools of the district, and selected, after faithful and impartial examination, from the best qualified applicants.

Under the recommendation of Professor Bachs, a valuable addition has been made to the comfort and health, as well as to the amusement of the pupils, in the establishment of an extensive play-ground for gymnastic exercises. For this purpose, a spacious lot, adjacent to the High School, has been leased for a term of years.

The astronomical apparatus prepared in Europe for the High School observatory, has been completed and received. Arrangements, it is hoped, will be entered into, for the purpose of securing to this school, as early as the means applicable to it may admit, a valuable library and cabinet—with such other aids and appliances as may enable its Professors to perfect their several courses, and offer to its pupils an education as complete as can be attained in any institution of the country.

At the close of the twenty-second year of their administration, the Controllers are enabled to renew their expressions of approbation, and confirm the declaration heretofore made to the community. Their schools continue prosperous, their pupils rapidly increase in numbers, the teachers, in all the various descriptions of schools, evince ability, devotion to the cause, and fidelity to their charge. Above all, the attention attracted to the great work of instruction, the interest felt and avowed by all classes of their fellow-citizens in the welfare and extending usefulness of the system, affords the best commentary on their successful labors, and a sure guarantee of the permanence of the invaluable school establishment of the First District.

On behalf of the Controllers,
THOMAS DUNLAP, President.
Chamber of the Controllers, Sept., 1840.

School Fund: General Statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance to the credit of the school fund, January 1st, 1839, as per statement of the Auditors for the year 1839,	\$2,691 95
Amount received from Francis R. Shunk, Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, being the proportion of the state appropriation for the year 1839, allotted to the First School District, as per Act of Assembly, June 13th, 1836,	49,383 00
Amount passed to the credit of the school fund by the county Treasurer, being the balance of requisition made by the Controllers on the county for school purposes for the year 1838, as per Act of Assembly, February 6th, 1838,	8,900 00
Amount passed to the credit of the school fund by the county Treasurer, being on account of a requisition of \$162,271 00 made by the Controllers on the county, for school purposes for the current year, as per said Act of Assembly,	148,748 38
Amount to the credit of the school fund, being temporary loans raised for school purposes, by requisition of Controllers, and out-	156,748 38

standing on the 31st of December
1839,

15,000 00

\$223,723 33

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of orders drawn by the Controllers on the County
Treasurer for school purposes, during the year 1839. viz:

For High School, as per statement
No 2, \$13,985 48

For Schools on the Lancasterian
System, as per statement No. 2,
viz: real estate, being additions,
repairs, and furnishing to school
houses, 18,485 98

School Furniture, 3,966 05

School expenses, including salaries
of teachers, and cost of primary
schools, 72,382 70

94,834 73

General Expenses, 18,169 08

113,003 81

For Schools not on the Lancasterian
system, as per statement No.
2,

30,760 15

147,749 44

Amount of temporary loans raised
for school purposes by resolutions
of Controllers, in the year 1838,
and paid in 1839,

36,000 00

Balance, being the amount of re-
ceipts over expenditures, viz: in
the County Treasurer's hands,
January 1, 1840, 40,485 35

From which deduct amount of or-
ders outstanding from 1837,

70 68

Outstanding from 1838, 136 73

Outstanding from 1839, 304 65

511 46

39,973 69

\$223,723 33

Execution in Pennsylvania.

Robert McConahy suffered the awful penalty of the law
at Huntingdon, on the 6th instant. He was executed in
the jail-yard, a few minutes before 3 o'clock, P. M.

The closing circumstances of his guilty and miserable
career were peculiar: down to the hour of his execution, nay
to the very moment the drop fell, he stubbornly persisted in
asserting his innocence. All hope of his making any ac-
nowledgments was entirely removed by his dogged con-
duct. He was taken upon the scaffold—every thing adjust-
ed—the moment arrived, the drop fell and not a word con-
fessed. But the rope broke, and instead of hanging, very
much to his astonishment, we suppose, he found himself
upon the ground, under the gallows! He thought he was
“glad,” but the illusion was present with him but a moment.
He was immediately taken up on the gallows again; every
thing made ready; the drop about to fall, when he begged
for “time to talk a little,” and proceeded “to make a full and
detailed confession of his crimes to the clergyman present,
Mr. Brown and Mr. Peables, who reduced it to writing in
his own words, as he made it,” and who will cause it to be
published for the benefit of his wife and children. His con-
fession, it is said, casts yet deeper and darker shades of cruel-
ty over the bloody affair.

He had scarcely concluded his confession, when the last
minute that the execution could be delayed arrived and he
was again swung off, and paid his life a forfeiture for his
crime.

Locomotive Engines.

Newton, Oct. 8, 1840.

Having seen in the Railroad Journal for September, a
statement that “an eight wheeled Locomotive Engine, built
by Mr. Norris of Philadelphia, left Boston for Worcester
with a load of 150 tons of merchandise,” &c., together with
some remarks and conclusions thereon, I have thought it
might be satisfactory to those who are interested in matters
of this sort, to be furnished with a more minute detail of the
facts connected with that trial, than is there given. Having
been one of the committee of the Directors of the Western
Railroad for attending to the experiment referred to, I furnish
the following statement from the minutes then taken.

The load in question was as follows:

Plaster,	117 tons	1200 lbs.
80 bales cotton,	16 tons	464 lbs.
335 casks spikes,	17 tons	125 lbs.

150 tons 1789 lbs.

Weight of 37 cars, 77 tons 900 lbs.

Tender, full of wood and water, 12 tons 1920 lbs.

241 tons 609 lbs.

2000 lbs. to the ton.

With this load the engine started from Boston about 1
o'clock, P. M. on the 19th of August last. The weather was
fair, wind very light, and all the attendant circumstances as
favorable for the movements of a heavy load as could be
desired.

The first ascending grade was at the rate of 23 feet per
mile, and 1900 feet in extent. Average speed on this plane,
about 1200 feet per minute. Next upward grade 13 feet
per mile, 5880 feet in length, on the last part of which the
speed of the train was reduced to about 600 feet per minute.
On a grade of 20½ feet per mile and 3800 in extent, speed
reduced to 576 feet per minute.

After passing over several miles of level road, or light
grades, at a speed varying from 1650 to 1844 feet per minute,
the train entered upon a plane of 27 feet inclination, 3780
feet long. On this grade speed was reduced to 624 feet per
minute.

About 11 miles from Boston the engine encountered one
of the maximum grades of the road, say 30 feet to the mile,
and 13,340 feet in length. This plane was entered upon
from a descending grade at a speed of about 1300 feet per
minute. The train proceeded about one mile, and that part
of the plane which is straight or nearly so, gradually reduc-
ing speed to about 408 feet per minute, until entering upon
a curve of about 1200 feet radius, where the engine reached
the maximum of her adhesive power. Hence the question
was settled, not only that the power of this engine was in-
adequate to its load on the high grades of the Western Road,
but that she was greatly overloaded even for the Worcester
Road, her power being barely equal to moving the load over
the maximum grades of the latter on straight lines, at a rate
of about 4 or 4½ miles per hour. By the application of
sand upon the rails an additional amount of adhesive power
was borrowed, sufficient to enable her to surmount the in-
clination, as also all the other maximum grades of the Wor-
cester Road.

The next morning about 10 o'clock this engine started
from Worcester on the Western Road with the same load,
together with a small empty passenger car. On entering
upon the first ascending grade of 12 feet per mile, her wheels
slipped. The train was then run back about a mile and again
entered upon the plane at a higher rate of speed, say about
1900 or 1300 feet per minute. The wheels again slipped,
and the load could not be moved forward with all the aid
which sand upon the rails could give. Five cars were then
detached from the train, the gross weight of which was 36
tons, 1635 lbs., reducing the weight of the merchandise to
130 tons 1009 lbs.—the gross weight of the whole load,
tender included, about 210 tons—with this load the engine
surmounted the summit grade at Charlton without the use
of sand, at the rate of about 4 miles per hour. Her water

being out, and her wood nearly so, on the last and hardest part of this grade, I presume that her load was thereby reduced to about 205 tons gross.

On the day following, it was agreed by Mr. Inlay (Mr. Norris's agent for these trials) and myself, that a trial should be made to ascertain the relative power of this and one of the Lowell engines, that being the only kind at Springfield, or in use on the Western Road as nearly proportioned to the weights resting upon their respective drivers.

This weight on the Norris Engine was 19,220 lbs.
Upon the Lowell Engine 18,150 lbs.

The peculiar mode of connecting the Norris Engine with her tender, together with the position of its cylinder, induced the supposition that when in action, under a full head of steam, there would be a greater *additional* weight thrown upon its drivers than is usual with an engine acting upon its tender by a horizontal draught. Hence the drivers of the engines were weighed during the application of a full head of steam—(the engine being chained and made fast) while their wheels were upon the scale, and in this way the drivers of the Norris Engine weighed 21,070 lbs.—the Lowell 17,155 lbs.

Twenty-seven cars were then attached to the Norris engine, with which she commenced ascending the plane near Springfield, at the rate of about 7 or 8 miles an hour, and gradually diminished speed until her adhesive power was overcome, having proceeded up the plane about one mile.—The train was then run back, six cars detached, and it again started with 21 cars, the loading of which weighed 129 tons 1698 lbs. With this load she ascended to the top of the plane in 26 minutes, being at the rate of 5.63 miles per hour.

The Lowell engine then started with 17 cars, (one of them but partly loaded) the load weighing 99 tons and 42 lbs., and passed up this grade in 14½ minutes, rate 9.92 miles per hour. This being something less than a *pro rata* load for her, and obviously much less than her power was equal to carrying, she was again started with 19 cars all fully loaded, and carrying 117 tons 218 lbs. With this load she passed up in 21½ minutes, at the rate of 6.8 miles per hour.

The first 8200 feet of this plane ascends at the rate of 80 feet per mile; next 2000 feet, 86 feet; then 700 feet, 46 feet; remainder, 60 feet. Length of the plane, 2.44 miles.

As before stated, the weight resting upon the Norris drivers with steam on, was 21,070 lbs.—that of the Lowell with steam, 17,155 lbs. Gross weight of the Norris engine's load cars included, 259,698 lbs. Tender when full of wood and water, 25,950 lbs; but having stood after weighing 3 or 4 hours, and been run a part of the way up the plane, before making this trip, I assume her weight at the time of the trial performance to have been 3000 lbs. less, leaving it 22,900 lbs. Total weight of merchandise, cars and tender, \$92,618 lbs.

If 21,070: 232,618 :: 17,155—330,104.

To make the performance of the Lowell engine exactly equal to that of the Norris, as proportioned to weight upon the respective drivers, she should have taken up 330,104 lbs. in 26 minutes.

Gross weight of the 19 cars she did take up in 21½ minutes, 234,418

Tender 14,000, less for loss of wood and water, 13,000

248,418

230,104

Difference, 16,314

Lowell engine, 4 wheels, 3 drivers 4½ feet diameter, 12 inch cylinder, 18 inches stroke, steam pressure in the boiler 80.

Norris engine, 3 wheels, 4 drivers, 4 feet diameter, 12½ inch cylinder, 20 inches stroke, steam pressure 130.

Yours &c.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

New Light-Houses in Havre.

Information has been officially received by the Department of State, of the erection of six new Light Houses on the coasts of France; of which the following notice is published for the benefit of vessels sailing to that part of the world:

1. *Island of Saint Marcouf*, in latitude of 49 deg. 29 min. 55 sec., longitude 3 deg. 29 min. west of Paris; the light situated on the fort, about 65 feet above the level of the sea, and may be perceived, in fine weather, at the distance of three leagues.

2. *Port Navale*, on the right side of the entrance of the Morbihan; the light situated on the point, about 70 feet above the sea, and is visible, in fine weather, at the distance of 3 leagues.

3. *Cape Ferret*, about one mile north of the entrance of the Basin of Arcachon, in latitude 44 deg. 38 min. 43 sec., longitude 3 deg. 35 min. 15 sec., west of Paris; the light situated about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and visible at the distance of 6 leagues.

The above are on the Atlantic coasts. The following are on the Mediterranean, near the mouths of the Rhone:

4. *La Camargue*.—In place of the small Light-house on the east bank of the entrance of the old Rhone, a new one, of the first order, with a fixed light has been established on a tower, at the height of about 90 feet above the level of the sea, in latitude of 43 deg. 20 min. 30 sec., longitude 2 deg. 20 min. 30 sec. east from Paris; the light visible at the distance of 6 leagues.

5. *Port de Cassis*, in latitude of 43 deg. 42 min. 30 sec. longitude 3 deg. 11 min. 40 sec. east from Paris, on the left side of the entrance of the port, 90 feet above the level of the sea; visible at the distance of 3 leagues.

Port de la Ciotat.—Another Light on a tower at the end of the new mole, on the right side of the entrance of the port, in latitude of 43 deg. 10 min. 55 sec. longitude 3 deg. 16 min. 28 sec. east of Paris, visible at the distance of 3 leagues. This second light will prevent all possibility of mistaking Ciotat for Cassis.

Philadelphia Dividends.

The following Institutions have recently declared semi-annual dividends, viz:

	Amount.	Payable.
Bank Northern Liberties, Germantown and Philadelphia Turnpike Co.	3 per cent.	after 12th inst.
Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Insurance Co.	1½ "	15th inst.
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania,	3 "	14th inst.
Kensington Bank,	3 "	13th inst.
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank,	3 "	13th inst.
Mechanics' Bank,	3 "	13th inst.
Girard Bank,	2 "	13th inst.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Reading,	4 "	
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Beneficial Savings Institution, N. L.	4 "	16th inst.
Moyamensing Bank,	3 "	13th inst.
Western Bank,	3 "	13th inst.
Bank of Penn township,	3 "	13th inst.
Chesnut Hill and Spring-house Turnpike Road Co.	3½ "	13th inst.
Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike,	3 "	13th inst.
Philadelphia Bank,	3 "	12th inst.
Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, at the Western Bank, Philadelphia,	3 "	13th inst.
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company,	\$24 per share,	13th inst.

U. S. Circular.

American Bed Blankets.

The Boston Transcript says, the Rochester bed blankets, from the extensive works of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. H., excel anything of the kind of beauty and perfection, ever before offered in this market. The color is pure white, the nap thick and soft, well raised on both sides, and are wrought from American wool. This Company took the gold medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair in 1839.

Of this necessary and important article, there were imported into the United States in 1839, \$1,356,086, viz., cost not exceeding 75 cents each \$921,899, and exceeding 75 cents \$534,197. The manufacture of them is therefore a branch of industry deserving of encouragement. We were indebted for the above importation to

England	\$1,202,977
Ireland	318
British West Indies	2,448
do. North American Colonies	548
France	149,082
Azores	1,654
Trieste	13
Holland	9

\$1,356,086
(Ed. Register.)

Greatest Crop of Corn Yet Noticed.

We are pretty confident that the island of the Winnipicseege Lake in New Hampshire, will bear away the palm of the largest crops of corn the present year. Captain Pillsbury, upon the Derby farm, which embraces the Caw island, has this year several acres planted with the Golden Sioux, being of the same kind with the Dutton or Phinney corn. The corn was planted in hills, at the distance of two feet one way by three feet the other. As the best method of ascertaining the quantity of corn upon an acre, Captain Pillsbury had adopted the more certain method of measuring by weight. The whole weight of a measured acre of the Golden Sioux, Oora, upon Mr. Derby's farm, was 9,216 pounds; this at 70 pounds to the bushel, would measure 131 6-10 bushel to the acre.

Of the species of Blank oats, as high as 941 bushels to the acre without manure, were raised on the fields which produced the great crop of last year. This is an extraordinary crop for the present year.

The average crop of wheat larger than we have heard in the State the present season—was thirty-four bushels to the acre, upon the Derby farm.

For the foregoing information we are indebted to Dr. Jackson, the late Geologist, who has visited the farms upon the Lake island. Dr. J. says, there is nothing in the soil of these islands differing from that of the highland townships in the vicinity.—*Monthly Visitor*.

The executive Mansion purchased during the mania of 1835 by the State from B. Cresswell, Esq. for 19,000 for a residence for the Executive of this State, was on Tuesday sold at auction under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office, for \$14,250 to E. Corning, Esq.

[New York Sun.]

Importation of Silk.

The importation of silk during the year ending 30th September, 1839, amounted to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars, as will be seen by the following items copied from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Commerce and navigation of the United States for that year, which has been politely sent us by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is an error in the statement published in the newspapers of

upwards of two millions, as compared with the official report; the newspaper report making the amount of imports from other places than India and China \$21,360,669, and the official report making the same item \$18,685,295.

Silks from India and China, piece goods	\$1,738,509
do. do. do. sewings	50,650
do. sewings from other places than India, &c.	818,884
do. raw silk	39,258
do. from other places than India, &c. lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	345,490
do. other manufactures, from other places than India, &c.	18,685,295
Manufactures of silk and worsted, \$2,319,884, (allowing one-half the value thereof to be silk)	1,159,942

\$22,838,028

Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is one-fourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$14,692,597; of iron, \$12,051,658; of cloths and cassimeres \$7,078,906; worsted stuffs, \$7,025,898; other manufactures of wool, \$3,567,161; one-half the value of silks and worsted stuffs, \$1,159,942 total woollen goods, \$18,831 90. The importation of sugar amounted to \$9,924,682; linen, \$6,731,278. So that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woollen and linen together, and is equal to half of all other fabrics combined. Need we say a word as to the importance of saving this immense expenditure to the nation, now that it is established beyond all question that we are more capable of producing the article of silk ourselves than any other country.

[Journal of American Silk Society.]

To the above may be added \$5,891, in silk shoes and slippers, making a total import of \$22,843,419, in silk and its manufactures. We have prepared the following table, showing the several countries from which they were imported, viz.—*Ed. Register*.

Holland	\$24,516
Prussia	1,220
Denmark	1,141
Germany	281,208
Belgium	6,292
England	3,918,289
Scotland	27,772
Ireland	20
France on Atlantic	16,533,521
do. Mediterranean	121,106
Spain	169
Italy	318,675
Sicily	10,774
Sardinia	553
Trieste	827
Gibraltar	7,403
Turkey and Levant	300
Texas	909
Mexico	2,843
Brazil	1,270
Chili	130
Peru	843
Cisplatine Republic	501
Argentina do.	395
China	978,189
Manilla and Philippine Islands	1,847
Dutch East Indies	78
British East Indies	586,409
Cuba	9,828
British West Indies	364
Dutch do.	46
Danish do.	105
French do.	2
Porto Rico	6,308
British North American Colonies	168
Total	\$22,843,419

Alabama State Stocks, Issued to her Banks as Capital, and sold.

BANKS.	No.	Principal.	Rate.	Due.	To whom Payable.	Annual interest.
Bank of Mobile - - - -	1	600,000	5	1859	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	30,000
State Bank at Tuscaloosa - -	2	100,000	6	1850	Phenix Bank, New York - -	6,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	3	250,000	5	1858	Gowan and Marx, London - -	12,500
Do. do. do. - - - -	4	200,000	5	1866	N. M. Rothschild & Co., London -	10,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	5	200,000	5	1866	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	10,000
Branch of State Bank at Mobile -	6	166,000	6	1840	Magniac, Smiths & Co., London -	9,960
Do. do. do. - - - -	7	112,000	6	1840	N. M. Rothschild & Co., London -	6,720
Do. do. do. - - - -	8	56,000	6	1840	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	3,360
Do. do. do. - - - -	9	167,000	6	1842	Magniac, Smiths & Co., London -	10,020
Do. do. do. - - - -	10	110,000	6	1842	N. M. Rothschild & Co., London -	6,600
Do. do. do. - - - -	11	56,000	6	1842	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	3,360
Do. do. do. - - - -	12	167,000	6	1844	Magniac, Smiths & Co., London -	10,020
Do. do. do. - - - -	13	78,000	6	1844	N. M. Rothschild & Co., London -	4,680
Do. do. do. - - - -	14	88,000	6	1844	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	5,280
Do. do. do. - - - -	15	250,000	5	1858	Gowan and Marx, London - -	12,500
Do. do. do. - - - -	16	2,000,000	5	1863	Phenix Bank, New York - - -	100,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	17	300,000	5	1866	Phenix Bank, New York - -	15,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	18	618,000	5	1866	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	30,900
Branch of S. Bank at Montgomery -	19	133,000	6	1844	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	7,980
Do. do. do. - - - -	20	200,000	6	1844	Holford & Co., London - - -	12,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	21	300,000	5	1852	Phenix Bank, New York - -	15,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	22	250,000	5	1858	Gowan and Marx, London - -	12,500
Do. do. do. - - - -	23	500,000	5	1863	Phenix Bank, New York - -	25,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	24	82,000	5	1866	Merchants Bank, New York - -	4,100
Do. do. do. - - - -	25	417,000	5	1866	Reid, Irving & Co., London - -	20,850
Branch of S. Bank at Huntsville -	26	228,000	6	1842	Prescott, Grote & Co., London -	13,680
Do. do. do. - - - -	27	272,000	6	1844	Prescott, Grote & Co., London -	16,320
Do. do. do. - - - -	28	250,000	5	1858	Gowan & Marx, London - -	12,500
Do. do. do. - - - -	29	500,000	5	1865	Phenix Bank, New York - -	25,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	30	500,000	5	1866	Union Bank, Louisiana, N. O. -	25,000
Branch of S. Bank at Decatur -	31	100,000	6	1840	Dennison, Heywood & Co., Lon.	6,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	32	250,000	6	1842	Dennison, Heywood & Co., Lon.	15,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	33	250,000	6	1844	Dennison, Heywood & Co., Lon.	15,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	34	250,000	5	1858	Gowan & Marx, London - -	12,500
Do. do. do. - - - -	35	1,000,000	5	1863	Phenix Bank, New York - -	50,000
Do. do. do. - - - -	36	500,000	5	1865	Commercial Bank, N. Orleans -	25,000
Bonds sold - - - -	...	11,500,000			Annual Interest - - -	\$600,330

The Bonds and Interest due in London are payable in Sterling money, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence the dollar.—*Mobile (Ala.) Journal of Commerce.*

Bank of Kentucky.

We have before us a circular, dated 25th October, from the officers and Directors of this Bank, giving a statement of its actual condition, and explanations concerning the forged certificates of stock issued by the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank in Philadelphia.

It results from investigation, that near 13,000 shares of this spurious stock had been issued—of which 447 have been surrendered since, by the party with whom they were placed. A process for tracing and discriminating between the forged and fair stock, is now in progress, which, it is believed, will completely succeed.

Meantime, the opinion is unhesitatingly expressed, that the entire proceeds of the sale of the spurious stock of the Bank of Kentucky, amounting to upwards of \$900,000, were appropriated for the use and benefit of the Schuylkill Bank! It is added that the Schuylkill Bank has ample means to refund this money—and to it the holders of the spurious stock must look.

The State of the Bank may be thus summed up.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted and Bills of Exchange \$4,702,737
Bonds in the State of Kentucky and the city of
Louisville 1,630,000
Due by other Banks 833,324

Specie 503,351
Notes of other Banks 342,829
Suspended debt in suit 253,000
Sundries 347,949

\$8,113,190

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, (\$1,700,000 owned by State) ... \$4,699,657
Notes in Circulation 2,089,643
Deposits 368,090
Surplus, constituting profit and loss,
1st July 306,183
Discounts and premium on Exchange,
since 99,365
Contingent Fund, &c. 110,000
Sundries 423,833

\$8,113,190

N. Y. American.

No free.—The city of Salem, Mass., has a population of 14,000, and a year has elapsed since there has been a fire there, or an alarm of fire.

Illinois Bonds.

Court of Chancery, New York, October, 1840, at Saratoga.

STATE OF ILLINOIS V. DELAFIELD.

The officers of a state who are authorized to borrow money for its use, cannot contract to sell and deliver the public securities on a credit, without an express authority for that purpose.

Where certain officers of the state of Illinois were authorized to contract for loans upon state stock, payable in instalments, under an express prohibition that the stock should not be sold for less than its par value; and the officers sold the stock on a credit, the money to be paid to the state in periodical payments, without interest, although the bonds were to be delivered in advance and were to be on interest immediately; it was held, that the transaction was wholly unauthorized and illegal.

This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling, hypothecating, or parting with certain bonds or certificates of public stock of the state of Illinois, or the proceeds thereof, and for the appointment of a receiver of the bonds or certificates which remained in the hands of the defendant, and of the proceeds or avails of such of the stock as had been sold.

The bonds for three hundred thousand dollars of the stock were signed by the governor and auditor of the state, and countersigned by the treasurer, as directed by the act of the ninth of January, 1836, for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; and the bonds of two hundred and eighty three thousand dollars, the residue of the stock, were signed by the fund commissioners, and were countersigned by the auditor, as authorized by the act of February, 1837, to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvement. The interest upon the first bonds, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, was payable semi-annually at New York or Philadelphia, at the option of the holders, and the principal reimbursable at either of those places at the pleasure of the state, after the year 1860, and the other bonds were payable in the same manner, except that the principal was not reimbursable until after the first of January, 1870. The first parcel was received by the defendant under an agreement made by the agents of the governor, who was authorized by law to appoint agents to borrow money upon such stocks for the making of the canal; under an express prohibition, however, contained in the statute, that the stock should not be sold for less than its par value. And the last parcel was received by the defendant under an agreement made with the fund commissioners. They were authorized to make loans of money for the internal improvement of the state, and to issue such bonds for the money loaned thereon, but under a similar restriction, that the stock or bonds should not in any event be sold for less than par value. The bonds in both cases were sold to the defendant on a credit, the money to be paid to the state in periodical payments without interest although the bonds were to be delivered to the defendant in advance, and were to bear interest immediately. The defendant had paid to the agents of the state about \$170,000 towards the bonds, but had made default in meeting the other instalments as they became due, leaving more than four hundred thousand dollars of the amount of the bonds delivered still due and unpaid according to the contracts.

Daniel Webster and William Kent for the complainant.

G. Griffen and E. S. Van Winkle for the defendant.

WALWORTH, CHANCELLOR, after going over various positions taken by the counsel, concluded as follows:

Even if the usage was otherwise as to sales of stocks belonging to individuals, that would not authorize the officers or agents of a state, who were authorized to borrow money for its use, to contract to sell and deliver the public securities on a credit without an express authority for that purpose.—The two or three recent instances in which states have had the misfortune to lose large amounts of their stocks, in consequence of the mistakes of their agents in suffering the stock

to go out of their hands before they had received the money agreed to be loaned, cannot amount to a general usage to sell state stocks on a credit.

Indeed, the very idea of selling these state bonds on a credit, is entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the statutes of Illinois under which these bonds were to be issued. These state securities in the hands of its agents, were not an article of merchandise. The object was to borrow money, not to sell stock in the ordinary way in which stock held by individuals is sold. The statute does indeed authorize the agents of the state to contract for loans—payable by instalments, as the money may be wanted for the use of the state: but this does not imply that the lenders are to receive the securities of the borrowers before the money agreed to be loaned is actually lent. I am not aware that any sane and solvent man ever borrowed money by giving his negotiable securities in advance to the lender, taking pay in his promises instead of cash; unless those promises were put in such a form as to be convertible immediately into cash, at some rate, and were intended to be sold at a discount, to raise the money elsewhere. In this case, however, the agents of the state contract to deliver the securities of their government in advance, and to take a mere agreement which is not negotiable to pay the money to the state, by instalments, at future times. This is not a borrowing of money, but is a sale of the state securities as an article of merchandise, on a credit, without any authority expressed or implied to give such credit. The necessary result of such a transaction must be, if there is any great fall in the price of the stock before the time for the actual payment of the money arrives, that the borrower will be unable or unwilling to fulfil his agreement, and the state will lose its securities. Upon this ground, therefore, as well as upon the ground that the sales of the stock were below its par value, the agreements with the defendants were wholly unauthorized.

It is said, however, that the state of Illinois has confirmed the acts of its agents, who made these sales, and that it is now too late to rescind the agreements as having been made without authority. No officer or agent of the state had any power to make or to authorize the making of such contracts originally; and of course none of them had the power to confirm them afterwards. For no person can confirm an unauthorized agreement made by another, unless he had himself the power to authorize the making of the agreement. As the sovereign power of the state, by its legislative act, had prohibited any of its officers or agents from selling its stock below their par value, it follows, of course, that nothing short of a law of the state proceeding from the same authority can legalize the transaction.

I admit that the general financial agents of the state may sometimes interpose their powers to protect its interests where they are endangered by the unauthorized acts of others. And probably in this case those agents might have made an arrangement with this defendant, for a return of the securities which he had not sold, and a compromise of the claim against him for the others to prevent an entire loss of this stock, which a court of justice would consider as binding upon the state. But if they had any power to make a settlement of the claim of the state against the defendant for the stock received by him under these unauthorized agreements, it must be to make an agreement in the nature of an accord and satisfaction of the claim, and not by way of affirmation of the original unauthorized contracts.

Whether any such power existed it cannot be necessary now to determine; for there is no ground of pretence in this case that there has been an accord or satisfaction. The defendant has received and retains the bonds of the state to the amount of \$583,000 and has paid thereon but \$170,000. The balance he has neither paid, nor agreed to pay except by the original contracts which he now refuses to fulfil. The fact that one branch of the legislature of Illinois temporarily concurred in the report of its committee that these contracts were unauthorized, could not have the effect to injure him by depreciating the stocks which he had previously sold. And if he did not wish to sustain a loss on those which then remained on hand, his proper course was to offer to return them to the agents of the state, instead of selling them afterwards.

a loan, and thereby compelling the state to pay to others the whole nominal amount of the bonds which he had obtained from the agents of the state without authority. If the bonds had been sent by him to England to be sold as suggested by his counsel he should have offered to return them, as soon as they could be sent for and received back from that country.

The contracts for the delivery of the bonds being wholly unauthorized, and there having been no subsequent ratification by the legislative power of the state of Illinois, or any officer or agent who had the power to ratify these illegal sales of the stock, an injunction must be granted as prayed for. And it must also be referred to a master in the city of New York to appoint a receiver, and to take from him the requisite security; unless the complainants should prefer to have the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company appointed such receiver, in which case no security is to be required. The defendant must also assign and deliver over to the receiver, on oath, under the direction of the master, each of the stock or bonds, if any, as are now in his possession, or under his power or control, and the proceeds of such stock or bonds as have been sold, pledged, or hypothecated by him, and all contracts and securities and other property taken therefor.

The receiver is to have the usual powers for the conversion of the securities and proceeds of such sales into money; and to deposit such money in the Trust Company to accumulate as often as the sum of \$1000 shall be received beyond the necessary expenses of the trust. The Illinois bonds, if any, are not to be sold by the receiver, but are to be deposited in the Trust Company for safe keeping, to abide the further order of this court.—*Boston Law Reporter*.

City and Transient Poor of Charleston.—The following is a statement of the number of persons, with their places of nativity, admitted into the Poor House of this city, from Sept. 1, 1839 to Aug. 31 1840, viz: Charleston 58; South Carolina 36; North Carolina 10; Georgia 10; Tennessee 1; Florida 5; Virginia 10; Maryland 7; Massachusetts 16; Connecticut 4; N. Hampshire 5; Maine 5; New Jersey 2; N. York 25; Pennsylvania 21; Mississippi 1; Louisiana 3; Rhode Island 3; West Indies 5; Canada 3; England 31 Scotland 28; Ireland 148; France 17; Spain 2; Portugal 4; Italy 3; Germany 29; Sweden 3; Denmark 2; Norway 3; Holland 1; City Poor 58; Transient 443—Total 501.—*Charleston Courier*.

High Tides.

From the following extracts it will appear that the tides have been unusually high all along our coast, owing probably to the prevalence of N. E. winds.

High Tide.—The water of the East River at eleven o'clock this morning, was quite above the wharves, overflowing a greater part of South street, and in some places running up as far as Front street. The cellars in the neighborhood of the docks, which are not protected in some way, are completely filled with water.

New York Evening Post.

Rain.—It will be seen by reference to our Weather Record, that the quantity of Rain which has fallen in the past week is very great. In 25 hours from Monday morning to Tuesday morning five and a quarter inches fell, and on Thursday 90 hundredths of another inch. On the 29th and 30th of October, two inches fell. Making 8 inches and 15 hundredths in the short space of a fortnight.

From the 14th of June to the 14th of September, it rained seventeen times, in all measuring only 7 inches and 30 hundredths. From the 14th of Sept. to Oct 26th, seven times measuring 2.17 inches.

The last rain has brought up averages, so that the average of the year will be about the same as other years, not far from forty inches.

The quantity of rain which fell in Boston on Monday was 5.13 inches.

The Tides at Portsmouth were higher than they had been for nine years.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

High Tide.—We have had recently an unusually high course of tides. On Tuesday the water covered many wharves and filled many cellars which are rarely reached by the tide, and considerable damage was done. The Barnstable Patriot remarks that the wharves of that place were all swept, and that the tide was said to be a foot higher than was ever before known there. This is occasioned by the concurrence of a long Northeasterly storm, with a high course of Spring tides.

In Portland, according to the Eastern Argus, the tide rose three feet above the ordinary high water mark. It was, we presume, as much above the height of ordinary mean tides in Boston.—*Boston Weekly Jour.*

Rain.—The rain which was pouring upon us during the whole of election day was one of the most copious which has happened for some time. In the space of 32 hours, it fell to the depth of 5.13 inches, which is the greatest quantity which has fallen within the same space of time for several years past.—*Id.*

Eastern Storm—Ocean Swell, &c.

The easterly storm that has prevailed for so many days, has created an unusual tide, and done much injury to the lower wharves, and the property upon them. It has caused a remarkable swell in the bay, which has risen six feet above Nahant beach, where the surges are dashing over the rocks in awful majesty; whilst at great Nahant, they have thrown their spray over the billiard room, besides carrying stones of considerable size, as far as the fields in the vicinity of the cottages of Messrs. Sears and Crowninshield. The effects of the storm at the peninsula have been distinctly visible, with a good glass from some parts of the city, presenting a sublime spectacle, and large parties have gone to view its effects upon the beach, where thousands of fish have been driven ashore from their storm-disturbed caverns.

In the harbor, it is thought that much damage has been done to the islands, particularly at Green Island, where it is feared that two dwelling houses have been washed away. The fishing craft have been unable to put out, and we have had no fish market for eight days,—an occurrence unparalleled in the memory of the oldest housekeeper.

2 P. M. The outer Telegraph station reports the two buildings on Green Island to remain safe and uninjured by the storm.—*Boston Transcript*.

The Boston Post, speaking of the storm, says: "the late heavy fall of rain has produced great freshets in many sections of the country. Here the tides have been very high—filling many cellars."

Our streets and houses are now covered several inches with snow, which commenced falling this morning, and still continues to descend abundantly. This is the first snow-storm we have had this season. The autumn, thus far, has been mild and pleasant.

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Conquest of Illinois.

The following very interesting narrative is a part of an address delivered on the 4th of July last, by the Rev. J. M. Peck, and published in the "Louisville Literary News Letter." After alluding to the Declaration of Independence, and the circumstances of the country when it was adopted, he proceeds as follows:

"At that period, with the exception of a few feeble settlements in Kentucky, then a colony of Virginia, this 'Declaration' was made by the people on the Atlantic borders of our country. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and the whole region northwest, belonged to Canada. The southern and western portion of our republic belonged to Spain. Neither had any part in the Declaration of Independence.

"The French, originally and justly, claimed the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash and Mississippi, Michigan, the Northwest, the Lakes and the Canadas, by right of discovery and settlement. Between 1673 and 1687, this valley was visited at various periods—first by Joliet and Marquette, then by Lasalle and his companions, for purposes of discovery, trade and settlement. During that period Detroit, Chicago, Peoria, Cahokia, and Kaskaskia had their origin in the trading posts of these early adventurers. The Mississippi was navigated, the coast along the Gulf of Mexico explored to the mouth of the Colorado of Texas, Green Bay, Wisconsin, the upper Mississippi, and the Falls of St. Anthony were all visited by the enterprising French. A line of trading posts was established along the northern lakes, from Ontario to Michigan. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, these explorers penetrated the Wabash valley, by way of Maumee and the lakes. Vincennes, as a trading post, was established before 1710. These colonies were founded under the authority of the King of France, with whom the Indian tribes along these rivers entered into treaties of friendship, and placed themselves under the protection of the *grand monarque*. And the crown of France maintained the jurisdiction thus acquired over this whole valley until 1763.—The war between France and Great Britain, which broke out in 1754, deprived the former of all its possessions in this country. Canada was ceded to Great Britain, as a conquered country, which included the upper Mississippi valley, and that of the Ohio and Wabash, and Louisiana was ceded to Spain.

"But Great Britain, previous to this war, set up a claim to the Illinois and Wabash country, from a cession made by the Iroquois confederacy. The Iroquois, or 'Five Nations,' as they are known in early aboriginal history, were the Romans of North America. They claimed this country by right of conquest, from its native tribes the Illinois confederacy. The truth of this conquest, and the legality of this claim, are exceedingly doubtful. But in 1701, by deed of sale, the Iroquois surrendered to Great Britain the vast tract of territory lying south and east of the following boundary: 'Beginning at the Mississippi, up the Illinois river, and running south and east through Illinois to Lake Michigan; across this lake; thence the west end of Lake Huron, and embracing the country of the Messasaugua Indians, on the north side of Lake Huron, into Upper Canada,' &c. The validity of this title rests wholly on the justice of the claims of the Iroquois to this country by conquest, which is very doubtful. At the treaty between France and Great Britain,

In 1763, this country as a portion of Canada, fell into the possession of the latter, and the British flag, in 1764, was hoisted at Kaskaskia, Fort Chartres, Cahokia, Post Vincent, Detroit, and throughout the Canadas, while Spain, as an ally of Great Britain, received her title to Louisiana.

"This brief sketch of colonial history, shows that the upper Mississippi valley, on the east side of that river, including Illinois, held an undivided political relation with Canada.—It stood in this relation on the fourth of July, 1776. Its population was not represented in the American congress, and had no more part in the Declaration of Independence than that of the Canadian provinces. It becomes, then, an interesting question, how this vast and beautiful country became disconnected from the Canadas, and made a part of the United States and territories?

"It is true; the treaty of 1783 defined the boundary between the United States and Great Britain, by a line drawn through the great northern lakes to the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods. But why was this country surrendered by Great Britain, and Canada retained? Why has not monarchical power and colonial subjection been held over this fair portion of the American republic? What claims could the United States urge to a country, for the most part a wilderness, and not included in the Declaration of Independence? True, Virginia had a claim on this country in 1783, which the next year she ceded to the U. States; but how came Virginia by this title?

"Fellow-citizens: I have furnished these memoranda of the political history of this country and raised these questions, preparatory to a sketch of one of the most important incidents of our revolutionary history—one of the most daring, self-denying, and chivalrous enterprises of the war. I allude to the conquest of Illinois, in 1778, by General George Rogers Clark.

"I know not which to admire the most, the boldness of the plan, the secrecy of the enterprise, the fortitude and indomitable perseverance in its prosecution, the adroitness with which it was managed, or the signal success which crowned the whole expedition.

"At the period of Clark's expedition, Fort Chartres was the principal British military post on these waters. This fortification, now a heap of mouldering ruins, had been erected by the French government about 1720, at an expense of nine millions of *livres*, or one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of our currency. Another fort was situated on the bluffs, east of the Kaskaskia river, and commanded the town. A third was at Cahokia. These fortifications were much out of repair, and had but few soldiers. No apprehension was entertained of an invasion, and least of all did the commanding officer, M. Rocheblave, or his subordinates, dream of an attack from the quarter from whence it came. At Post Vincent there was but a small number of regular troops stationed.

"The object in maintaining these frontier posts, so far removed from the theatre of war, was to protect the trade, and hold an influence over the Indians. The confederacies and tribes from the Mississippi and northern lakes to the Allegheny mountains, were the friends and allies of Great Britain. They resorted to these posts for their supplies, and were thus furnished with the means of annoying the infant settlements of Kentucky. Henry Hamilton, lieutenant governor at Detroit, and commander-in-chief over this whole region, opened a regular market for the purchase of American scalps,

hence denominated by Clark, the '*Hair-buyer General*.' Such was the state of affairs in relation to this country, before it was subjugated by Virginia.

"The year 1775 was memorable for the arrival of George Rogers Clark to the settlements of Kentucky. His appearance, as described by H. Marshall, the historian of that state, was well calculated to attract attention. It was rendered particularly agreeable by the manliness of his deportment, the intelligence of his conversation, the vivacity and boldness of his spirit for enterprise, and the determination he expressed of becoming an inhabitant of the country. He fixed on no particular residence, was much in the woods, incidentally visiting the forts and camps, cultivating an acquaintance with the people, and acquiring accurate and extensive knowledge of the country.

"Gen. Clark was born in the county of Albemarle, and colony of Virginia, 1753—the same year that Washington visited the French posts on the Ohio; and like Washington, also, he was employed for several years in land surveying. Little is known of his early years, and the manner and extent of his education. He is said to have been much devoted to mathematical studies, and was also distinguished for his minute, correct and extensive knowledge of geography. In Dunmore's war, as it was called in Virginia, he commanded a company, and performed valiant services against the Indians. So much of military talent did he display, that he was offered a commission in the royal service, which, from the troubles then arising between the colonies and Great Britain, he patriotically declined.

"At the period of his first visit, Kentucky was the favorite theatre for young men of romantic enterprise, who panted for chivalrous achievements. In 1775, he visited Harrod's station, and other places. He then held the title, if not the commission, of major, and by general consent was placed at the head of the irregular troops of Kentucky. The same season, at his suggestion, a general meeting of the settlers was called at Harrod's station, to consult upon matters pertaining to their common interests; and Clark, and a man by the name of Jones, were chosen delegates to the general assembly of Virginia. The appointment could give them no authority to a seat, for Kentucky was not then legally attached to the Old Dominion, but it gave them importance as the agents of the Kentucky colony.

"By the time of their arrival the legislature had adjourned; but they remained to obtain from the governor and council supplies for the defence of the settlements against the Indians. After much negotiation, he succeeded in obtaining four hundred pounds of powder, to be delivered to his order at Pittsburg, for the use of the inhabitants of Kentucky.

"At Fort Pitt, Clark and Jones found Indians lurking about as spies on their movements, and, with several boatmen, and by indefatigable effort, they reached Limestone safe with the ammunition. For several succeeding months, Clark was engaged in contests and skirmishes with the Indians, who at that period incessantly harassed the settlements of Kentucky. He saw that the source of Indian depredations existed in the British posts of Detroit, St. Vincent and Kaskaskia. If these could be taken, the streams of Indian barbarity, which spread desolation over Kentucky, would be dried up, and a counteracting influence exerted over the savages. So strongly was he impressed with the importance of such a movement, that, in the summer of 1777, he sent two trusty men, by the names of Moore and Dunn, under the cover of Indian traders, but in reality as spies, to reconnoitre these remote posts of the enemy. These emissaries returned successful, and reported great activity on the part of the militia, and that great encouragement was given to the Indians in their barbarous and unprovoked warfare upon Kentucky.—They reported also, that constant efforts were made by the British garrisons to prejudice the French population against the '*Long-knives*,' as the Virginians were called; representing them, and especially the frontier people of Kentucky, as being far more barbarous and ferocious than the Indians. This exploration Clark kept a secret, even from the Kentuckians.

"In October, 1777, he again visited Virginia, to divulge his plan of the conquest of Illinois to the governor and coun-

cil of that commonwealth, and obtain such aid as they could bestow. He first opened the project to Patrick Henry, the governor, on the 10th day of December. At first, the governor was captivated by the brilliant project of striking such a blow against the enemy, and the savage allies; but it was hazardous, and success depended mainly on secrecy. Several conferences were held with the governor and council, to whom Clark divulged all his plans, and answered all objections. To bring the subject before the legislature would defeat the object of their expedition, the success of which depended so much on secrecy.

"The result of these conferences was full approbation of the project; and Patrick Henry, George Wythe, George Mason and Thomas Jefferson, like true patriots and worthy sons of the Old Dominion, pledged themselves in a written obligation, that, should the expedition prove successful, their whole influence should be employed with the legislature to obtain a bounty of three hundred acres of land for every person who would volunteer and serve in the expedition.

"On the 2d of January, 1778, two sets of instructions were made out by the governor and council—the one public, and directing Clark to raise troops and proceed to the defence of Kentucky; the other private and confidential, directing him as a mode of defending Kentucky, to attack the British posts at Kaskaskia. Twelve hundred pounds in depreciated currency, was advanced him, with an order on the Virginia officer at Fort Pitt, for ammunition, boats, and all necessary equipments. Recruiting officers were then sent forth. The western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the new settlements of Kentucky furnished recruits of a hardy, daring and enterprising character. After encountering difficulties of no ordinary kind, and much delay in procuring supplies, Clark arrived at the falls of the Ohio in June, and encamped and threw up a slight fortification on Corn Island, opposite Louisville, where he was joined by Capt. Bowman, and one company from Kentucky under Capt. Dillard. His principal men were Capts. Bowman, Helm, Harrod, Montgomery and Dillard, and he daily expected a reinforcement of four companies, raised in the Holston country by Major Smith. He now disclosed to his troops that their point of destination was Kaskaskia, in the Illinois country. The plan met the enthusiastic approbation of his men, except the company from Kentucky, under Capt. Dillard; a large part of which, with the lieutenant, on the morning appointed for starting, the worthy captain had the mortification to find, had waded the river and deserted. They were pursued in the morning, overtaken in the woods about twenty miles from the falls, and eight taken back, the rest afterwards wandered in the woods for some weeks, where they suffered greater privation and hardships than their comrades who had gone on the expedition, before they could get into a fort.

"On the 28th of June, 1778, and during a total eclipse of the sun, Col. Clark, with four companies, commanded by Capts. Montgomery, Helm, Bowman, and Harrod, left the Falls of the Ohio, on their forlorn enterprise. Near the mouth of the Tennessee river, he found John Duff, with a party of hunters, who had recently come from Kaskaskia, and who could give important information. They reported that M. Rocheblave still commanded; that the militia were kept in good discipline; that spies were stationed along the Mississippi; that a rumor had reached there that the '*Long-knives*' had projected an attack, and that the hunters and Indians had received orders to keep watch, and report if any American troops were coming that way. They also reported that the fort was kept in good order, as a place of retreat, but was without a regular garrison.—These hunters offered to return with the invaders. The party landed near Fort Massac, and secured their boats in a small creek.

"Whoever has travelled by land from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia, in the early settlement of that district, can understand the difficulties to be encountered, and the hardships to be endured by the gallant band. The whole distance was a wilderness without a path. Ponds, swamps, and water-courses had to be waded. Clark, who acted under a colonel's commission, had left all his baggage and provisions at Corn Island, except such as were absolutely necessary, and as his men could carry on foot.

"Under these circumstances, Col. Clark took up the line of march across the intervening wilderness. Let us pause a moment, and calculate the chances of a discovery by the Indians and spies who were on the watch—by a consequent ambuscade, and by finding the forts he intended to conquer, prepared to give his troops a warm reception, and dictate terms of capitulation. For the most part of their route, they found the game on which they depended for subsistence and the water scarce. On the third day, John Saunders, their principal guide, got so bewildered that he could not direct their course. Suspicion of a design to betray them instantly arose among the men, and they earnestly demanded that he should be put to death. After wandering over the prairies for a few hours, he recollected the course, and, on the fourth of July, 1778, they arrived within a short distance of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the woods until night, when they again marched.

"Col. Clark now divided his force into three parties. Two of these crossed the river and repaired to different parts of the town, while the third took possession of the fort. Kaskaskia then contained about 250 houses. Persons who could speak the French language were ordered to pass through the streets and make proclamation, that all the inhabitants must keep within their houses under penalty of being shot down in the streets. In about two hours after the surprise of the town, the inhabitants had all surrendered and delivered up their arms to the conqueror. Not a drop of blood had been shed, though the victory was complete. The whole management displayed in a most admirable manner, what the French style *ruse de guerre*, the policy of war. M. Rocheblave, the governor, was taken in his chamber; but his public papers and documents were admirably concealed or destroyed by his wife.

"From this night we date the independence of Illinois.—Throughout the night the Virginia troops were ordered to patrol the streets, with yells and whoopings after the Indian fashion, which, though alarming to the conquered inhabitants, was a stratagem of Clark to accomplish his purposes.

"One of the richest and most distinguished citizens of Kaskaskia at that period was M. Cerre, said by Col. Clark to have been a most bitter enemy to the Americans. He had long been a successful trader, but had left the place before the arrival of the Americans, and was then at St. Louis on his way to Quebec.

"The commander, at once, determined to bring him and all his influence to the side of the American interest. Accordingly he took possession of his house and extensive merchandise and placed a guard over the property. Another stratagem was to prevent all intercourse between his men and the citizens, and to admit none of the latter to his presence except by positive command for them to appear before him; or apparently in great condescension when urgently solicited to grant an audience to some humble petitioner.—By this course of policy he contrived at first to confirm all the worst suspicions the British had instilled into the minds of the simple villagers, of the ferocity of the 'Long-knives,' and then, by undeceiving them, produce a revulsion of feelings, and gain their unlimited confidence. In this he was completely successful. The town was in possession of an enemy the inhabitants had been taught were the most ferocious and brutal of all men,—and of whom they entertained the most horrible apprehensions,—and all intercourse was strictly prohibited between each other and the conquerors.—After five days the troops were removed to the outskirts of the town, and the citizens were permitted to walk in the streets. But finding them engaged in conversation, one with another, Col. Clark ordered some of the officers to be put in irons without assigning a single reason, or permitting a word of defence. This singular display of despotic power in the conqueror, did not spring from a cruel disposition, or a disregard to the principles of liberty, but it was the course of policy he had marked out to gain his object.

"Of all commanders, perhaps, Col. Clark had the readiest and clearest insight into human nature. The effect of this stretch of military power, at first was to fill the inhabitants with consternation and dismay.

"After some time M. Gibault, the parish priest, got per-

mission to wait on Col. Clark, with five or six elderly gentlemen.

"If the inhabitants of the town were filled with astonishment at the suddenness of their captivity, these men were far more astonished at the personal appearance of Col. Clark and his soldiers. Their clothes were dirty and torn, (for they had no change of apparel)—their beards of three and four weeks' growth, and, as Clark states in his journal, they looked more frightful and disgusting than savages.

"Some minutes passed before the deputation could speak, and then they felt at a loss whom they should address as commandant, for they saw no difference in the personal appearance between the chieftain and his men.

"Finally, the priest, in the most submissive tone and posture, remarked that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged through him, as a great favor from their conqueror, to be permitted to assemble in the church, offer up their prayers to God for their souls, and take leave of each other!

"The commander observed, with apparent carelessness, that the Americans did not trouble themselves about the religion of others, but left every man to worship God as he pleased, that they might go to church if they wished, but on no account must a single person leave the town. All further conversation was repelled, and they were sent away, rather abruptly, that the alarm might be raised to the highest pitch.

"The whole population assembled in the church as for the last time, mournfully chanted their prayers, and bid each other farewell—never expecting to meet in this world! But so much did they regard this as a favor, that the priest and deputation returned from the church to the lodgings of Col. Clark, and in the name of the people expressed thanks for the indulgence they had received. They then begged leave to address their conqueror upon their separation and their lives. They claimed not to know the origin or nature of the contest between Great Britain and the colonies.—What they had done had been in subjection to the British commanders, whom they were constrained to obey. They were willing to submit to the loss of their property as the fate of war, but they begged they might not be separated from their families, and that clothes and provisions might be allowed them barely sufficient for their present necessities.

"Col. Clark had now gained the object of his artful manœuvre. He saw their fears were raised to the highest pitch, and he abruptly thus addressed them:—

"Who do you take us to be? Do you think we are savages—that we intend to massacre you all? Do you think Americans will strip women and children, and take the bread out of their mouths? My countrymen,' said the gallant colonel, 'never make war upon the innocent! It was to protect our own wives and children that we have penetrated this wilderness, to subdue these British posts, from whence the savages are supplied with arms and ammunition to murder us. We do not war against Frenchmen. The king of France, your former master, is our ally. His ships and soldiers are fighting for the Americans. The French are our firm friends. Go, and enjoy your religion and worship when you please. Retain your property—and now please to inform all your citizens from me that they are quite at liberty to conduct themselves as usual, and dismiss all apprehensions of alarm. We are your friends and come to deliver you from the British.'

"This speech produced a revulsion of feelings better imagined than described. The news soon spread throughout the village, the bell rang a merry peal, the people, with the priest, again assembled in the church. *Te deum* was loudly sung, and the most uproarious joy prevailed throughout the night. The people now enjoyed all the liberty they could desire. All now cheerfully acknowledged Col. Clark as the commandant of the country.

"An expedition was now planned against Cahokia, and Maj. Bowman with his detachment mounted on French ponies was ordered to surprise that post. Several Kaskaskia gentlemen offered their services to proceed ahead, notify the Cahokians of the change of government, and prepare them to give the Americans a cordial reception. The plan was entirely successful, and the post was subjugated without the

disaster of a battle. Indeed there were not a dozen British soldiers in the garrison.

"In all their intercourse with the citizens, Col. Clark instructed his men to speak of a large army encamped at the falls of the Ohio, which would soon overrun and subjugate all the British posts in the west, and that Post Vincent would be invaded by a detachment from this army. He soon learned from the French that governor Abbott was gone to Detroit, and that the defence was left with the citizens, who were mostly French. M. Gibault, the priest, readily undertook an embassy to the post, and to bring over the people to the American interests without the trouble and expense of an invasion. This was also successful, and in a few days the American flag was displayed on the fort, and Capt. Helm appointed to the command, much to the surprise and consternation of the neighboring Indians.

"After organizing a civil government, and providing for an election of magistrates by the people, Col. Clark directed his attention to the subjugation of the Indian tribes. In this he displayed the same tact and shrewdness, the same daring, and his acts were crowned with the same success as in the conquest of the British posts.

"He always reprobated the policy of inviting and urging the Indians to hold treaties, and maintained that such a course was founded on a mistaken view of their character. He supposed they always interpreted such overtures from the government as an evidence of the fear and conscious weakness of the whites. Hence he avoided every intimation that he wanted peace, and assumed a line of conduct that would appear to them that he meant to exterminate them at once. He always waited for them to apply and beg for a treaty.

"These and other measures, which displayed great penetration into Indian character and modes of reasoning, were completely successful. No commander ever subjugated so many war-like tribes, in so short a time, and at so little expense of life.

"His management of the Indians presents a wide field of historical research; but the limits of this address compel us to leave it unexplored.

"The British governor, M. Rocheblave, Col. Clark sent to Richmond, Virginia, by Capt. John Montgomery, who also bore his despatches and the triumphant success of the expedition, to the governor, who laid the subject before the legislature. In October, the same year, an act was passed organizing the *country of Illinois*, embracing within its limits the whole territory claimed by Virginia north-west of the Ohio river. A government was organized and Timothy de Mounbrun appointed lieutenant governor, with extensive power.

"In December, 1778, Gov. Hamilton marched an expedition from Detroit, where he commanded, re-captured Post Vincent, and again hoisted the British flag, and made preparations for an attack on Kaskaskia in the spring, with a force of 400 men. A portion of this force being despatched with Indians to attack the settlements on the Ohio, gave opportunity for Col. Clark to recover Vincennes. He employed Col. Francis Vigo, then a resident of St. Louis, to make an exploration of the circumstances and strength of the enemy at Post Vincent. Col. Vigo, though a Spanish subject, possessed an innate love of liberty, an attachment to republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights. He disregarded personal consequences, for as soon as he heard of the arrival of Col. Clark at Kaskaskia, and the possession of Illinois by the Americans, he went there and tendered his wealth and influence to sustain the cause of liberty.

"At the request of Col. Clark, Col. Vigo, with a single servant, proceeded to Vincennes. At the Embarrass he was taken prisoner by a party of Indians, plundered and brought before Col. Hamilton. Being a Spanish subject, though suspected of being a spy for the Americans, the governor had no power to hold him as a prisoner of war, but forbid him to leave the fort. Entreated by the French inhabitants to allow him to depart, and threatened with the refusal of all supplies for the garrison, the governor reluctantly yielded, on condition that Col. Vigo would sign an article 'not

to do any act during the war injurious to British interests.' This he refused, but consented to a pledge nothing to do injurious on his way to St. Louis. This was accepted, and Col. Vigo was permitted to depart in a pirogue down the Wabash and Ohio, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis.—He kept the pledge most sacredly. On his way to St. Louis he abstained from all intercourse with Americans—but he only staid at home long enough to change his dress, when he returned to Kaskaskia, and gave Col. Clark full and explicit information of the condition of the British force at Vincennes, the projected movements of Hamilton, and the friendly feelings of the French towards the Americans. From him Col. Clark learned that a portion of the British troops were absent on marauding parties with the Indians, that the garrison consisted of about eighty regular soldiers, three brass field-pieces, and some swivels, and that Gov. Hamilton meditated the re-capture of Kaskaskia early in the spring. Col. Clark determined on the bold project of an expedition to Vincennes, of which he wrote to Gov. Henry and sent an express to Virginia. As a reason for this hazardous project Col. Clark urged the force and designs of Hamilton, saying to Gov. Henry in his letter, '*I knew that if I did not take him he would take me.*'

"A boat was fitted up as a galley, carrying two four pounders and four swivels, and commanded by Capt. John Rogers, with forty-six men and provisions, was despatched from Kaskaskia to the Ohio, with orders to proceed up the Wabash secretly as possible to a place near the mouth of the Embarrass. Two companies of men were raised from Cahokia and Kaskaskia, commanded by Capt. Macarty and Charleville, which, with the Americans, amounted to one hundred and seventy men.

"The winter was unusually wet and the streams all high, but on the 7th of February, 1779, this fragment of an army commenced its march from Kaskaskia to Post Vincent.—This was one of the most dreary and fatiguing expeditions of the revolutionary war. After incredible hardships, they reached the Little Wabash, the low bottoms of which, for several miles, were covered with water, as Col. Clark's report affirms, 'generally three feet deep, never under two, and frequently over four feet.' Every traveller who ever passed this swamp between the Little Wabash and Muddy Fork in a season of high floods, will form a correct idea of the exposure and fatigue of Col. Clark and his gallant band.—Hitherto they had borne their extreme privations and difficulties with incredible patience, but now the spirits of many seemed exhausted. There was an Irish drummer in the party who possessed an uncommon talent in singing comic Irish songs.

"While the men were wading to the waist, and sometimes to the arm-pits in mud and water, the fertile ingenuity of Col. Clark, who never failed in resources, placed the Irishman on his drum which readily floated, while he entertained the exhausted troops with his comic and musical powers.

"On the 18th day of February, eleven days after their departure from Kaskaskia, they heard the morning gun of the fort, and on the evening of the same day they were on the Great Wabash, below the mouth of the Embarrass. The party were now in the most exhausted, destitute and starving condition, and no signs of their boat with supplies. The river was out of its banks, all the low grounds covered with water, and canoes could not be constructed to carry them over before the British garrison would discover and capture or massacre the whole party. February 20th, they hailed and brought too a boat from Post Vincent, and from the crew, whom they detained, they learned that the French population were friendly to the Americans, and that no suspicion of the expedition had reached the British garrison. Having crossed the river in the boat, and finding his men irresolute to enter the water, a wide sheet of which lay in their course, after they had crossed the channel of the river, Col. Clark gave the signal, blackened his face with powder and raised the Indian war-whoop. The talents of the musical drummer were exerted with happy effect, one of his favorite songs was sung, and the whole company joined in chorus. After traversing an elevated plain called the 'Sugar Camp,' another

er sheet of water lay before them, with no timber or brush-wood to mark out their path, or enable them to ascertain its depth. Post Vincent, the object of all their toil and sufferings was in sight. After a spirited address, Col. Clark again led his troops into the water to the arm-pits. This time he stationed Capt. Bowman with a corps of twenty-five men in the rear, and gave strict orders to shoot any man that refused to march forward, declaring that amongst a company of such brave, persevering and determined men, no coward should live. This was received with a general shout, the men rushed into the water, and after the most struggling and deep wading, they reached the timber and high ground. So much were they exhausted by fasting, and such long exposure in the water, that many of the men fell when they reached the dry land. They were so fortunate as to capture an Indian canoe with a quarter of beef, and some corn and tallow. This made into soup recruited the almost famished men.

"Having captured a Frenchman while shooting ducks, Col. Clark availed himself of the opportunity to execute a most singular stratagem. He wrote a letter addressed to the people of Vincennes, as follows:

"To the inhabitants of Vincennes: *Gentlemen*—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method of requesting such of you, as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses. And those if any there are, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort, and join the *HAIR-BUYER GENERAL*, and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort, shall be discovered afterwards, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary those who are true friends of liberty, will be well treated.

G. R. CLARK."

"This singular epistle, as Clark had destined, had a twofold effect, and displayed his astonishing insight into human nature. Its imposing character inspired the inhabitants who were friendly with confidence, and filled the enemy with terror and dismay. As no one imagined an expedition at that season could cross the waters from Illinois, the impression was made that the town was about to be invaded by a large army from Kentucky. This impression was confirmed by several messages being sent in under assumed names of gentlemen known in Kentucky, to their acquaintances in Vincennes.

"The same day about sun-set, (Feb. 23,) the American forces set off to attack the fort. To confirm the impression that the invaders consisted of a large army, Col. Clark divided his men into platoons, each displaying a different flag, and after marching and countermarching around some mounds within sight of the fort, and making other demonstrations of numbers and strength till after dark, Lieutenant Bayley, with fourteen men, was sent to attack the fort.—This party lay within thirty yards of the fort, defended by a bank, and safe from the enemy's guns. No sooner was a port-hole opened than a dozen rifles were directed to the aperture—one soldier was killed, and the rest could not be prevailed upon to stand to their guns.

"On the morning of the 24th, at 9 o'clock, Col. Clark sent a flag of truce with the following letter, while his men, for the first time in six days, were provided with breakfast. The letter of Clark is characteristic of the man:

"Sir—In order to save yourself from the impending storm that now threatens you, I order you *immediately* to surrender yourself, with all your garrison, stores, &c. &c.—For if I am obliged to storm, you may depend upon such treatment as is justly due to a *murderer*. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or papers or letters that are in your possession, or hurting one house in the town. For, by Heavens, if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you.

"To Gov. Hamilton. G. R. CLARK."

"The reply of Gov. Hamilton shows that this daring course of Col. Clark had its intended effect. He replies:

"Governor Hamilton begs leave to acquaint Col. Clark, that he and his garrison are not disposed to be *swayed* into any action unworthy British subjects."

"The attack was renewed with vigor and soon produced another message:

"Gov. Hamilton proposes to Col. Clark a truce for three days, during which time he promises, that there should be no defensive work carried on in the garrison, *on condition* that Col. Clark will observe, on his part, a like cessation of offensive work; that is, he wishes to confer with Col. Clark, as soon as can be, and promises that whatever may pass between them two, and another person, mutually agreed on to be present, shall remain secret till matters be finished; as he wishes, that whatever the result of the conference may be, it may tend to the honor and credit of each party. If Col. Clark makes a difficulty of coming into the fort, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton will speak with him by the gate.

"24th Feb. '79.

HENRY HAMILTON."

"To which the following reply was sent:

"Col. Clark's compliments to Gov. Hamilton, and begs leave to say, that he will not agree to any terms, other than *Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion.*

"If Mr. Hamilton wants to talk with Col. Clark, he will meet him at the church with Capt. Helm."

"A conference was held as proposed, when Col. Clark demanded a surrender, and threatened to massacre the leading men in the fort for supplying the Indians with the means of annoyance, and purchasing scalps, if his terms were not accepted. In one hour after Col. Clark dictated the following terms, which were accepted.

"1st. Lieutenant-governor Hamilton agrees to deliver up to Col. Clark 'FORT SACKVILLE,' as it is at present, with its stores, &c."

"2d. The garrison are to deliver themselves as prisoners of war, and march out with their arms and accoutrements.

"3d. The garrison to be delivered up to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

"4th. Three days' time to be allowed the garrison to settle their accounts with the inhabitants and traders.

"5th. The officers of the garrison to be allowed their necessary baggage, &c.

"Signed at Post St. Vincennes, this 24th day of February, 1779; agreed to for the following reasons: 1st. Remoteness from succor; 2d. The state and quantity of provisions; 3d. The unanimity of the officers and men in its expediency; 4th. The honorable terms allowed; and lastly; The confidence in a generous enemy.

HENRY HAMILTON.

Lieut. governor and superintendent."

"On the 25th of February, Fort Sackville was surrendered to the American troops, and the garrison treated as prisoners of war. The American flag waved on its battlements, and thirteen guns celebrated the victory.

"Seventy-nine prisoners, and stores to the value of 50,000 dollars were obtained by this bold and daring enterprise, and the whole country along the Mississippi and Wabash remained ever after in the peaceable possession of the Americans. Gov. Hamilton was sent to Richmond, and his men permitted to return to Detroit on parole of honor.

"On the first of March, 1784, Virginia ceded all right and interest to the country north-west of the Ohio to the United States, out of which have since been formed the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and the territory of Wisconsin.

"Before I close this address let me call your attention to the probable consequences of a failure of Col. Clark's expedition.

"The British government would have had uninterrupted possession of this country, and at the treaty of 1783, it would have remained attached to the crown, the same as Canada.

"Let it never be forgotten that the independence of Illinois commenced July 4, 1778, when the British flag at Kaskaskia gave place to that of the United States. Let the people of these north-western states ever keep in vivid remembrance that all they enjoy as the growth and fruit of republican liberty, they owe, under Divine Providence, to the sagacity, enterprise, perseverance and success of the expedition of *GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.*"

A STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF KENTUCKY

For the year 1840, as taken from the Commissioners' Books returned to this office, showing each item of taxation; also, the Auditor's Lists and Clerks' additional Lists, chargeable in said Revenue, viz:

COUNTIES.	Land. Acres.	Value of Land. Dollars.	Town Lots. No.	Value of Lots. Dollars.	White males over 21. No.	Slaves over 16. No.	Total slaves. No.	Value of slaves. Dollars.	Horses and mares. No.	Value of horses and mares. Dollars.	Mules. No.	Value of mules. Dollars.	Jennies. No.
Adair	187,548	538,716	83	32,700	1,193	693	1,440	474,301	3,317	151,677	149	4,261	8
Allen	146,980	433,962	122	20,930	1,083	416	929	344,794	2,991	135,809	231	7,500	7
Anderson	70,002	526,019	30	18,725	793	413	944	315,202	2,389	86,315	155	4,163	20
Breckin	119,961	994,271	239	168,950	1,134	378	789	270,500	3,016	128,242	62	1,726	3
Bullitt	174,763	1,016,310	230	102,185	990	581	1,233	509,845	2,775	127,190	36	2,565	...
Bourbon	221,705	7,797,763	296	299,912	1,596	2,625	5,797	2,256,685	9,181	379,755	2,962	110,371	169
Barren	328,362	1,189,011	336	96,456	2,410	1,654	3,799	1,354,780	7,221	327,789	472	16,373	33
Beechenridge	274,212	894,620	333	112,155	1,415	777	1,698	699,001	3,808	198,842	188	8,315	48
Boone	163,079	2,518,359	316	109,380	1,609	885	1,998	704,200	4,202	171,936	118	3,900	5
Butler	112,609	197,044	115	20,755	646	256	642	189,268	1,770	73,926	22	640	3
Bath	163,935	2,134,680	219	64,731	1,432	869	1,843	621,822	5,602	217,179	511	18,834	33
Breathitt	120,252	120,252	14	852	371	49	124	51,000	691	33,287	...	...	...
Campbell	132,268	927,961	354	319,967	1,093	120	258	78,350	1,579	63,772	17	710	1
Caldwell	260,458	819,086	232	144,393	1,430	839	1,877	758,671	3,906	195,807	301	12,330	11
Christian	394,740	1,990,869	195	144,885	1,699	2,408	6,347	2,037,998	6,167	292,078	811	34,059	24
Clarke	223,419	3,876,051	156	81,565	1,404	1,863	4,011	1,409,683	7,246	263,464	975	31,520	82
Clay	197,455	410,906	13	5,500	706	195	403	154,050	1,382	65,447	123	5,685	6
Cumberland	102,496	397,938	60	37,280	809	606	1,308	453,028	2,204	113,014	115	4,180	8
Calloway	405,277	668,771	206	19,331	1,607	266	849	319,155	3,553	163,702	123	4,930	...
Cassidy	122,797	368,436	23	8,043	761	238	493	189,295	1,850	86,053	101	3,605	5
Clinton	83,606	248,771	305	17,627	629	73	177	69,625	1,394	67,277	62	2,585	1
Carroll	76,500	740,208	339	114,660	732	325	731	251,175	1,590	73,444	40	890	9
Carter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devine	250,706	1,440,599	120	143,365	1,200	873	1,338	730,075	3,175	152,334	196	7,060	2
Edmondson	85,637	211,806	150	9,542	508	139	321	129,986	1,314	59,547	24	910	1
Edill	173,802	541,889	33	28,850	887	184	407	184,315	2,095	90,665	87	4,860	3
Franklin	217,920	1,777,089	413	502,675	1,240	1,325	2,593	982,400	3,635	176,312	253	7,660	22
Fayette	648,877	8,104,290	1,007	2,479,243	3,390	4,007	10,026	3,743,123	10,267	419,264	2,354	80,275	123
Floyd	141,460	399,110	60	18,592	990	89	175	67,950	2,066	94,404	1	50	...
Fleming	215,752	2,364,911	186	143,370	2,091	805	1,860	644,432	7,088	292,761	488	17,525	8
Gallatin	68,173	694,212	139	70,190	673	283	518	182,375	1,317	54,580	61	1,805	1
Greenup	230,904	547,536	105	30,775	1,008	249	612	183,540	1,516	63,623	105	2,605	...
Green	289,030	1,124,789	259	86,838	1,983	1,605	3,553	1,293,064	6,504	268,028	488	15,270	29
Grant	108,970	603,906	92	50,897	698	134	304	111,555	1,640	70,376	58	1,669	7
Graves	265,148	503,226	117	15,810	1,062	316	729	270,525	2,621	121,478	116	4,995	30
Grayson	128,036	284,224	190	18,363	793	114	236	92,066	1,960	90,501	36	1,605	...

	147,439	1,995,501	107	70,660	1,345	1,411	3,082	1,210,708	6,430	233,010	793	23,868	29
Gerrard	183,960	2,860,608	233	101,398	1,592	1,151	2,392	1,000,298	5,495	255,898	369	11,123	23
Henry	145,025	465,783	371	38,925	1,036	398	877	327,305	2,672	123,086	136	4,670	1
Hart	64,815	174,073	32	2,293	471	40	81	31,763	92	47,676	4	190	..
Harlan	236,897	1,094,988	134	125,030	1,176	1,409	2,913	1,210,957	3,801	163,771	157	6,300	11
Henderson	294,833	611,627	117	46,466	1,331	681	1,606	680,387	4,194	204,087	314	11,355	29
Hopkins	321,248	977,954	906	74,225	1,332	609	1,421	605,160	2,942	141,625	226	10,000	5
Hickman	186,581	3,013,827	293	128,503	1,661	1,189	2,537	1,024,321	6,897	269,258	754	24,438	35
Harrison	453,716	1,965,283	264	236,440	2,614	1,027	2,324	981,496	7,921	353,014	266	10,299	27
Hardin	67,094	386,209	122	47,617	395	230	618	210,141	926	43,606	76	2,730	2
Hancock	340,857	5,733,609	3,811	12,653,952	4,619	3,418	6,764	2,224,490	6,551	292,039	195	8,815	21
Jefferson	111,556	2,843,799	126	88,206	1,108	1,508	3,217	1,272,641	5,211	229,522	992	36,577	94
Jessamine	98,823	1,167,752	452	461,442	1,106	272	615	197,300	2,057	81,256	46	1,409	6
Kenton	124,822	413,956	41	19,000	828	216	478	195,515	1,520	78,948	30	1,430	4
Knox	166,865	642,703	124	26,955	995	108	339	120,900	2,285	96,175	49	1,550	9
Lewis	239,309	2,396,567	171	111,437	1,291	1,636	5,414	1,339,180	5,324	224,166	1,030	60,450	169
Lincoln	130,090	212,271	39	9,250	574	52	122	49,505	1,106	55,786	8	280	..
Laurel	107,207	259,337	85	22,150	791	38	80	24,975	1,499	63,865	3	140	..
Lawrence	257,467	705,184	212	175,650	1,376	631	1,234	545,275	3,514	161,503	134	6,595	3
Livingston	310,955	1,666,740	322	205,390	1,567	1,998	4,361	1,637,606	5,612	275,021	602	24,534	31
Logan	274,638	613,837	260	74,461	1,076	462	1,114	428,647	2,860	135,264	278	10,128	9
Muhlenburg	131,765	351,924	46	13,890	949	279	620	208,154	2,565	115,027	43	1,570	5
Monroe	170,853	2,813,557	103	79,250	1,191	1,190	2,601	983,811	5,718	224,984	674	24,236	48
Montgomery	314,937	4,035,270	352	422,316	2,330	2,204	4,770	1,781,485	8,794	376,500	1,096	68,368	194
Mercer	243,905	406,831	92	9,558	736	44	94	43,350	1,711	78,828	43	1,495	..
Morgan	201,493	3,450,169	625	867,830	2,331	1,783	3,785	1,299,700	6,660	247,823	582	18,265	34
Mason	149,982	835,074	200	107,346	815	587	1,292	495,865	2,216	99,213	98	3,806	4
Meade	332,287	3,771,716	132	164,300	2,091	2,323	5,027	2,138,590	9,725	350,570	2,077	70,140	80
Madison	204,295	476,493	456	322,930	692	263	549	195,150	1,441	68,560	101	4,430	8
Marion	178,326	1,190,200	237	102,810	1,371	991	2,201	721,880	6,207	198,266	317	9,250	17
Nicholas	130,602	2,102,365	88	47,770	1,306	549	1,177	439,655	4,938	210,491	525	17,283	30
Nelson	331,989	2,616,254	351	413,649	1,731	2,038	4,423	1,708,516	6,619	267,751	418	11,360	16
Ohio	247,328	680,968	108	34,220	1,081	353	772	294,110	2,769	132,586	81	3,016	9
Owen	158,651	1,081,548	173	74,075	1,231	459	975	391,298	3,155	136,766	338	10,360	2
Oldham	100,573	1,625,568	327	91,216	999	935	2,014	802,104	2,855	127,551	103	4,012	8
Pulaski	298,924	609,849	88	35,030	1,612	401	955	327,243	3,321	136,459	245	7,898	8
Perry	42,580	135,657	3	116	454	60	135	53,750	968	43,834	3	175	..
Pendleton	106,413	659,798	123	29,360	772	185	430	160,505	2,084	86,764	103	3,860	4
Pike	57,226	182,583	14	8,750	544	40	81	34,650	1,458	48,267	3	230	..
Rockcastle	100,041	282,289	35	13,630	688	156	358	150,370	1,488	67,565	79	1,930	..
Russell	106,080	251,300	100	15,467	684	169	378	138,470	1,472	69,390	40	1,865	2
Simpson	113,070	536,337	92	38,348	855	571	1,371	594,293	2,746	126,469	129	5,267	2
Shelby	361,714	5,462,266	309	229,242	3,210	2,840	5,942	2,313,080	9,532	494,279	679	23,685	45
Scott	184,218	3,343,246	228	264,451	1,704	2,075	4,482	1,497,325	6,263	263,789	752	27,469	54
Spencer	121,115	1,535,833	105	55,350	922	759	1,766	722,770	3,502	153,715	155	5,455	10
Todd	187,653	1,061,999	174	57,870	1,118	1,681	3,731	1,372,068	3,568	176,410	736	34,113	30
Trigg	161,308	607,350	119	41,677	1,055	861	1,901	758,155	3,072	148,517	202	9,300	1
Trimble	64,549	646,974	92	83,232	764	243	561	214,396	1,693	73,764	37	986	..

TABLE CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Land. Acres.	Value of Land. Dollars.	Town Lots. No.	Value of Lots. Dollars.	White males over 21. No.	Slaves over 10. No.	Total slaves. No.	Value of Slaves. Dollars.	Horses and mares. No.	Value of horses and mares. Dollars.	Mules. No.	Value of mules. Dollars.	Jennies. No.
Union	171,531	847,817	326	69,376	990	735	1,651	557,394	3,404	140,089	154	4,838	7
Wayne	177,327	664,779	31	15,175	1,150	286	612	261,839	2,783	143,092	149	5,500	3
Woodford	161,977	3,874,987	184	241,880	1,141	2,501	5,068	2,114,018	6,399	251,150	810	24,485	47
Warren	310,594	1,467,681	323	261,753	1,655	1,414	3,145	1,263,947	6,697	248,334	329	11,247	18
Whitley	137,826	233,940	72	8,077	675	46	124	40,520	1,263	61,697	27	1,008	5
Washington	208,632	1,616,807	205	76,440	1,400	1,124	2,455	905,855	5,387	216,033	383	13,347	68
* Carter—This book is in formal and therefore added to the end of the list	17,003,800	136,967,459	21,152	24,495,984	108,750	75,846	164,616	62,218,989	339,495	14,395,054	30,984	1,160,498	1,969
Total	141,089	135,053	.....	.....	610	85	201	.....	1,261	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17,144,889	127,123,509	21,152	24,495,984	109,360	75,481	166,817	62,218,989	381,756	14,395,054	30,984	1,100,493	1,963

TABLE CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Value of jennies. Dollars.	Cattle. No.	Value of cattle. Dollars.	Stores. No.	Value of stores. Dollars.	Carrriages. No.	Value of carrriages. Dollars.	Studs, jacks and bulls. No.	Rates per season. Dollars.	Tavern licences. No.	Children between 7 and 17. No.	Value under the equaliza- tion law. Dollars.	Total value. Dollars.
Adair	980	2,432	11,093	11	69,186	13	2,050	34	157	1	1,369	116,133	1,391,047
Allen	450	6,298	12,296	8	9,925	4	195	38	183	2	1,484	104,881	1,071,757
Anderson	2,790	2,237	7,176	5	22,960	6	780	18	54	7	1,009	91,617	1,075,297
Bracken	840	2,209	12,852	27	75,657	9	1,075	16	69	7	1,465	370,382	2,018,895
Ballitt	.....	2,998	16,854	10	32,300	2	500	11	49	..	1,007	312,060	2,119,304
Bearson	20,315	17,417	266,946	36	141,960	143	21,845	102	665	7	1,752	1,894,257	13,398,729
Barron	2,690	11,023	26,864	25	53,500	36	4,430	58	403	6	2,907	457,179	3,540,097
Breckenridge	6,480	4,971	22,024	18	33,870	11	1,810	23	131	6	1,585	355,683	2,386,370
Buene	209	7,758	33,929	18	46,575	46	7,450	11	33	3	1,528	344,857	4,010,786
Burley	155	4,867	9,898	7	14,100	2	150	13	46	3	863	61,660	587,590
Beth	4,815	7,040	47,026	13	40,900	15	2,985	40	374	5	1,547	369,524	3,531,996
Breestitt	.....	1,541	11,226	3	1,109	..	.....	3	8	..	559	36,366	244,941
Breestitt	80	1,246	6,916	13	6,235	13	2,500	7	15	..	1,183	65,082	1,474,862
Campbell	1,225	4,405	28,427	16	44,300	26	5,910	23	175	4	1,772	207,454	2,310,508
Caldwell	2,780	6,254	26,786	30	27,300	136	21,715	64	497	3	2,184	363,111	5,080,426
Chickasaw	7,015	12,963	154,870	25	85,260	79	12,305	44	211	19	1,597	687,928	6,899,419

County	600	5,324	18,978	10	13,800	4	750	10	89	..	1,035	144,147	810,810
Clay	1,150	2,629	10,492	18	28,650	7	775	10	47	..	1,017	138,017	1,174,334
Cumberland	....	3,008	17,251	18	27,000	13	1,235	24	158	6	2,379	67,480	1,278,855
Calloway	350	4,005	10,453	3	3,403	5	360	13	39	1	1,037	90,406	760,333
Cassy	150	3,510	8,417	4	5,800	3	250	23	73	1	853	47,464	457,916
Clinton	475	2,662	28,981	15	24,659	13	1,385	13	45	6	661	176,401	1,412,759
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
Carters	200	3,268	15,038	19	63,745	13	2,875	14	93	3	1,294	351,493	2,907,379
DeVries	100	3,461	10,474	7	10,300	....	....	11	37	3	741	67,917	500,582
Edmonson	200	2,620	18,669	7	8,650	....	....	16	54	4	1,218	118,580	996,618
Edell	1,910	5,077	36,524	35	114,749	58	12,066	36	511	15	1,381	483,861	4,094,695
Franklin	13,030	13,808	219,739	96	611,240	411	96,939	86	698	20	3,639	2,406,392	18,172,531
Fayette	....	4,359	22,679	10	31,412	2	135	10	34	1	1,609	101,539	695,871
Fleming	290	5,324	38,518	24	69,824	32	7,309	42	143	9	2,615	822,665	4,401,696
Floyd	50	1,505	16,058	9	19,900	7	785	6	37	4	691	101,576	1,141,391
Gallatin	....	1,706	21,716	20	26,400	....	....	5	19	3	914	77,683	953,887
Greenup	2,500	11,324	26,237	14	69,509	20	3,112	43	217	8	2,569	367,819	3,238,197
Green	490	2,320	12,749	7	10,100	4	456	16	37	6	856	108,859	971,058
Grant	3,650	1,158	9,459	8	4,425	....	....	30	111	1	1,514	28,785	962,293
Graves	....	5,578	14,332	15	26,633	3	350	13	49	5	1,100	110,772	808,665
Grayson	2,815	5,461	33,477	17	41,968	31	6,900	56	227	3	1,471	560,174	4,178,871
Gerrard	2,850	8,775	51,871	20	63,650	26	4,450	32	151	13	1,779	754,985	5,107,071
Hart	300	5,864	11,815	8	18,800	3	485	25	139	3	1,454	86,381	1,077,320
Harlan	....	2,256	11,820	7	9,081	7	465	8	31	..	769	38,242	315,572
Henderson	1,700	4,387	23,797	14	74,003	53	6,835	23	106	6	1,066	323,353	2,880,604
Hopkins	4,100	1,323	15,064	14	27,209	30	3,356	40	176	6	1,784	170,074	1,774,366
Hickman	650	6,629	19,591	19	55,009	9	1,285	28	129	5	1,671	92,987	1,878,457
Harrison	3,735	7,693	62,787	31	66,786	51	10,590	61	218	11	1,969	672,003	5,206,608
Harlan	2,840	17,057	45,192	32	60,900	57	7,940	53	273	9	3,641	561,609	4,125,353
Hancock	265	2,427	7,429	6	15,175	7	1,238	10	37	3	410	45,543	769,905
Jefferson	2,370	8,531	59,305	449	2,578,510	316	67,890	19	136	10	3,744	2,527,998	20,142,463
Jessamine	13,812	5,254	49,578	29	36,395	95	16,350	34	285	7	1,362	714,541	5,300,431
Kenton	450	2,112	13,161	24	42,689	18	2,070	6	22	..	770	64,507	2,032,117
Knox	400	5,117	18,686	9	6,228	7	1,076	5	14	3	1,063	143,684	878,109
Lewis	925	4,075	13,449	16	32,309	1	100	13	59	3	1,366	66,820	1,001,977
Liaola	16,570	10,062	74,416	16	61,309	81	11,474	66	383	8	1,404	654,487	4,890,037
Laurel	....	2,734	9,667	7	5,690	3	450	8	39	6	779	36,345	879,184
Lawrence	....	3,392	15,739	8	5,075	3	165	11	36	4	1,196	33,624	425,069
Livingston	500	5,522	26,739	16	72,400	29	3,210	20	99	7	1,629	278,821	1,975,877
Logan	3,060	7,751	25,218	19	76,450	99	15,948	43	244	4	1,657	648,166	4,491,223
Muhlenburg	765	5,658	19,644	14	58,335	5	667	24	118	4	1,348	178,201	1,519,949
Monroe	400	5,060	10,132	14	36,800	1	300	20	79	1	1,487	76,175	814,202
Montgomery	8,365	8,979	63,793	17	76,875	34	5,160	43	168	3	1,424	554,874	4,854,505
Morgan	20,947	8,007	72,854	53	160,750	139	30,290	97	340	14	2,414	672,154	7,630,724
Mercer	....	3,892	19,287	9	5,525	31	2,035	13	40	..	1,131	75,229	642,128
Morgan	....	6,668	45,910	94	33,950	65	11,976	97	192	15	2,456	1,195,604	7,410,611
Mason	1,980	4,414	16,513	17	36,350	16	1,665	16	86	3	1,068	123,276	1,719,306
Meade	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
Madison	13,947	12,393	89,117	34	107,940	38	11,638	69	268	5	2,579	1,517,849	9,244,534

TABLE CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Value of jennies. Dollars.	Cattle. No.	Value of cattle. Dollars.	Stores. No.	Value of stores. Dollars.	Carriages. No.	Value of carriages. Dollars.	Studs, jacks and bulls. No.	Rates per season. Dollars.	Tavern licences. No.	Children between 7 and 17. No.	Value under the equaliza- tion law. Dollars.	Total value. Dollars.
McCracken	-	4,287	14,139	30	82,199	7	1,250	10	49	5	900	107,833	1,274,264
Marion	-	7,854	13,217	15	38,893	24	2,645	34	148	5	1,919	411,260	2,689,571
Nicholas	-	6,522	38,401	15	47,570	18	8,140	36	117	3	1,617	332,118	3,241,358
Nelson	-	2,300	32,398	32	108,050	43	6,877	34	196	9	1,841	882,048	6,049,221
Ohio	-	7,732	17,642	20	53,983	14	875	28	124	1	1,412	126,953	1,345,507
Owen	-	4,380	22,271	14	39,223	150	9,791	31	101	5	1,477	145,396	1,912,888
Oldham	-	3,914	28,639	18	35,260	20	2,295	20	77	11	923	268,496	2,985,746
Pulaski	-	8,894	14,343	13	23,600	3	480	26	69	2	2,243	107,637	1,262,144
Perry	-	3,386	13,402	2	3,300	...	...	13	36	1	666	15,732	264,966
Pendleton	-	3,233	17,682	8	12,750	...	...	11	36	2	728	111,457	1,082,746
Pike	-	3,965	16,643	12	20,866	...	...	14	25	11	837	44,004	356,883
Rockcastle	-	1,712	7,402	9	7,700	...	...	9	34	4	812	43,608	574,484
Russell	-	1,035	8,200	6	7,200	3	720	16	66	4	871	172,214	1,509,129
Simpson	-	637	6,270	6	25,350	37	4,481	21	75	1	939	915,036	9,652,795
Shelby	-	16,863	104,762	38	159,325	149	35,620	53	246	18	2,365	507,728	6,114,634
Scott	-	7,333	66,329	22	108,727	137	31,190	48	190	14	1,509	268,529	2,790,085
Spencer	-	3,024	16,428	11	28,500	14	2,425	24	110	4	963	291,123	3,091,924
Todd	-	7,057	19,706	14	59,500	95	14,075	39	191	6	1,523	169,917	1,795,226
Trigg	-	2,913	15,244	15	42,126	23	2,990	26	241	...	1,275	92,050	1,087,786
Trimble	-	2,867	14,920	7	8,750	16	2,715	12	37	7	760	239,986	1,931,138
Union	-	3,413	13,637	16	36,500	14	1,745	16	80	3	1,066	221,834	1,341,704
Wayne	-	1,500	23,565	7	13,000	11	1,450	25	93	2	1,773	723,160	7,401,523
Woodford	-	4,845	59,078	25	74,700	144	33,560	61	677	7	1,287	484,661	3,962,610
Warren	-	9,415	37,383	17	90,800	36	5,415	56	236	...	2,180	28,298	392,555
Whitley	-	2,751	9,438	6	8,130	1	100	...	...	3	992	342,670	3,234,237
Washington	-	8,159	21,435	13	35,050	20	3,105	43	177	6	1,886	31,698,940	271,873,083
Total	-	490,613	2,873,744	1,986	7,266,914	3,353	615,993	2,500	12,964	458	129,650	31,698,940	272,250,027

* Carter.—This book is informal and therefore added to the end of the list

Revenue on the above \$272,250 02
Auditor's additional lists, 1,883 52
Clerk's additional lists, &c. 1,219 92
Total as in No. 9 \$275,353 46

Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

Revenue of Kentucky.

We copy from the Frankfort Commonwealth the preceding table of the Revenue of Kentucky, taken from the Report of Thos. S. Page, Second Auditor, to be communicated by him in his complete report to the Legislature. Though long, it is an interesting document. The new states are furnishing an example worthy of imitation by the older states, in the collection and arrangement of statistical facts. In Vol. I. page 308 we published a somewhat similar view of the resources of Tennessee. For the benefit of such of our readers as may be alarmed at so great an array of figures, we have prepared the following summary:—*Est. Res.*

Acres of Land.....	17,144,889
Value do. do.....	\$127,122,509
Town Lots.....	21,152
Value of do.....	\$24,495,884
White Males over 21.....	109,360
Slaves over 16.....	75,431
Total of slaves.....	166,817
Value of Slaves.....	\$62,218,889
Horses and Mares.....	331,756
Value of Horses and Mares.....	\$14,395,054
Mules.....	30,934
Value of Mules.....	\$1,100,533
Jennies.....	1,963
Value of Jennies.....	\$219,776
Cattle.....	490,613
Value of Cattle.....	\$2,883,218
Stores.....	1,990
Value of stores.....	\$7,270,414
Carriages.....	3,353
Value of Carriages.....	\$615,993
Studs, Jacks, and Bulls.....	2,500
Rates per season.....	\$12,964
Tavern licenses.....	458
Children between 7 and 17.....	129,650
Value under the Equalization Law.....	\$31,698,840
Total value.....	\$272,260,027
Revenue.....	\$275,353 46

New Quarantine Regulations in Russia.

The following information of a change in the Russian quarantine regulations has been officially communicated by the Russian Minister to the Department of State:

British vessels, coming from the ports of Great Britain, laden with American cotton, will be admitted into the Russian ports on the Baltic, without having had their cargoes purified in the Danish quarantine establishments, upon production by their captains of certificates granted by British authorities or by Russian or Danish Consuls, proving that the cotton with which they are laden comes really and truly from the United States, and has been shipped from a port of Great Britain.

The same disposition has been also extended to all vessels whatsoever arriving laden with American cotton, taken in at any European port, (except those on the Mediterranean,) or in any port of the United States, of the healthy condition of which satisfactory assurance can be given.—*Globe.*

Appointments by the President.

Cesaire Delahoussaye, Register of the Land Office at Opelousa, Louisiana, vice Robt. N. Kelly, resigned.

Thomas Womack, Receiver of Public Moneys at Greensburg, Louisiana, vice Wm. Bickham resigned.

Vagrancy in New York.—During the last month one hundred and twenty-two vagrants were sent to the penitentiary, from the lower police office only. The number of commitments altogether was unprecedentedly large.—*Sun.*

Supreme Court.

E. A. JENNINGS, VS. JOSEPH LEAVITT.

This was an action brought to recover an alleged balance due the plaintiff for commissions, charges and advances made upon certain consignments of iron candlesticks.

The defence set up was:

1. That plaintiff had sold defendant's merchandise at a price below that in which he was limited by a special agreement with plaintiff, or by what was equivalent to special orders.

2. That by general usage in the hardware commission business, an invoice alone, stating prices without other instructions, is a limit below which a consignee who has or has not made advances, is not authorized to sell without first giving notice to consignors, or demanding re-payment of advances.

3. That in conducting the defendant's business the plaintiff had been guilty of gross negligence, by which defendant had suffered damage to a greater amount than plaintiff's whole claim.

4. That plaintiff had not rendered any true account of sales to defendant.

5. That plaintiff having received a guaranty commission thereby waived all claim on the personal responsibility of defendant, and must look to the goods in his hands, or the proceeds of sales for indemnity for advances. This, it will be recollected, is the doctrine recently laid down by Judge Story in his Treatise on Agency. It was ruled, however, by Judge Putnam, that this is *not law*, and that in such cases the consignee does not guarantee the market but only the *solvency of purchasers.*

In reply to the first point of the defence, the plaintiff contended that no special agreement limiting prices was ever made or that if made it had been rescinded.

On the question of usage much conflicting testimony was offered on both sides. For the defence, three of the most respectable Commission Merchants in the hardware business in Philadelphia, testified directly and explicitly that by the custom of trade in that city, an invoice stating prices, without other instructions or advices, is regarded as a limit in this branch of business; and an equal number, besides several others not regular hardware Commission merchants, testified as positively that they did *not* regard the invoice as any limit to their discretion.

The defendant also offered the testimony of the principal hardware Commission Merchants and others in this city, to prove that it was the custom of this trade through the country to regard invoice prices as limits binding upon consignees until after notice to consignor; but the Court confined the testimony exclusively to the usage in Philadelphia.

The case appeared to turn ultimately upon the question of *negligence.* It was proved that the first consignment was made in December, 1830, and the last in October 1832. That defendant called for an account of sales in August 1831, that plaintiff promised in October 1832 to render an account of the sales on the 1st of January following, stating at the same time that he had closed the balance of candlesticks in his hands and given orders for more; but that no account of sales was in fact rendered till the 18th of July, 1833, when it appeared that the plaintiff had sold a large portion of the defendant's merchandise for two-thirds the invoice price, and the price at which it had been uniformly sold in other markets, and at the manufactory, though at the best price it would command in Philadelphia.

The plaintiff contended that from the evidence in the case, it was a fair inference the defendant must have known the state of the market in Philadelphia, and that if not, he had seasonably objected to the account rendered by plaintiff.

The jury found for the Defendant.

S. Bartlett for Plaintiff.

D. A. Simmons, and A. D. Parker for Defendant.

Boston Atlas.

MESSAGE

OF GOVERNOR PENNINGTON OF NEW JERSEY,

To the Legislative Council, and
General Assembly.

Gentlemen:

You are met at a time of great political excitement throughout the country. At no former period have we witnessed a feeling so deep and pervading. This feeling obviously has its foundation in a settled conviction that the National Government is not administered in a manner agreeable to the wants of the people or for the general welfare. It is in vain to ascribe the mighty movements of the People to sudden impulse or extraneous influence. They can be prompted only by an enlightened purpose to effect a change in the policy and measure of the Administration; and in a Government resting entirely on the popular will, every good citizen must yield a ready obedience when that will is fairly and constitutionally expressed.

Excluded Members of Congress.

In the issue of this great struggle New Jersey has a deep interest. Her citizens have a common destiny with the rest of the Union; but while they share in common burdens they intend also to share in common privileges. Firmly attached to the form of Government under which it has pleased a benignant Providence to cast their lot, they will be the last to withhold due allegiance to it, so long as they are permitted to enjoy those equal rights which a proper self respect demands. Recent occurrences have indeed awakened a feeling in the breasts of the great body of the People of this State which a sense of wrong, deep wrong, inflicted without an apology, must always inspire. The present House of Representatives of the United States has denied to New Jersey a right which has never before been denied to any member of the Union, and which under the Constitution could never have been denied to her; the right of commissioning, according to her own laws, members to represent her in that body. This right is vital to the very existence of the Federal Government, and if its exercise be denied to any one of the states no Congress can be constitutionally organized. The attempt to extenuate the enormity of this measure by charging the State authorities with a violation of their trust, is an unworthy subterfuge. What has Congress to do with your state officers? Are not the People of the State competent to pass judgment on their own acts without the interference of strangers who have no regard to her laws and her institutions? If there be any question on that subject let it be settled between those officers and their constituents. It is sufficient to commend the respect of Congress in the first instance, that the commissions presented are genuine and in form agreeable to the laws of the State. That this proceeding was a violation of all principle and usage, cannot be made more manifest than by the fact that it is the first instance of the kind to be found in the parliamentary history of the country or the world. During the three weeks in which this question was debated, no precedent either in the records of this or any other country could be furnished to justify it. I shall not again enter upon the defence of the course pursued in granting the commissions. That proceeding has been fully explained on a former occasion, and it has twice received the sanction of the People of the State. Further to discuss it would be an insult to that expression of public opinion from which there is no appeal. But I go beyond this point. Whatever difference of opinion might exist in reality, or be feigned for party purposes on that question, Congress cannot, within the legitimate exercise of its authority, go behind the seal of the State. They must recognise that or there can be no return of members from the State at all. After that is recognised, and the members take their seats, then, for the first time, the subject is under the control and direction of the House. It has uniformly been so held in the House of Representatives heretofore, and it must and will be so held hereafter. The New Jersey case will, in all after times, be considered an invasion of the rights of one of the sovereign states

of the Union, for the purpose of securing the power of a party. Fortunately for the country it has had the effect to open the eyes of the People to the actual condition of their government, and taught them the danger of confiding their interests to men who have lived too long in the sunshine of Executive patronage. The subsequent action of Congress in placing individuals without warrant, and before investigation, in the seats, and that too where the commissioned members were absent under the authority of the committee, taking testimony to substantiate their claims, and the final decision of the House by a strict party vote, without hearing, or even so much as looking at the evidence, presents a scene of violence and wrong wholly without precedent or apology. If the treatment which New Jersey has suffered had been received at the hands of a foreign power, war must have been the inevitable consequence. But she has been wounded in "the house of her friends"—and a resort to force must have involved not only foes but friends. She has looked to peaceful remedies, and made her appeal to the justice and patriotism of the country, and all the signs of the times give unerring indication that the appeal has not been made in vain. A great principle has been invaded which affected alike all the states and all the people of the states, and it was eminently proper that their attention should be called to it in a manner adapted to secure their most deliberate consideration. The subject, I am happy to say, has awakened a lively interest throughout the country. Nor has it been confined to any party.—Many of the friends of the Administration have disapproved the whole proceedings at Washington. Indeed, all men who look beyond the present struggle, and have a desire to see peace and order prevail, cannot but view it as revolutionary, and subversive of the very foundation of representative government. Several of the state legislatures with a spirit worthy of enlightened freemen, have boldly denounced the measure as an infringement of the rights of the states, and declared their determination to make common cause with us. The popular indignation has been expressed in many places and by large assemblies of the People in various parts of the Union, but I recur with special gratification to the solemn protest of fifty thousand of the intelligent freemen of New England recently assembled on Bunker Hill. "We protest," says the Declaration put forth on that occasion, "against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the states on whatever links the blows of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt throughout the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every state, and every state is therefore bound to vindicate it."

But while we appreciate these grateful expressions of sympathy, let me remind you gentlemen, that we have a solemn duty to perform. To us as citizens of New Jersey is committed in a special manner the vindication of her rights, and it becomes every Jerseymen to embrace the only mode prescribed by the constitution to express his honest indignation and assert the sovereignty of his state. The citizen who could passively consent to see the seal of his state which is the emblem of her sovereignty, prostrated in the dust may justly be pronounced unworthy to enjoy the protection which it ensues. It is gratifying to believe that those who have thus violated our rights are likely soon to be deprived of the power to inflict further wounds on the Union, but should a like encroachment be attempted under any administration of this government, it will become the duty of the legislature to convene an Assembly of the people to consider measures of security and protection.

Effect of Public Measures.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the tendency of public measures, whatever may be their design, is to weaken the power and influence of the States and to increase that of the President and the National Administration. The power of regulating the militia has always been conceded to the States until the recent attempt to procure an act of Congress for organizing a body of 200,000 men. We are indebted to our fellow citizens of the South for the blow which this project received at the outset. Whether it shall ever be

revived or not will depend on the power of those who originated it. The militia should be exclusively regulated by the State. The feelings of the people in relation to the subject are widely different in different portions of the Union. With us a scrupulous regard is due to the rights of conscience, to secure which our ancestors first came to these shores. The bankrupt bill, with a clause affecting state corporations, can have no other design than that of bringing all state institutions under the immediate control of the Federal Government. It is of very little consequence that the State may incorporate companies, if the National Legislature may shut them up. The three great projects so lately introduced—the Sub-Treasury, a Bankrupt Law, with the power of reaching State corporations, and the Militia Bill are all calculated to accumulate power in the National Executive and to embarrass or prostrate the rights of the states. Let the people of this country watch with a jealous eye every attempt to remove power from the hands of their own representatives in the Legislature (their neighbors and friends who are directly responsible to them for their acts,) to strangers removed from their influence and who may disregard their wishes and wants with impunity.

Resolutions—District of Columbia—Retrosession to Maryland.

I herewith transmit for your consideration the Resolutions and address of the citizens of Georgetown in the District of Columbia agreeably to their request, on the subject of a retrosession to the State of Maryland; also a remonstrance of the citizens of the entire District, in convention, stating their grievances at large. They complain and with good cause, that they have no representation in Congress, whilst they are subject to its legislation. The immediate ground of complaint, however, is the refusal of Congress to re-charter the Banks in the District, which are needed for the business operations of the people, and particularly so as no objections were urged to the banks themselves. It will be impossible, in my opinion, for our fellow-citizens in that District to prosper in their present condition. They are oppressed, and I earnestly hope the legislature will render them all the assistance in its power towards the accomplishment of the object they have in view.

Resolutions of Connecticut.—Protective Policy.

I also present for your consideration, the Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut on the subject of the protective policy. They express an earnest desire that the labor of our country may be protected by law against the policy and legislation of foreign governments. I trust the occasion will be thought a proper one to express the sentiments of this State on that subject. The course of affairs and the circumstances of the country sufficiently indicate the importance of an early attention to it. New Jersey ever has and I trust ever will continue to give her countenance and support to that settled policy of the governments.

Resolutions of Connecticut, New York, and Kentucky, on the Subject of the National Domain.

I also transmit the Resolutions of the Legislature of the States of Connecticut, New York and Kentucky, on the subject of the National Domain, all of which regard it as the common property of all the States. I present them from respect to those States, though the subject has been recently acted on by the Legislature, and it will be observed that our views correspond with the resolutions now submitted.

Resolutions of Maine, respecting the North-Eastern Boundary.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, respecting the North-Eastern boundary, are also herewith submitted for your consideration, with full confidence that New Jersey will ever be found ready to render her sister states every practicable aid against encroachments from whatever quarter, whether foreign or domestic.

Finances of the State.

The Treasurer will furnish you at an early day with a

particular statement showing the condition of the Treasury. By that statement it will be seen that the ordinary expenses of the State last year for the support of Government, were less by rising \$10,000 than the preceding year, owing in part to the short session of the Legislature. It has been the policy of the Legislature for the last three years to raise no more by tax than was necessary, with the other receipts of the Treasury, to meet the current expenses of the state. There is a debt, as you will perceive by recurring to the statement of the Treasury last year, due from the State to the School Fund, arising principally for moneys used in building the State Prison and borrowed during the year that the Legislature omitted to levy a tax. This debt should be gradually liquidated and I hope you will make provision for it accordingly. The School Fund has been considerably increased during the past year by the proceeds of the sales of the public lands at Patterson, which were directed to be carried to that account, so that after deducting the sum of 30,000 appropriated by laws annually for the purpose of education, there will remain a fund not varying much from \$200,000. The tax for the last year on the Morris Canal and Banking Company, amounting to \$8000 has not been paid. The company assign as a reason for declining to pay it, that the capital is not employed for Banking purposes but has been expended on the Canal. As no discretion was confided to the Treasurer by the legislature he pursued under my advice, the course pointed out by law for collecting the same. It has ever been the frugal policy of the state to manage its finances with strict regard to its current necessities to avoid extravagant appropriations and embarrassing obligations. And it is certainly a subject of congratulation that we are at this moment comparatively free from debt, without bonds in the market and consequently exempt from pecuniary difficulties which so much oppress some of our sister states. The course pursued by your immediate predecessors on this subject will, I have no doubt, be scrupulously adhered to.

Lunatics.

In March, 1839, I was authorized by joint Resolution of the legislature, to appoint commissioners to ascertain, as accurately as practicable, the number, age, sex, and condition of the lunatics of this State, and the best means for their relief; and if the erection of a State Asylum should be deemed the best remedy; to ascertain its necessary cost, and the best location for it, with any other facts material for definite action on the subject. Commissioners were appointed soon after the passage of the Resolution, who took upon themselves the task of making the investigation, and they have made a full report. The report was delayed by unavoidable causes until just at the close of the last session, so that no action could be had at that time. It has since been published in pamphlet form and circulated generally throughout the State. The number of lunatics is ascertained to be 336, and the number of idiots 286. This is a fearful number, and the wretchedness of their condition should awaken our liveliest interest. They are our fellow beings, suffering under an inscrutable decree of Providence, in many cases without any fault of their own. Until a late day it was believed that no adequate relief could be afforded, but experience has fully proved the ability of man, by kind offices, and by extending to them the blessings of an Asylum, in all cases to ameliorate their condition, and in many to restore them to reason and usefulness in society. During the last summer I availed myself of an opportunity of visiting the Asylum for the Insane at Worcester, and was deeply impressed with the benefits of that noble and well conducted institution, reared by the wisdom and liberality of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. I invite your attention to this subject with the hope that New Jersey will not remain behind her sister states in works of benevolence and charity.

Deaf and Dumb—and Blind.

At the institutions in New York and Philadelphia, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, there are at this time fifteen persons supported at the expense of the state and nine persons at the institution for the blind.

School Fund.

The report of the Trustees of the School Fund will be presented during the session. It will embody every thing important to be suggested on that subject. Our institutions, our property, the peace and good order of society, in fact all our dearest rights, depend upon popular intelligence and virtue. The education of all classes in society, is therefore a primary object of legislation. The people all vote and their will regulates the movements of government. Our people, as a body, are disposed to do right and will come to safe results when reason and intelligence prevail.

Agriculture.

The great interests of Agriculture should not be overlooked. This is, after all, the fundamental interest of society, and holds the highest rank among all economical questions. Commerce and manufactures more or less rest upon it. The cultivation of the soil, among the most delightful as well as honorable pursuits of life, has claims to encouragement. In this state we are peculiarly an agricultural people, and if pains were taken to introduce among our farmers the improvements which modern discovery is bringing to light, and to hold out those rewards for honorable competition so indispensable to rouse the energy and pride of man, there can be no doubt that our condition as a people would be greatly advanced. Experience has sufficiently shown that the prosperity of the farmer is not to be judged by the number of his acres, but by the facility and skill with which he cultivates them. Public attention is awakening to this subject abroad, and I hope to see a corresponding spirit with us. The final report on the geology of this State, by Professor Rogers is completed. I have been furnished with the volume, and the edition is, I presume, ready for delivery. I hope no pains will be spared to give this volume a general circulation. It will answer little purpose unless it be put within the reach of the people. This subject being now completed, it may be well to consider the propriety of seconding the wishes of many of the people of the State by making an agricultural survey. I believe that a respectable agent might be procured at this time, possessing great experience acquired from the same employment in other States.

Pilotage.

I enclose a report of the Commissioners of Pilotage for New Jersey. Serious complaints were urged a few years since, whether with just reason or not it is no part of my purpose here to inquire, in reference to the Pilotage of the harbor of New York, and the loss of the Mexico with an hundred souls, from the want of a Pilot, finally aroused public attention to the subject. The number of Pilots employed was found to be inadequate to the wants of the harbor, and it was alleged that in the absence of competition, there was a want of energy among them. Congress, by the act of 1839, authorized commanders of vessels coming into or going out of any port situated upon waters which formed the boundary between two States, to employ any Pilot duly licensed under the laws of either State. Under a law of this State, passed the same year with the act of Congress, Commissioners of Pilotage were appointed, most of whom have a practical knowledge of the subject, having themselves been commanders of vessels. They organized a company of Pilots for this State, whose indefatigable services are entitled to high commendation, as are the unremitted and gratuitous services of the Commissioners who appointed them. At the last session of Congress, an unsuccessful attempt was made to repeal the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. Should another attempt be made it ought to be resisted by every friend of humanity. Competition should be encouraged, and I cannot believe that the country will ever consent again that an exclusive privilege in this business should be conferred either upon the citizens of New York or New Jersey.

Militia.

The Report of the Quarter-Master-General, showing the number and condition of the arms, equipments and camp equipage belonging to the State, accompanies this communi-

cation; and you are invited to visit the arsenal that you may the better appreciate the care necessary for their preservation.

State Prison.—Pardoning Power.

I also enclose a report from the Keeper of the State Prison. Experience serves to show the wisdom of the system of solitary imprisonment which we have adopted. It possesses at least the advantage over that which it supersedes—that it precludes any intercourse among the prisoners, and thereby prevents the hardened criminal from contaminating those less accustomed to crime; but it should be borne in mind that the punishment is severe. It affects the health, and I fear in some instances, the minds of the prisoners. As the object of this punishment is not to impair life, or reason, or health, but, if possible, to reclaim the criminal and deter others from the commission of crime, it should always be tempered with mercy. The time for which many are sentenced has always appeared to me too long. Solitary confinement for five years is equal to ten years imprisonment under the old system. There are some who were sentenced under the former system, now undergoing the severe punishment of the present. The applications for pardon have become from these causes, more numerous; and cases of individual hardship are pressed with some reason upon the pardoning power. Some modification in the penal code might I think be made to advantage. The frequent exercise of the pardoning power is attended with danger to the public peace, and the necessity for its exercise should, if possible, be avoided. Some improvement in the mode of heating the prison, and some remedy for the dampness which affects the health of the prisoners is indispensably demanded.

Imprisonment for Debt.

The embarrassment of the times and the diffusion of a more liberal spirit among men, have drawn public attention to the subject of imprisonment for debt. It is, I know, a delicate and difficult question. In several of the states it has been abolished altogether, and our present limit law renders it a mere form. The benefit of the Insolvent Law is so readily obtained that it affords to the creditor very slender protection. It may embarrass for a time an honest debtor, but will not oblige the fraudulent bankrupt to give up his property. My own opinion has ever been that for debt alone in the absence of all fraud, creditors should not have the power to deprive a citizen of his personal liberty. Should you think it expedient to modify the present law on this subject, it will be your incumbent duty to afford the creditor other and more summary facilities for obtaining his just demands from the property of his debtor.

Alterations in the Constitution—Chancellor.

Alterations in the Constitution of Government under which a people have lived long and happily, should be made with caution and jealousy. That of New Jersey is among the oldest written constitutions in the world. It was adopted on the 2d day of July, 1776, and is therefore two days older than the Declaration of Independence. It contains at least one feature which I think might be advantageously changed. I refer to the provision which unites the offices of Chancellor and Governor in the same person. The increase of business in the Court of Chancery has been so great that it now requires the whole attention of the Chancellor, and the nature of his duties calls for permanency in the officer. Under the present constitution, as it now stands, no man ever has, or ever can, fill the office of Governor, unless educated to the profession of the law, and it would be no surprising circumstance if others of our fellow citizens should feel a just pride to fill the highest office in the gift of the people of their state. I make this suggestion from no personal considerations, but because experience has satisfied me of its fitness and propriety. If a party question should be made of it, I would not favor a change, for I hold it to be an undeniable principle that no people should alter their constitution which is to stand through all parties, by any party vote.

Conclusion.

Permit me in conclusion to express my deep sense of obligation for the kindness and confidence which the people of New Jersey have ever manifested towards me, and which has been so signally exhibited in the recent election. Called by their pleasure to fill a station always arduous and responsible, and especially so, in a season of great political excitement, I have known no other path of duty than to stand by the rights of the state, and to be governed and guided by her laws and constitution. May that Providence in whose hands are the destinies of nations as well as individuals, perpetuate the blessings of freedom to them and to their children.

WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, Oct. 27, 1840.

Trade of Apalachicola.

We invite attention to the statement below from the Collector's Office. It exhibits in a flattering view the growing commerce and importance of the Apalachicola and its tributaries, and affords a powerful argument as to the policy and necessity of such fortifications on this coast, as will give to persons and property some security in case of war. The value of imports and exports from this District, though probably diminished this season by the great falling off in the cotton crop, will rapidly continue to increase, and any town near the mouth of the Apalachicola, controlling the entire trade of that river, though it may never assume the importance Mobile is destined to acquire, will yet be, in a few years, what Mobile now is.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2

St. Joseph, October 1, 1840. 3

Statement, showing the value of imports, and the quantity of Cotton exported, from the District of Apalachicola, during the current year, ending 30th September, 1840, viz :

IMPORTS.

Value of merchandise, free of duty,.....	\$120,000 00
paying	31,648 65

Total value of Imports,.....	\$151,648 65
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EXPORTS.

From Apalachicola to Foreign Ports, 15,284,-	
484 lbs. cotton,.....	\$1,240,490 00
From St. Joseph to Foreign Ports, 6,698,280	
lbs. cotton,.....	546,573 00

Total value to Foreign Ports,.....	\$1,787,063 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Quantity of Cotton exported from the District to all the Ports Foreign and Coastwise.

	St. Joseph.	Apalachicola.	Total.
Liverpool,.....	16,763	28,854	45,617
Havre,.....		9,852	9,852
New York,.....	4,265	27,723	31,988
Boston,.....	9,245	893	10,138
Baltimore,.....		1,798	1,798
Charleston,.....	174	1,546	1,720
New Orleans,.....		929	929
Providence,.....		547	547
Portland,.....	418		418
Hartford,.....	373		373
Fall River,.....		49	49
Philadelphia,.....		41	41

Total No. bales,.....	31,238	72,232	103,470
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Total value at 8 cts. per lb.....	\$3,311,040
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St. Joseph's Times.

The Legislature of New Jersey.—On Friday, in joint meeting, Isaac Southard was elected State Treasurer, and Samuel R. Gummere Clerk in Chancery, and various other county appointments were made.

The War Steamer at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Responsive to our request, an attentive friend at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has furnished us with some very acceptable information in relation to the war steamer now in progress at that establishment, and which will shortly be launched into her destined element.

Her length from figure-head to taffrail,

is		243 feet.
"	On upper or main deck,	223 "
"	Between the perpendiculars,	220 "
"	Of keel at the bottom,	207 "
Breadth of beam over the wales,		40 "
" out-side of the wheel-house,		66½ "
Depth from main or upper deck,		23½ "
Measurement as a double decker,		1700 tons.
" single decker,		1940 "
Measurement by the same scale as the tonnage of the President is estimated,		2275 "
Diameter of the glenders,		60 inches.
Length of the stroke,		10 feet.

The engines are about 600 horse power, and space is provided in iron bunkers, to carry 800 tons of anthracite coal, which it is intended to consume.

Inclination of the engines,	25 degrees.
Diameter of paddle-wheels,	28½ feet.
Immersion of wheels,	6 feet.
Length of the paddle,	10 feet.

There are four iron plate bulkheads, to divide the ship, so as to ensure greater safety in case of springing a leak, so that although one apartment may be filled with water, the others remain free.

This steamer is the same in shape, form and finish as that in Philadelphia, with the exception of the engines, which are purely and essentially American, being on the inclined principle, and as far as they are finished, they promise to be the *ne plus ultra* of engines.

This plan for the engines has been selected with a view to testify their applicability to naval purposes, and should it succeed as well, as there is now every reason to believe, the same principle will be adopted in future war steamers.

Of the beauty of the model, and the admirable finish of the internal arrangements, I will not now speak, for, as she will soon be launched, those desirous of beholding one of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture, will doubtless visit her and judge for themselves.

It has not yet been determined what is to be the nature of her armament but it will no doubt comprise, among other guns, at least two of the celebrated Paixham guns, for throwing hollow shot.

The decks are laid, and her hull is nearly calked, and coppered to the light water mark, so that if nothing unusual occurs, she will be launched in about four weeks.

Very many nautical and scientific gentlemen have already visited her, and unfinished as she is, she has been pronounced to be as fine a model as ever was conceived; and from the solidity and faithfulness with which she is constructed, she bids fair to stand a pretty considerable battering.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Looms in Lyons.—In 1778, a census made by order of the consuls, gave 14,777 looms, of which 5,442 were idle, owing to some sudden and temporary caprice of female fashion. The workmen of all sorts employed were 58,500. In 1801, the looms had fallen to 7,000, owing to the war and other causes. In 1834, the number of looms was 17,281, of which 1,358 were idle. The master weavers occupy about 7,000, the companions 6,854, and the children and apprentices 2,300. This was the Prefet's estimate four years ago, and as many again were then estimated in the suburbs. Now a larger number belong to the latter, but the aggregate will scarcely be much increased.

The gross produce of the Lyonesse looms was estimated in 1838, at 27 millions of dollars value per annum.

Newspaper.

Measuring Corn.

The following rule for ascertaining the quantity of shelled corn, in a house of any dimensions, is by William Murray, Esq. of South Carolina, and was read before the St. John's Colleton Agricultural Society, and communicated by them for publication in the Southern Agriculturist.

Rule.—Having previously levelled the corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertaining the length and breadth and depth of the bulk; multiply these dimensions together, their products by 4, then cut off one figure from the right of this last product. This will give so many bushels and decimals of a bushel of shelled corn, substitute 6 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

Example.—In a bulk of corn in the ear, measuring 12 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 6 feet deep, there will be 316 bushels and 8 tenths of a bushel of shelled corn, or 663 bushels and 6 tenths of ear corn, as:

12	12
11	11
6	6
132	132
6	6
792	792
4	8
316,8	663,6

The decimal 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled corn, because the decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushels of ear corn to make one of shelled corn. In using these rules a half bushel may be added for every hundred, that amount of ears results from the substitution of the decimals.

Amer. Paper.

Yale College.

The catalogue for the current academical year is just published, and we are happy to witness from it the continued prosperity of this institution. The following is a summary of the members of its several branches.

Theological Students,	61
Law Students,	32
Medical Students,	52
Seniors,	78
Juniors,	103
Sophomores,	124
Freshmen,	119
Undergraduates,	429
Total,	574

New Alloys of Metals.—A curious and valuable discovery has just been made in the alloys of metals. A manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition much less oxidable than silver, and which will not melt at less than a heat treble that which silver will bear. The cost of it is less than 4d an ounce. Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman in Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast steel, and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of heating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.

The Shock of an Earthquake in Philadelphia.—We were visited on Saturday night, the 14th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, with an extraordinary storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. Shortly after 9 the buildings in various parts of our city, trembled and shook for several seconds, as if through the agency of an earthquake. Many of our citizens were alarmed, and the pause which immediately succeeded the shock, especially to those who were in situations of quiet and repose, calculated fully to experience the terrible sensation—was marked by a feeling of awe and solemnity. We have since been informed that the waters of the Delaware were agitated by a heavy and unusual swell at the same time.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Immigrants.—The number of passengers which arrived at this port from foreign ports, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1840, a period of ten months, is, as we learn from the Health Commissioner, fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six. The number of passengers which have arrived at this port coastwise, during the period above mentioned, viz., ten months, as we learn from the same source, is 6,928.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Law's Despatch.—The Philadelphia Ledger relates an instance of despatch that occurred in the District Court, before Judge Jones, in that city, last week. After one o'clock, a case was called up in which nearly ten thousand dollars were at issue; the jury were sworn or affirmed; the witnesses were heard; the lawyers made their speeches; the judge delivered his charge, and the jury returned their verdict, and, in short, the whole matter was determined before two o'clock—having consumed in all but three quarters of an hour.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Report to the Grand Jury for the City of Baltimore, of the number of prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, and of their various employments.

Males.—Weaving, warping, quilling, and otherwise engaged in the weaving department, 168; dyeing, 8; cordwaining, 17; tailoring, 2; carpentering, 3; smithing, 1; carding and spinning wool, 15; sawing stone, 19; coopering, 1; tinning, 1; machine shop, 4; sawing wood and jobbing, 4; cooks and bakers, 8; cleansing dormitory, 7; runner, 1; barber, 1; cook and attendants on hospital, 3; sick and invalid, 12.—*Total, 275.*

Females.—Sewing, 6; binding shoes, 3; knitting, 2; spooling cotton, 10; picking wool, 3; washing, 10; nurse and attendant in hospital, 2; at house work and cooking, 4; invalid, 3.—*Total, 43. Grand Total, 318.*

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HOLTON, Warden.

Nov. 5, 1840.

Large Cargo.—The barge Erie, belonging to the New York and Troy line, brought down the following articles, weighing five hundred seventy-two and a half tons of 2,800 lbs.

3,242 barrels Flour,	700,272 lbs
177 " Ashes,	91,257 "
343 " Provisions, &c.	99,051 "
647 pkgs Butter and Lard,	76,197 "
329 " Cheese,	99,562 "
219 Dressed Hogs,	43,596 "
80 boxes sundries,	17,022 "
40 bales Hops,	8,717 "
20 " Goods,	4,500 "
7 " Wool,	1,065 "
50 empty Barrels,	2,560 "
83 bundles Sundries,	1,290 "

5,237 1,145,029 lbs. or 572½ tons.

The village of Canajoharie, New York, was nearly destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. About 40 buildings were burned. A little boy about 3 years old is missing, and it is feared he perished in the flames.

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No. 23.

MESSAGE.

OF GOVERNOR BAGBY OF ALABAMA.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

Many reasons unite in rendering the present session of the General Assembly, one of unusual interest and importance.

Sickness—Short Crops.

In recurring to the history of the current year, it is painful to have occasion to remark, that the hand of disease has fallen heavily upon the population of every section of the State, and some eminent and many valuable citizens have fallen victims to its irresistible sway. It is also a source of additional discouragement, amidst the difficulties under which we are laboring, that the cotton crop, the great staple upon which we rely almost exclusively to relieve ourselves from the present weight of pecuniary embarrassment, will, probably, fall short of the crop of the preceding year at least one-third, in consequence of the ravages committed upon it, during the summer and autumn, by a natural enemy of the insect tribe, variously denominated, in different sections, the cut worm or the army worm.

These calamities, however, lie beyond the reach of human agency or control; and while the former should admonish us of our constant dependence on a higher power for the continuance of existence, and all its attendant blessings; the latter should stimulate us to more vigorous habits of industry, frugality and economy; and both combine to increase our reverence and adoration for Him, without whose superintending providence and direction, individual, or political prosperity is equally unattainable. We should also derive consolation and encouragement from the reflection that, although the hand of misfortune may for a season, depress our energies and impair or diminish our abilities, it is, most generally, in periods of the darkest adversity, that mankind have, in the highest degree exhibited those great moral and intellectual qualities which assert and establish their high capacity for self government, and entitle themselves, by the exhibition and practice of the cardinal virtues of temperance, moderation, firmness and patriotism, to the admiration and gratitude of succeeding ages.

Banks—Currency.

Coming as you do, from the different sections of the State, and familiar, as you doubtless are, with the wants, the wishes and public disposition of our common constituents, you will, of course, be prepared to enter upon the labors of the session, with that intimate knowledge and those enlarged and patriotic views, which are essentially necessary to useful and enlightened legislation. And I flatter myself, that the earnest heretofore given, affords a sufficient guaranty of the most cordial disposition on my part, to co-operate with you, in the accomplishment of such measures, as may be calculated to promote the public good.

Among the subjects most likely to occupy a prominent place in your deliberations, the present condition, and future management of the State Bank system, will not be the least interesting or important.

The intimate connexion between this subject and the currency, or what shall constitute the circulating medium, renders it, in my judgment, one of incalculable magnitude, not only in reference to the present condition, but to the future prosperity of the people of this, as well as of the other States of the Union.

From a deliberate and careful examination of the provisions of the federal constitution with a view to ascertain the powers of the general government in relation to this subject, I came fully to the conclusion, and so expressed myself in the first message I had the honor of submitting to the Legislature, that the federal government possessed no power whatever over the currency, except to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This conclusion is to be deduced not only from the entire absence or omission of any provision in the Constitution of the United States, conferring upon the general government the power, either to regulate the currency or to supply a paper medium; but from the impressive recollection, that all the States without exception have, from the origin of the government, exercised the power of chartering banks, and of supplying through the medium of bank notes, a paper circulation, without any attempt on the part of the general government, to prohibit or restrain them. It is true that the federal constitution prohibits the States from passing any law making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts. But this provision, so far from giving the banking power to the general government, or withholding it from the States, raises the strongest implication, that the framers of the constitution, aware that the power of chartering banks had been left to the States, were anxious to guard against the abuse of that power, by providing, that bank paper should never be considered as money; thereby furnishing the strongest inducements to those who used it, to make it approximate as nearly as possible, to a proper specie standard.

The power to incorporate banks, and through them to supply a paper medium, is not an incomplete or imperfect one on the part of the States, or one which they may exercise concurrently with the general government.

Our federative system is one of delegated and limited, specified powers to the general government and of reserved rights and powers to the States. That which has been surrendered, by being delegated to the general government, can never properly be exercised by the States; and that which has not been delegated to the general government, remains with the States respectively, or with the people, and cannot be exercised by the general government, without encroachment on the rights of the States, and a consequent violation of the constitution.

Impelled by an earnest desire to preserve the principles of the compact, to which the States of the Union are parties from violation, and a determination, so far as depends on me in performing the part assigned me by the constitution and laws, to guard against any encroachment on the rights of the States, it is extremely desirable that the State Bank system should be placed on such a footing, as would enable it to fulfil the important function of furnishing, within the sphere of its appropriate action, a sound circulating medium, not liable to depreciation in value. This object so much to be desired, can only be effected, by so regulating and restraining the issues of the banks as to enable them, at all times, to redeem their bills in specie on demand.

The great question between a purely metallic and a mixed

currency, consisting of the precious metals and paper predicated upon and convertible into them at the pleasure of the holder, seems not to be definitively settled, in the judgment of American statesmen.

Looking to the past, the present and the future, the inclinations of my own mind are decidedly in favor of a mixed currency, the paper portion of which should always be convertible into gold or silver, at the will of the holder.

One of the great errors most frequently committed, in treating of financial topics, consists in regarding bank notes as money—whereas gold and silver alone are entitled to that appellation: and bank notes are nothing more than promises to pay a given amount of money.

If the question of furnishing a circulating medium were an original one, presented now for the first time, I should, in view of the permanency and stability of the value of property, to guard against the fluctuations and disastrous convulsions in commerce, incidental to the paper banking system, and against the possibility of depreciation in value of the currency itself, incline strongly to a purely metallic currency. But it is to be recollected, that the proper system, in some form or other, is coeval with the existence of the government, and has so entwined itself around all our business habits, that, to interrupt it suddenly, and more especially, to abolish it altogether, would produce a shock, which, if it could be borne at all, ought not in my judgment, to be inflicted. If we are correct in supposing that a mixed currency is best, or, that in the present state of things it is indispensable, the next question which presents itself is, in what manner the paper portion of it can be made at all times convertible into specie, with the greatest certainty, and the least danger of disappointment to the holders.

After full reflection, aided by a careful and respectful examination of several of the most approved theories upon the subject of banking, I am of opinion that this subject might be attained with reasonable certainty, in well managed banking institutions, by never permitting the circulation of a bank to exceed two dollars in paper for every dollar of specie in its vaults, or at such points as the ordinary business of the bank might render it necessary to have it.

Other systems admitting of a more enlarged circulation in proportion to the amount of specie, might enable them to redeem their notes with specie at all times; but the one here indicated, most probably would. And I am perfectly free to admit, that after all the light that has been shed upon this important and intricate question, I have never been able to understand the process by which a bank could redeem three dollars, and as not unfrequently happens under existing systems, twenty to one.

The answer to this argument is, that banks are seldom called on to redeem all or any considerable portion of their circulation at or near the same time. To this it may be replied, that there is scarcely a bank of discount and circulation in the world which has not at some time or other suspended specie payments for want of ability to redeem its notes; and experience upon this, as well as every other subject, is believed to be a much safer instructor than any theory, however plausible in itself, or gratifying it may be to individual cupidity and avarice; which are believed to be the main pillars which sustain most of the modern theories upon the subject of banking.

It is contended, however, that confidence is to come in aid of capital, and that part of the void which, according to the views here submitted ought to be filled with gold and silver, is to be supplied by confidence.

Confidence is certainly a valuable principle, and one which ought to be cultivated and cherished. It sweetens the intercourse of life, and tends greatly to facilitate commercial dealing. But confidence and capital are not convertible terms. Confidence and credit are, in the ordinary and in the literal sense of the terms, much more nearly so. The only profitable or useful kind of confidence is that which is reposed in the disposition of a man to apply his means to the fulfilment of his engagements. And he who confides in an individual or corporation to pay thrice or even a greater proportion than such individual or corporation is worth, will almost invariably find his confidence misplaced; as the deep-

ly embarrassed condition of this and almost every other country but too fully attests. The system of two dollars for one would not only afford sufficient security to those who receive bank notes as the faithful representative of money, but is conceived to be perfectly equitable so far as the banks themselves are concerned, by enabling them to keep in circulation and realize a profit upon an amount of paper equal to the amount of their capital; while it would effectually guard against those sudden expansions and contractions which operate so ruinously upon commerce, tend to foster a spirit of gambling speculation, and render the value of property at all times unsettled and uncertain. It should be recollected too, that the object of our State banking system, was not so much to enable the banks to make large profits out of the wants or necessities of the people, but to furnish a circulation commensurate with their reasonable wants, not liable to depreciation in value.

Impressed with the importance and correctness of these views, I earnestly recommend to you the adoption of such measures as will, as early as practicable, enable the bank of the State of Alabama and the several branches thereof, to resume specie payments, and to continue to redeem their notes on demand, without future interruption. The only way of effecting this object is, by bringing and keeping the circulation of the banks to the standard before stated, and never permitting them, at any time or under any circumstances to exceed it. The transactions of much too large a portion of their business on long time, is believed to have been fraught with the most pernicious consequences to the borrowers as well as to the banks, and ought in their future operations to be guarded against as far as possible. It would also tend greatly to purify and invigorate the ordinary channels of circulation, to restrain the banks from issuing any bills of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and in connexion therewith to exclude from circulation, by more efficient legislation, those pests of ordinary circulation, individual change bills.

My opinions in relation to the best method of managing the banks most successfully, and which have undergone no change, have been more than once submitted to the General Assembly; and it is deemed altogether unnecessary to go into further detail of them in this communication.

I am so deeply impressed with the importance of changing the mode of electing the directors, that I should be wanting in a sense of public duty, were I to fail to press it again upon the serious consideration of the General Assembly. One of the strongest, and certainly one of the best founded objections to the late bank of the U. States, apart from its unconstitutionality, was the malign influence, such an institution, dependent upon Congress for a re-charter, was likely to exert upon the members of that body, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion, that too intimate a connexion and dependence between members of the Legislature and bank directors, will be apt to produce the same evils here, and perhaps have the effect, in the end, of placing the banking system of the State, first under the control of members of the Legislature, and finally under the control of the debtors to the bank—a state of things which they could not long survive.

The salaries of the presidents of the banks are believed to be too low, and every way calculated to exclude from the management of the banks suitable talents and qualifications; and to invite into them those who are entirely destitute of the necessary qualifications to manage their affairs with ability.

Perhaps of all the modes calculated to degrade the public service, by bringing faithless and incompetent men into office, none is more effectual than low and inadequate salaries—especially offices requiring talents of a peculiar kind, constant and diligent attention, and imposing great labor and responsibility.

Competent commissioners have been appointed to examine the different banks in the State, whose reports will inform you of the actual condition of these institutions up to the commencement of your present session, except the Branch Bank at Decatur, where, owing to the failure of one of the commissioners to receive the evidence of his appoint-

ment for some weeks after it was issued, and the sickness of the officers of the bank, it is not probable the examination will be completed for some weeks. It will no doubt, however, be done in time for all salutary purposes.

Bonds Issued by the State.

Under the act of 29th January, 1840, to recall and cancel the unsold bonds issued by the State of Alabama, the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama have returned bonds, amounting to three hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars—the President and Directors of the Br. Bank at Huntsville, bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars—and the President and Directors of the Branch at Montgomery, bonds to the amount of six hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars; all of which have been cancelled and are deposited in the Treasury Department, subject to the final disposition of the Legislature.

It will also be perceived by a letter from the President of the Bank of the State of Alabama, a copy of which is herewith submitted, that proper steps have been taken to recall all the bonds remaining unsold, belonging to that institution; and that they are now in the hands of the Cashier of the Bank of Mobile, awaiting the navigable state of the river, to be transmitted to the Bank at this place. The withdrawal of so large an amount of our stock from market, cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on the credit of our State, and enhance the value of our stock, if, at any time hereafter, circumstances should render it necessary to raise money on the public credit of the State. Influenced by a constant desire to preserve that credit unimpaired, and to counteract the mischievous tendency and effects of the proposition, which seems to be seriously entertained in some portions of the country, for the General Government to assume the payment of the debts of the individual States, I beg leave again to press upon the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of providing without further delay, either in the mode pointed out in my last annual message, or in such other mode as the wisdom of the Legislature may suggest, a sinking fund for the redemption of our State stock.

Immediate attention to this subject is not only required by that constant regard to the high considerations of good faith, which we should always guard with the most sedulous care, but, will put at rest, so far as Alabama is concerned, a proposition pregnant with more pernicious consequences to the sovereignty and separate independence of the States, than any which has agitated the national councils. For, it may be safely assumed, that whatever authority has the right, or is permitted to exercise the power, of paying the debts of a State or nation, will ultimately control its will and its political action.

Penitentiary System of Punishment.

The adaptation of the criminal laws of the State to the Penitentiary system of punishment, will commend itself to the prompt and early consideration of the Legislature. The Code prepared by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and submitted during your last session, has been examined with some attention and is considered, in the main, to be entitled to your favorable consideration. The great desideratum in the application of human punishment to crime and moral delinquency, is the just and proper medium between the rigid rules of stern inflexible justice, and a proper regard to the sacred principles of humanity and enlightened public benevolence—guarding with cautious vigilance and circumspection against excessive and disproportionate punishments on the one hand, and a spirit of diffusive and indiscriminate sympathy with offenders on the other.

The framers of the constitution, in a spirit of philanthropy which cannot be too highly commended, expressly provided in that instrument, that our penal code should be founded on principles of reformation, and “not of vindictive justice;” and no one who has bestowed the least attention to the administration of the criminal law in this State, can believe for a moment, that this salutary principle has been violated in practice; and it would constitute a most agreeable reflection, if we could assert with equal truth and sincerity, that the moral sense of the community was not frequently shock-

ed at seeing actual offenders, after undergoing the form of a legal trial stalking unpunished amongst us, and in some instances swelling the torrent of guilt, by the commission of new, or the repetition of former offences.

To protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty by certain and adequate inflictions, in cases where guilt is clearly ascertained, is amongst the first and highest objects of the social compact; and it certainly cannot be calculated, either to deter offenders from the commission of crimes, or to elevate the moral character and condition of society, to cast our sympathies into the scale of vice and immorality, which already have too great a preponderance, instead of exerting them in behalf of society, order, and the just supremacy of the laws. In fact, the introduction of the penitentiary system of itself affords the clearest indication, that the great object of the Legislature was as it should have been, to restrain the hand of lawless violence, and to relieve offenders, except of the very highest grade, from the ignominious effect of public corporeal punishment, and to reform them, if possible, by excluding them from temptation and the haunts of vice, by solitary confinement and employment; thereby affording them the opportunity, by reflecting on the crimes and misdeeds of a past life, to redeem themselves from the depths of moral degradation, into which they had unhappily fallen.

According to the terms of the contract for the erection of the penitentiary, the building will be completed by the 1st of May, 1841. Of the sums heretofore appropriated for this object, there remains an unexpended balance in the Treasury of twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars; and a further appropriation of \$34,950 50, will be necessary during your present session, in order to fulfil the contract.

Chancery Courts.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the more perfect arrangement of the Chancery Courts. According to the present arrangement, the labors of the Chancellors are in my estimation, too great for the compensation they receive. Perhaps, in addition to a more perfect arrangement of the divisions, which at present is understood to be very incomplete and inconvenient, the best way in which the existing defects could be remedied, would be, by the election of an additional Chancellor, or by raising the salaries of the present Chancellor, or, by repealing the law which requires them to alternate. This latter requirement which greatly increases their labors, is not deemed a matter of importance or necessity, as all their proceedings are subject, if the parties desire it, to revision in the Supreme Court.

Militia.

Under the militia laws of the State, as revised and amended, most of the Brigadier Generals have provided tents for the use of the officers attending brigade encampment drills. The expense of providing tents has, in many instances, greatly exceeded any estimate I had formed upon that subject.—The power to procure them, under existing laws, is given exclusively to the respective Brigadier Generals; and it was to be presumed that they were properly attentive to economy and the public interest in making contracts, and especially, as no discretion was believed to be vested in the Executive, these accounts were approved and paid as they were presented duly certified, according to law. Several hundred stands of the public arms have been collected and repaired during the year; and it will become your duty to make suitable provision to pay for this service, when the accounts are presented.

Expenditures growing out of the late war with the Creek Indians.

In obedience to the joint resolutions of the 31st January, 1840, I caused to be made out, certified by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and the State Treasurer, and forwarded to the War Department, a statement of the amount paid by the State of Alabama on account of the expenditures growing out of the late war with the Creek Indians. You will perceive by Mr. Poinsett's letter, a copy of which I have the

honor to submit, that it is necessary to furnish the War Department with the vouchers and a specification of the items for which the money was expended. The only vouchers within the reach or knowledge of this department, are those which were preserved by the Commissioner appointed by my predecessor, the Hon. C. C. Clay, to audit and settle these accounts. These I have caused to be copied and forwarded to Washington; but sufficient time has not elapsed for me to be informed whether they will come within the requirements of the War Department. As these vouchers relate principally to the accounts settled by the Commissioner, and not to those that were paid by direct appropriations, I invite your further attention to this subject.

Education—Internal Improvement.

It is well known that I came into office not only favorable but pledged to the subjects of Education and Internal Improvement. This pledge, although to a great extent unredeemed, has not been forgotten, or purposely neglected. It will be remembered that the period within which it has fallen to my lot to administer the government has been one of extraordinary difficulty and embarrassment, every way unpropitious for engaging extensively, or successfully, in the prosecution of either of these objects.—Nor am I satisfied that the time has yet arrived, when we can, with perfect propriety, embark in the accomplishment of matters which every one so much desires. But from a thorough conviction, the amount employed in banking in this State, would, if we had the actual capital, greatly exceed the amount necessary to the General Assembly, the propriety of withdrawing a part of the capital now employed in banking, as fast as the condition of the banks will justify it, and applying it in such manner, and in such proportions as the legislature may, in their wisdom, consider most proper to the purposes of Internal Improvement and a general system of Education.

The construction of some work of Internal Improvement connecting the Tennessee river with the navigable waters of Mobile Bay, thereby forming a permanent link of intercommunication between the Northern and the Southern sections of the State, has so long occupied the public mind, and it is justly considered a subject of such intrinsic importance, that nothing but imperious necessity can fairly excuse its postponement to the present time. The only modes in which this work can be accomplished are, by the relative cost, advantages, convenience, and adaptation to the condition of the country, and particularly to the productions of the sections that would be connected by it, must be taken into the estimate. Without intending to disparage or to discourage the adoption of either of the other modes, a Macadamized road, has in my opinion, advantages over either of the others; although it is not improbable, that, in expressing this opinion, I shall subject myself to the imputation of retrogressive spirit; not congenial with the improvement of the age.

The arguments, which to my mind, give to this mode of improvement advantages over every other are cheapness in the construction and repairs, greater practicability, less liability to accidents, and greater adaptation to the convenience of the great body of the people. But the main reason in favor of a Macadamized road is, that the country to be connected by this work with Mobile, is emphatically a provision raising region; and even, if the heavy productions in which it abounds, could be transported on railroads, it would have the effect of greatly enhancing the cost of transportation and would throw out of employment a considerable portion of the capital employed in raising those productions for a considerable period of the year. Whereas, if the other description of road be adopted, the hands, the teams, and the wagons used in making the produce, could be profitably employed in transporting it to market. In fine, to repeat a sentiment which cannot be too often repeated, or deeply inculcated, it would produce the greatest good to the greatest number.

Education.

Although deeply impressed with the utility and importance of a work of this kind, if the legislature should be of opinion that either this object, or the general system of Edu-

cation to which I have referred, should be postponed to a period of greater public prosperity, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Education should be put in advance of every other interest. Indeed, when we attempt to estimate the advantages of Education, in preparing mankind for all that is useful, honorable, and praiseworthy in this life, and for a higher state of moral and intellectual enjoyment in that which is to come, it is difficult to place any other interest in competition with it; or to resist the unwelcome conclusion, that we have already slumbered too long upon this vital subject. Considering too, that ours is emphatically a government of opinion, and that the success and purity of its administration will always depend upon the extent to which that opinion is enlightened, the advantages of Education cannot be too highly appreciated in a political point of view. It is that alone which can keep alive the vital spark of enlightened patriotism; and while I am free to declare, that I should rejoice to see the resources of the State fully developed by the construction of every kind of improvement, which could tend to the consummation of that object, I would rather be instrumental in imparting to the indigent and orphan children in the State of Alabama, the rudiments of a common English Education, than to enjoy the exclusive credit of constructing a railroad from Louisiana to the Lakes. This system, when once set in motion by the munificence of the legislature, carrying, as it will, its genial influences like the rays of the sun, into every corner of the State, aided as it will be by the fostering influence of enlightened public opinion, could not fail of ultimate success. It is admitted, that the sparseness of our population in many parts of the State, would present an impediment to the immediate and entire success of the system.

But it is surely not expecting too much of freemen in this enlightened age, to presume, that they would be willing to submit to some privations, and to encounter some difficulties, in order to open to their children the avenues to learning and moral improvement, by which they would, in the end, be conducted to the valuable fountains of virtue and knowledge.

The present amount of capital employed in banking, is ten millions eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It is believed that six millions are as much as can be advantageously employed in that mode; which would leave four millions eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars, as fast as it can be realized by the banks, to be appropriated to other objects. The impolicy of employing too large a capital in banking, and the evils of a redundant circulation have been so fully realized, that if the Legislature should be indisposed to employ any portion of it in the manner I have indicated, I am clearly of opinion, that the capital of the banks should be reduced to six millions; and the excess above that sum, applied to the redemption of the stock.

The University of Alabama, in the success of which we have so deep an interest, has not been unaffected by the causes which have operated upon every other department of the public interests. Owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the past season and to the deep state of pecuniary embarrassment, the number of students is less than the commencement of your last session. The President and officers of the Faculty continue to be faithful and unremitting in their exertions to promote the utility, and elevate the character of the Institution; and to fulfil the high expectations that were formed of their merits and qualifications. Inasmuch as the Board of Trustees will meet and report to you upon the affairs of this Institution generally, during the present session of the Legislature, it is deemed unnecessary to go into further detail in this communication.

Domestic Slavery.

The disposition unhappily manifested in so many quarters, and in such a variety of shapes, to interfere with the question of domestic slavery in those States where it exists under the sanction of the Constitution, and which to my mind, has so clearly assumed a political aspect, and to threaten the stability of the Government, by putting in the most imminent peril the safety of the Southern people, renders it an imperative duty to bring the subject to the notice of the Legislature.

It will not be expected, in a communication of this kind, that I should enter upon a defence of slavery, either practically, as it exists in this country, or as a question of abstract moral right. Although it is believed, notwithstanding the depraved and morbid sensibility manifested upon the subject, that the truth of the following propositions is clearly demonstrable—that negroes in the slaveholding States of this Union, enjoy the necessities of life, in greater abundance than the laboring poor, or those who have to labor for subsistence, in any country under the sun; and that they have fewer cares fanaticism itself will admit. Second: That if they were emancipated, it would make their condition worse instead of better. Third: Slavery will always exist, as it always has existed in every age and country, under every form of government and modification of human society, in some form, and that that class are better adapted to the condition of servitude than any other. Fourth: Experience has already proven, that all attempts at colonization in the country whence they originally came, are futile and hopeless. Fifth: If the American slaves could be colonized, they would descend to the condition of the natives, instead of imparting the benefit of their limited information and civilization to them. Sixth: That slavery existed from the earliest generations after the deluge, if not with the express sanction of the Divine will, without any prohibition; and that the inspired Apostles fully recognised it, as an institution sanctioned by the Almighty himself. Seventh: There is not a country in Europe in which servitude does not exist, in a more oppressive and degrading form, than the system of slavery in the United States. If these propositions are true, what modern teacher of morality is entitled to the discovery that slavery is a great moral evil, the weight of which is sinking the character of this country below the standard maintained by the Goths and Vandals? Was it the great and eminent men who framed the Constitution, and who were at least as pious, as humane and intelligent, as these Abolition harpies, who are laboring to subvert an institution as old as society itself, and which, notwithstanding all their efforts, will be co-existent with it?

The framers of the Constitution expressly recognised the existence of slavery, by including slaves in the ratio of representation; viewing them as they are, and as they must continue to be, while the principles of the constitution endure, in the mixed light of persons and property. If it be within the decrees of Omnipotence, that the distinctions of rank and color are to vanish and to be done away, and the servant is to be free from his master, it will only be when the institutions of human society shall give place to that state of things, in the ordering out of which human agency can have no control, and which can neither be accelerated nor postponed by human exertions. Slavery in some form will always exist. It is one of the incidents of society, a melancholy one if you please, but it has existed from the foundation of the world, and exist it will till time shall be no more.

But while we insist upon our rights, we should never be insensible to our duties, as masters. The relation of master and servant is one of vast importance both in a moral and political point of view—more important, perhaps, than any which now exists. The other social relations are viewed in the same light by all civilized nations; nor is it easy to conceive of any cause likely to disturb them. With the relation of master and servant this, unhappily, is not the case. Let us then, from an exalted sense of what is due to ourselves, and from a sacred regard to humanity and justice, so fulfil this relation as to put those, who are disposed officiously to interfere with our rights, to shame; and to prove ourselves worthy of the superior possession in the scale of being, in which it has pleased Divine Providence to place us. I feel no assurance, however, that the most righteous course on our part will ensure our future tranquillity upon this subject—indeed, from present indications I am strongly inclined to think that it will not. A fervent attachment to the union of the States, and an ardent desire that that union might be perpetuated has rendered me averse to the agitation of any question that would be likely to weaken the bonds which unite us as one people. There is, however, a point in public, as well as private affairs, beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. And when we see regularly organized societies

for the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery, infesting considerable portions of our country, disseminating their pestilential doctrines in every direction—when we see American citizens, unmindful of all the obligations that ought to bind them to their country, confederating with foreigners for the purpose of disturbing rights secured to us by a compact to which the States of the Union are parties—when we see the halls of Congress flooded session after session with petitions asserting the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, (no doubt with a view of extending the same principles to the States) and to inhibit the traffic in slaves between the States, and importuning them to exert it—when we see the question of abolition made a test for the highest offices in many of the States—when we see State legislatures in their highest representative capacity, adopting resolutions denouncing slavery as a political evil, and one that ought to be abolished—when we behold the Legislature of one State enacting laws giving to runaway slaves the right of trial by jury to decide upon the question of property in said slave, and the trial to take place in a community where slavery is daily denounced as a curse, and slaveholders as monsters and tyrants; and the Governor of another State refusing to surrender persons charged with stealing slaves when demanded by the proper authority—when we see the two branches of the Legislature of one of the oldest States in the Union, pass a bill through both houses of the General Assembly, legalizing marriage between negroes and white people, and the country only saved from the disgrace of such a measure by the veto of the Governor—when we behold, in various quarters of the Union, the professors of a pure and holy religion, and the pretended disciples of its divine and immaculate Author, declaring that slavery is a sin, which admits neither of extenuation nor excuse, and throwing their exertions into the stream that threatens to overwhelm us, by inciting our slaves to acts of rebellion, insurrection and murder; it is time to awake from the state of fancied security in which we have hitherto reposed.

Neither are the exertions making in other countries, calculated to allay our apprehensions upon this subject. Within the present year a convention, at which some Americans, unworthy of the name, were present as members, was holden in the metropolis of the British Empire, the object of which was the abolition of negro slavery, throughout the world. And the proceedings of this foreign convention, aiming a fatal blow at the rights and safety of one entire section of the United States, has been heralded through the public mail under the official frank of the representatives of a portion of the people of the United States. Perhaps it is not so remarkable that religious fanatics and political zealots in England, shuddering at the recollection of the horrors of the African slave trade, which combined in its practice the dreadful crimes of kidnapping, piracy and murder, and in which the Dutch and English were the first, and beyond all comparison the greatest offenders, should be anxious to expiate their own sins by attempting to disturb the relation of master and slave in other countries; but it is greatly to be regretted that any portion of the people of this country should be so much under the influence of their ancient tyrannical masters as to have fallen into the same unhappy delusion.

It is possible, that Southern statesmen, fired with just indignation at the repeated efforts of Northern and Eastern members of Congress to interfere with rights secured to them by the constitution of the common country, may have erred in refusing to receive petitions upon the subject of abolishing slavery. It may be possible that this subject is embraced within the comprehensive principle of the inalienable right of petition. If so, that right should be maintained inviolate. The petitions should be received, referred to a committee of abolitionists, who seem to set themselves up as the peculiar guardians of humanity and justice, with instructions to report their views, in order that we may be fully apprized of the extent of their designs. If, on the other hand, this subject does not fall within the scope of the right of petition, it ought to be made felony by a law of the United States to present them. For if the right to present such petitions be not an inalienable one, it is impossible to conceive of any act fraught with more dreadful consequences, or the pepe-

tration of which would justly merit more highly penal enactments to suppress. My own opinion is that the only way in which the question could be presented as a debatable one, would be on a proposition to amend the Constitution in this respect.

In view of the dangers impending over us, I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly the indispensable necessity of presenting to the other States of this Union, and to the world, the views we entertain upon this subject, and which we intend to insist upon in every emergency, and are resolved to maintain at every hazard. I also recommend the adoption of the most effectual measures for suppressing unlawful assemblages of negroes, and the circulation of incendiary publications and speeches among them, and a careful revision and improvement of the patrol laws. It is also believed to be a matter of imperious necessity, and therefore respectfully recommended, to hold a convention of the slaveholding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most advisable, in order that we may be enabled, upon full consultation with those whose rights stand upon the same footing with our own, to adopt the most effectual measures for our mutual happiness and safety. It is perfectly idle for us, no matter what may be the depth and the sincerity of our attachment to that instrument, to be clinging to the forms of the constitution, while its substance is daily yielding to the rude tide of innovation and fanaticism, which is constantly lashing against it. And if contrary to all the pleasing anticipations of the past, that instrument shall fail to secure to us the great essential objects contemplated by its illustrious founders, it becomes our duty, not only as patriots, but as rational beings, acting under the powerful instinct of self-preservation, to provide new guards for our future security. I am deliberately convinced in my own mind that the period has arrived for the people of the South to act, and to act efficiently on this subject, or their weight and importance in the scale of national existence will be lost, and their safety endangered forever. And it is a consoling reflection, that whatever contrariety of opinion may exist among Southern men upon other subjects, they will be true to themselves, and to the compromises of the Constitution, and feel and act in relation to it, as one man.

Electing Members of Congress by General Ticket.

With the view to concentrate more perfectly the political energies of the State as far as practicable, and of consummating the genuine State Rights doctrine, I beg leave, respectfully to suggest the propriety of changing the mode of electing members of Congress by districts, and of substituting instead thereof, the General Ticket system. Every State entitled to a separate independent existence, is supposed to possess a sovereign will, constituted, according to the theory of our government, of the opinions and wishes of a majority of the people. This sovereign will, when ascertained according to the provisions of the Constitution, forms, after all, the great operative principle of representative democratic government. Hence, in elections, whatever method is most likely to obtain an expression of that will, and to carry it out in practice, is most congenial to the true theory of our form of government. According to the principles of the constitution, the *People* of the States are represented in the popular branch of the Legislature—the *People* of the States in their aggregate sovereign capacity—and if it be true, that the will of this aggregate sovereign constitutes the great cardinal and distinctive feature of representative government, it would seem to follow, inevitably, that whatever method was most likely to ascertain that sovereign will, and preserve it entire, is most conformable not only to the spirit of the constitution, but most conducive to the perpetuity of the sovereignty of the States. The General Ticket system, is not only believed to be defensible upon principle, but to be perfectly equitable in practice. It gives to a majority of the whole *People* of the State, at all times, whatever may be their political opinions, the entire undivided weight of the whole representation in Congress. Whereas the District system, not only tends to engender an attachment to sectional or local interests, at the expense of the whole, and sometimes to nourish a factious spirit, but to weaken the force of the State representation; and, in some

instances, to paralyze it altogether in the national Legislature. It may be said, however, that it is more convenient to elect by districts: and that persons so elected, are more likely to be informed particularly of the various and minute interests of the district, than if they were selected from the State at large, and elected by general ticket.

This argument naturally divides itself into two branches. Upon the first it may be remarked, that most arguments derived from the mere consideration of convenience, ought to be scrutinized with great caution, as not unfrequently involving a violation of, or departure from principle. The second member of the proposition is believed to be equally destitute of any solid foundation. In the first place, it may be safely assumed that under the general ticket system, the most suitable and talented individuals, would not only be apt to be indicated by public opinion, but would be selected from the different sections of the State, and would have their claims and qualifications endorsed by a majority of the *People* of the whole State, instead of a majority of a particular district. And it will hardly be contended that any one is qualified for a seat in Congress, whose knowledge is so limited as to be confined to the wishes, wants or interests, of a particular district. Under every aspect of the question, I am so well satisfied that the General ticket system is most consonant to our democratic representative system, that I recommend it to the most favorable consideration of the Legislature. I am not unaware that the time, and the circumstances under which this recommendation is made, and when every proposition of a public nature, is scrutinized with proper, and sometimes with rigid severity, may subject the proposition itself to misadversion, and the motives which prompt it, to misconception and misrepresentation. But I should consider myself peculiarly unfitted for public employment in these times, and utterly unworthy of the confidence I enjoy, and which I hope to continue to merit, if I could, for a moment, permit the hope of applause, or the fear of censure, to render me insensible to the sacred obligations of official duty.

It will not be expected, that I should notice all the topics which will meet your attention, during the deliberations of your present session, I console myself with the reflection, that whatever may be omitted will be supplied by your superior intelligence; and that the people will find in your patriotism and virtue, a sure corrective against any thing I may have recommended, incompatible with the public interest.

A. P. BAGBY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
Tuscaloosa Nov. 2, 1840. }

Yale College.

We have received from a friend a catalogue of Yale College, from which it appears that there are besides the President, 17 Professors, 7 Tutors with 5 Assistant Teachers, in the College. That of 61 Theological Students, there are from Connecticut, 32; Massachusetts, 12; Vermont, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Maine, 2; New York, 8; Pennsylvania, 1; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 1; Lower Canada, 1.

Of 32 Law Students there are from Connecticut, 6; Massachusetts, 2; New York, 11; Pennsylvania, 1; Illinois, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 2; Alabama, 2; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 3; Vermont, 1.

Of 52 Medical Students there are from Connecticut, 33; Vermont, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 9; Pennsylvania, 1; Louisiana, 1; Virginia, 1; New Jersey, 1; South America, 1; Greece, 1.

Of 429 College Students there are from Connecticut, 156; Massachusetts, 49; Vermont, 5; New Hampshire, 4; Maine, 4; Rhode Island, 2; New York, 90; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 21; Georgia, 10; Ohio, 20; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 6; Alabama, 11; Illinois, 1; Missouri, 1; Kentucky, 3; Mississippi, 2; Maryland, 3; Louisiana, 5; Tennessee, 2; Michigan, 3; Virginia, 5; Indiana, 1; West Indies, 2; Ireland, 1.

Summed up, we find Theological Students, 61; Law do., 32; Medical do., 52; College do., 429; total, 574.

[*Boston Mercantile Journal.*]

STATEMENT EXHIBITING A CONDENSED VIEW

Of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on the 30th of September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage. Tons and 95ths.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage. Tons and 95ths.	Total tonnage of each district. Tons and 95ths.	DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage. Tons and 95ths.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage. Tons and 95ths.	Total tonnage of each district. Tons and 95ths.
<i>Maine.</i>				<i>Maryland.</i>			
Passamaquoddy	2,169 35	10,130 15	12,299 50	Oxford	.....	13,276 21	13,276 21
Machias	1,105 23	9,804 27	10,909 50	Vienna	340 01	15,232 91	15,572 92
Frenchmans Bay	2,542 89	14,637 82	17,180 76	Snow Hill	.....	7,788 39	7,788 39
Penobscot	6,130 21	28,829 49	34,959 70	Annapolis	.....	4,450 80	4,450 80
Belfast	4,949 90	28,985 67	33,935 62	St. Mary's	.....	3,582 61	3,582 61
Waldoboro'	11,468 50	33,656 22	45,125 72	<i>Dis. Columbia.</i>			
Wiscasset	2,834 21	8,768 10	11,602 31	Georgetown	2,793 41	7,489 49	10,282 89
Bath	26,942 30	20,488 69	47,431 04	Alexandria	5,758 83	7,100 49	12,859 37
Portland	36,571 94	18,591 61	55,163 61	<i>Virginia.</i>			
Saco	509 36	1,877 25	2,386 61	Norfolk	3,244 75	11,827 88	15,072 68
Kennebunk	6,566 85	3,662 23	10,229 13	Petersburg	1,947 49	1,666 91	3,614 45
York	.....	1,061 87	1,061 87	Richmond	3,273 34	3,135 85	6,409 24
<i>N. Hampshire.</i>				Yorktown	.....	1,025 62	1,025 62
Portsmouth	19,543 59	9,680 45	29,224 07	East River	323 16	5,385 30	5,608 46
<i>Massachusetts.</i>				Tappahannock	560 48	5,825 31	6,385 79
Newburyport	13,172 50	10,048 73	23,221 28	Folly Landing	.....	5,263 55	5,263 55
Ipswich	.....	3,166 45	3,166 45	Yeocomico	.....	3,181 52	3,181 52
Gloucester	1,928 41	15,458 26	17,386 67	Cherrystone	60 04	2,996 30	3,056 34
Salem	21,350 46	13,689 56	35,040 07	Wheeling	.....	2,268 74	2,268 74
Marblehead	2,192 23	9,752 57	11,944 80	<i>N. Carolina.</i>			
Boston	138,547 74	65,068 08	203,615 82	Wilmington	8,633 09	3,307 31	11,940 40
Plymouth	11,015 31	14,933 34	25,948 65	Newbern	1,893 03	1,519 11	3,412 41
Dighton	1,546 27	7,263 21	8,809 48	Washington	2,017 82	2,673 72	4,691 59
New Bedford	49,134 12	37,390 63	86,524 75	Edenton	2,138 66	4,431 73	6,570 44
Barnstable	3,734 69	49,067 24	52,791 93	Camden	956 71	6,037 46	6,994 22
Edgartown	4,078 92	2,146 14	6,225 11	Beaufort	.....	1,720 92	1,720 92
Nantucket	25,164 67	6,524 48	31,689 20	Plymouth	1,467 86	1,081 10	2,549 01
<i>Rhode Island.</i>				Ocracock	1,340 50	1,081 82	3,222 46
Providence	11,202 07	7,201 66	18,408 73	<i>S. Carolina.</i>			
Bristol	10,301 68	5,121 35	15,423 08	Charleston	15,794 49	13,456 03	29,250 52
Newport	5,292 16	5,449 19	10,741 35	Georgetown	1,500 87	2,662 77	4,163 69
<i>Connecticut.</i>				Beaufort	.....	.....	.....
Middletown	823 18	12,313 32	13,137 18	<i>Georgia.</i>			
New London	17,432 56	25,581 00	43,013 56	Savannah	11,143 52	6,455 02	17,598 54
New Haven	4,482 27	7,289 27	11,771 54	Sunbury	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	.....	14,992 06	14,992 06	Brunswick	423 74	723 11	1,146 85
<i>Vermont.</i>				Hardwick	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	4,232 37	4,232 37	St. Mary's	1,460 25	737 19	2,197 44
<i>New York.</i>				<i>Ohio.</i>			
Champlain	.....	959 62	959 62	Cuyahoga	.....	8,721 60	8,721 60
Sackett's Harbor	.....	3,760 57	3,760 57	Sandusky	.....	3,186 14	3,186 14
Oswego	.....	7,038 78	7,038 78	Cincinnati	.....	9,159 47	9,159 47
Niagara	.....	230 89	230 89	Miami	.....	2,858 34	2,858 34
Genesee	.....	471 24	471 24	<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Oswegatchie	.....	1,018 61	1,018 61	Nashville	.....	4,240 94	4,240 94
Buffalo Creek	.....	4,916 00	4,916 00	<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Sag Harbor	5,088 86	14,508 26	19,597 17	Louisville	.....	8,125 87	8,125 87
New York	183,566 55	246,734 33	430,300 88	<i>Missouri.</i>			
Cape Vincent	.....	116 82	116 82	St. Louis	.....	9,735 00	9,735 00
<i>New Jersey.</i>				<i>Michigan.</i>			
Perth Amboy	653 65	14,350 20	15,003 80	Detroit	.....	10,169 80	10,169 80
Bridgetown	.....	14,068 77	14,068 77	Michilimackinac	.....	829 79	829 79
Camden	.....	4,064 30	4,064 30	<i>Alabama.</i>			
Newark	557 10	5,865 38	6,422 48	Mobile	9,171 76	12,570 19	21,742 00
Burlington	.....	3,128 11	3,128 11	<i>Louisiana.</i>			
Little Egg Har.	.....	4,437 91	4,437 91	Pearl River	.....	.....	.....
Great Egg Har.	.....	15,615 50	15,615 50	New Orleans	37,914 82	71,161 49	109,076 36
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>				Teche	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	48,568 92	43,293 12	96,862 09	<i>Florida.</i>			
Prosser's Isle	.....	3,632 37	3,632 37	Pensacola	883 24	2,158 55	3,041 79
Pittsburg	.....	11,864 71	11,864 71	St. Augustine	.....	.....	.....
<i>Delaware.</i>				Appalachicola	1,637 50	2,268 80	2,906 35
Wilmington	1,089 74	15,684 34	16,774 13	St. Mark's	.....	.....	.....
New Castle	.....	2,529 06	2,529 06	Key West	1,698 60	1,025 89	2,724 54
<i>Maryland.</i>				Total	834,244 54	1,262,234 27	2,096,478 81
Baltimore	33,595 85	37,937 24	71,533 14				

Foreign Commerce of France—1839.

In 1833 the foreign trade of France was more favorable to the country than it had ever been in previous years. Without, however, having made such rapid strides, that in 1839 has, nevertheless, exceeded that of 1838.

The total amount of the import and export trade has, in 1839 amounted to 1,950 millions of francs; it has exceeded by 57 millions, or 3 per cent. the amount of 1838, and by 279 millions, or 17 per cent. that of the average of the five previous years.

In comparison with that average the increase has equally appeared in the branches of general and special commerce, and in the imports and exports; but in comparison with 1838 it is seen that the increase has principally taken place on the general export trade, which has for the first time exceeded a milliard of francs. It shows definitively over the returns of 1838 an excess of 48 millions, of which the special export trade—viz., which relates to our national productions, stands for 18 millions.

The imports, as compared with 1838, are much about the same. A slight diminution of 1 per cent. in special commerce is counterbalanced by a corresponding increase on general commerce.

On dividing the amount of commerce for the year as above stated (1,950 millions) under the two heads of inland and maritime trade, the following result is obtained:—Maritime commerce, 1,413 millions, or 72½ per cent: Inland commerce, 637 millions, or 27 1-6 per cent.

The maritime commerce of 1839 exceeded, by 7 per cent, that of 1838, and by 22 per cent. that of the average of the five years immediately preceding. There has been a progressive increase in the amount of the commerce carried on in French ships, in comparison with the vessels of other nations. As compared with 1838, that increase has amounted to 7 per cent. The following scale will show the relative amount of business done, with the number of ships and tonnage during that and subsequent years:—

Maritime Commerce.—Tonnage, Vessels Loaded.

Ships.	1838	1839	Proportion per cent.			
			1838			
			Aver. of the 5 years.			
French,	1,077,169	1,202,828	39	8	39	0
	1,626,205	1,586,652	60	2	61	0
Total,	2,703,374	2,789,480	100	0	100	0
Increase.			2			
Decrease.			12			

As will be seen by the above table, the maritime commerce presents, with regard to tonnage, the same results as before stated with regard to value. The shipping trade of 1839, compared with that of 1838, offers in favor of the national flag an increase of 12 per cent., while for foreign ships there was a decrease, in the comparison of the two years, of two per cent. As compared with the average of the five years, this latter has, in 1839, an increase of 12 per cent.,

while the improvement in favor of French vessels is 33 per cent.

The respective amounts of the tonnages, French and foreign, are thus classified:—The average of the five years gives to the former 39, and to the latter 61-100ths; the year 1838, 40 and 60; the year 1839, 43 and 57. The increase, as will be seen, is on the side of the French tonnage.

With regard to the proportionate amount carried on under the French flag, in the three different branches of navigation the result will be, in the colonial trade 18-100ths, in the fisheries 3, and in the foreign trade 79. Compared with the average of the five years the proportions of the fishery have not varied; that of foreign trade has increased from 77 to 79-100ths, and that to the colonies decreased from 20 to 18.

After the above statement of the general commercial movements, the examination is carried on to those which specially concern, on the one hand, the powers with which France carried on business; and, on the other hand, the principal descriptions of goods which form the staple of that business.

With regard to the powers, it will be remarked that with regard to imports the Sardinian States have taken in 1839, the first rank, which had been previously held by the United States. This change has only taken place with regard to general commerce, as it will be seen that, under the head of special commerce, the United States have still, in 1839, retained their former priority; in 1838 the part which that power had taken in the imports for home consumption was 15-100ths; in 1839 it had not fallen below 13-100ths, which is the same proportion as it bore in comparison with the average of the five years.

Compared with 1838 our general import trade with England was on a par; but, as compared with the five years' average, it presents an increase of 35 per cent., and under the head of special commerce of 58 per cent. The same comparison made with the above-named epochs was with regard to Belgium 11 per cent., decrease on the former branch, and 3 per cent. increase on the latter. A material increase, as compared with the quinquennial average, is also remarked under the head of general commerce with Switzerland, Turkey, Russia, the Netherlands, Tuscany, the Roman States, Austria, French India, Chili, Greece, Peru, and Bolivia. To this must be added, under the head of special commerce, Germany, Spain, our fisheries, and Dutch India.

Prussia, Brazil, and Mexico, under the head of general commerce, present a considerable falling off. There is also a diminution in the trade with some other States, but when it does not amount to as much as a million of francs we omit to name them.

In exports, the United States have continued to occupy the first rank. The amount of our exports to that country has risen to 205 millions of francs, 121 of which belong to our internal productions; this amount shows an increase over 1838 of 20 per cent. for general commerce, and one per cent. for special commerce, and over the five years' average, of 25 per cent. for the former, and 8 per cent. for the latter. England has retained her rank as second in the list, as in 1838, and the proportionate increase has been greater with regard to this power than with the United States; compared with the five years' average, it amounts to 58 per cent. for general commerce, and 56 per cent. for special commerce. Compared with the five years there is also an increase in our export trade with Spain, particularly under the head of special commerce, where the proportion is more than 26 per cent.

Considerable increase has also taken place in the exports to Algiers, the Sardinian States, Tuscany and the Roman States, the Spanish Possessions in America, Russia, the Two Sicilies, Chili, Austria, Hayti, the Danish Possessions in America, Guatemala, Venezuela, and New Grenada.

With Turkey, Portugal, Peru, and Bolivia, the amount of exports has considerably fallen off.

If, after this examination of the commerce with each power, we look at the commercial movement with regard to the different kinds of goods, and of their nature, it is first seen that the three grand divisions under which the imports are comprised, viz., the raw materials necessary for the use

of our manufactories, natural objects of consumption, and manufactured objects of consumption, the two latter, under the head of general commerce, have presented an increase, as compared with 1838, whilst the first (the raw material) shows a decrease both in general and special commerce of 6 per cent., which in special commerce has equally affected manufactured objects. In comparison with the five years' average, there is a marked advantage in the above in favor of 1839.

Cottons, silks, and sugars, have, as usual, composed, as to value, the largest part of our imports. In general, as in special commerce, there is nevertheless a diminution in the two first articles. From 112,000,000, in 1838, the importation in cottons is reduced in 1839 to 91,000,000, of which our manufactories have employed 71,000,000, instead of 90,000,000 in 1838. The decrease in silks has been in about the same proportion. As compared with the five years' average, there has also been a diminution on these two articles, but in a less proportion, particularly in silks. In sugars imported from our colonies, as compared with 1838, as regards general commerce, the amount is about equal; but in special commerce, there is an increase of four per cent. With regard to foreign sugars, in comparison with the two periods, there is a striking diminution.

The article of corn has given in 1839 a considerable augmentation. Their value in 1838 was 16,000,000 for general, and 7,000,000 for special commerce. The amount in 1839 is 47,000,000 for the former, and 25,000,000 for the latter. As compared with the five years' average, the increase is still greater.

Foreign tissues show an increase wholly confined to general commerce, except those composed of linen and hemp, a large part of which was for home consumption; and in which, in 1839, there was a diminution in both branches of commerce. This diminution, when compared with the five years' average is still greater.

The importation in linen threads and hemp has preserved; in 1839 the improvement which it had previously attained; the comparison, therefore, with the two periods, gives, both in special and general commerce, an increase of 103 per cent. to the former, and 26 per cent. to the latter.

In 1839 the value of foreign wools employed by our manufactories has remained 7 per cent. below what was imported in 1838 for the same purpose. It exceeds, however, by 16 per cent. the average of the five years.

The importation of cattle amounted in 1839 to nine millions of francs. It exceeded, by from 10 to 18 per cent., the importation of 1838 and the five years' average.

As to the other principal articles, which relate solely to special commerce, they are classified as follows:

Increase.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Machines and Mechanical instruments.....	96	Hemp.....	29
Tobacco.....	60	Zinc.....	28
Rice.....	41	Indigo.....	18
Raw skins.....	12	Iron and castings.....	15
Common wood.....	8	Copper.....	8
Cochineal.....	3	Olive oil.....	3
		Coffee.....	2

With regard to exports, the merchandises are divided into two great classes:—1st, Natural produce, which form 34 per cent. of the whole amount; and, 2d, manufactured articles, which stand for 66 per cent.

If these accounts are compared with the amount of 1838, they show an increase in manufactured articles in 1839, but a decrease in natural productions. The same result is shown on comparison with the average of the five years.

The export of silk stuffs, in 1839, has been about the same as in 1838. Its amount was 204,000,000 for general commerce, of which 141,000,000 are from our national productions.

Tissues of Cotton, and those of Linen and Flax, have equally shown an increase in export, particularly in those which relate to the production of national industry; but it is different in regard to woollen stuffs, which both in general and special commerce present a diminution, as compared

with 1838. But in comparison with the results of the average, these three kinds of tissues show, in both branches of commerce, an increase of from 24 to 32 per cent.

In 1838 the export of wine had increased 18 per cent. as compared with 1837. In 1839 it had again fallen to the amount of 1837, and ten per cent. below the five years' average. The falling off in the export of brandy has been still greater, being 26 per cent. less than in 1838; but 19 per cent. increase over the five years' average.

Amongst the articles for export in 1839 which have shown a marked improvement has been mercery, furniture, and articles in wool. The increase has been under the head of special commerce 23 per cent. over 1838, and 42 per cent. over the quinquennial average. The other principal articles may, as compared with 1836, be thus classified:—

Increase.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Jewellery.....	40	Clocks and watches.....	44
Table fruits.....	29	Olive oil.....	15
Perfumery.....	28	Sea salt.....	13
Refined sugar.....	24	Soaps.....	4
Paper, and articles made of paper.....	11	Silks.....	3
Cutlery.....	9	Plated Goods.....	2
Dressed skins.....	8	Glass and crystal.....	1

The transit trade, as compared with both the five years' average and 1838, show a considerable improvement.

London Jour. of Com.

Belgian Commerce with France.—The *Independent*, of Brussels, publishes a detailed statement of the exports from Belgium to France, and from France to Belgium in the year 1839. The total value of the exports from Belgium was 72,215,972, and the total amount of exports from France into Belgium was 39,507,851. The great articles of exportation from Belgium were coals, linen, and hemp cloth, each above eleven millions, and wool above nine and a half millions.

Tropical Fruits in Florida.

The *Apalachicola Advertiser* makes the following statement relative to the fruit crops in Florida.

The Orange crop of this year, raised in this Territory, will be worth \$200,000. Hitherto that amount, and a much greater, has been paid to Havana for that one article of consumption. The profits arising from the produce of tropical fruits have been very great, and as they become acclimated in this Territory, they will not only afford an article of luxury, but a valuable addition to our income. Ample encouragement, in the price which fruits always command, is afforded to the horticulturist. One gentleman residing on St. John's River a few years ago purchased a few orange trees, which by skilful management have become so productive, that his income from oranges alone now amounts to several thousands of dollars. As our population increases, we hope to see many of the fruits peculiar to tropical climates introduced on the plantations on this river. The prize of wealth is to the most enterprising; and no source of wealth promises a competency to an industrious man, with more chances of success, than the acclimation of tropical fruits. We trust some of our readers will devote their attention to this branch of agriculture. It is an experiment well worth trying. Try it, and a few years hence, bananas, plantains, and figs, will be as common articles of export from Florida, as oranges now are, or as sweet potatoes are from Virginia and the Carolinas.

North Carolina.—The Legislature of this State convened in the new Capitol (said to be the handsomest State-house in the Union,) at Raleigh, on Monday last.

Census of Connecticut.

Below will be found an abstract of the Census of this State, which has just been completed by the Marshal, showing at one view, the loss or gain of each town within the last ten years—the aggregate loss or gain of each county, and the aggregate gain in the whole State. It will be observed, that the whole gain in our population within this period, is comprised in the growth of some four or five of our principal towns. In almost all of the towns where agriculture and the common branches of mechanism only are pursued, there has been quite a diminution of inhabitants, and this diminution is made up by a considerable increase in towns where large manufactories have grown up—as in Waterbury, Derby, &c. In some agricultural towns the table shows an apparent large gain—but this is generally owing to the fact, that the limits of the town have been extended, as some neighboring town exhibits a proportionate reduction. Towns that have been divided since 1820, have the census for that year carried out by a brace, as then taken—and the gain or loss shown as though they were now one town.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	1840.	1830.	Gain.	Loss.
Hartford city	9468	9789	3004	
Town except city	3325			
Avon	1001	1025		24
Bristol	2109	1707	402	
Burlington	1203	1301		99
Berlin	3411	3037	374	
Canton	1736	1437	299	
East Hartford	2389	2237	152	
East Windsor	360	356	64	
Enfield	2648	2129	519	
Farmington	2041	1901	140	
Glastenbury	3077	2980	97	
Granby	2609	2733		124
Hartland	1060	1221		161
Manchester	1695	1576	119	
Marlborough	713	704	9	
Southington	1807	1844	43	
Suffield	2669	2690		21
Simsbury	1895	2221		325
Wind-or	283	3220	48	
Bloomfield	985			
Wethersfield	3824	3853		29
Total	55,628	51,141	Nett gain 4,487	

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven city*	12,960	10,678	3712	
Fair Haven	787			
Westville	643			
Branford	1323	2332	7	
North Branford	1016			
Cheshire	1509	1790		251
Derby	2852	2253	599	
East Haven	1382	1209	153	
Guilford	2412	2344	68	
Hamden	1797	1666	131	
Milford	2405	2256	199	
Meriden	1680	1708	172	
Milison	1815	1809	6	
Middlebury	761	816		55
North Haven	1349	1282	67	
Orange	1329	1341		12
Oxford	1625	1763		138
Prospect	518	651		103
Southbury	1542	1557		15
Wallington	2255	2418		163
Woodbridge	924	2052	77	
Bethany	1171			

* New Haven City, Fair Haven, and Westville are all comprised in the town of New Haven.

Towns.	1840.	1830.	Gain.	Loss.
Waterbury	3668	3070	598	
Wolcott	633	843		210
Total	48,690	43,848	Nett gain, 4,842	

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London	5528	4356	1172	
Norwich city	4200	5179	2060	
Town except city	3039			
Bozrah	1063	1079		16
Colchester	2101	2073	28	
Franklin	1000	1194		194
Groton	2963	4865	29	
Ledyard	1871			
Griswold	2166	2212		46
Lyme	2854	4092	201	
East Lyme	1439			
Lisbon	1052	1166		114
Lebanon	2194	2555		361
Montville	1990	1972	18	
North Stonington	2270	2840		570
Preston	1727	1935		208
Stonington	3898	3401	497	
Salem	815	959		144
Waterford	2331	2477		146
Total	44,501	42,295	Nett gain, 2,206	

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Bridgeport city	3094	2800	1770	
Town except city	1276			
Fairfield	3654	4226	1231	
Westport	1803			
Brookfield	1255	1255	0	0
Darien	1080	1212		132
Danbury	4503	4311	192	
Greenwich	3921	3801	120	
Huntington	1328	1371		43
Monroe	1355	1522		167
Norwalk	3859	3702	157	
Newtown	3099	3096	103	
New Fairfield	956	939	17	
New Canaan	2218	1830	388	
Redding	1675	1606		11
Ridgefield	2467	2305	162	
Stanford	3516	3707		191
Sherman	938	947		9
Stratford	1808	1814		6
Trumbull	1205	2242		37
Weston	2560	2997		437
Wilton	2056	2097		41
Total	49,926	46,950	Nett gain, 2,976	

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Bolton	743	744		1
Columbia	842	962		120
Coventry	2017	2119		102
Ellington	1356	1456		99
Hebron	1732	1937		205
Mansfield	2276	2661		385
Stafford	2469	2516		46
Somers	1621	1429	192	
Tolland	1566	1698		132
Union	667	711		44
Vernon	1435	1164	271	
Willington	1268	1305		37
Total	17,992	18,700	Nett loss, 708	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown city	3511	6892	318	
Town except city	3699			
Chatham	3412	3646		234

Towns.	1840.	1830.	GAIN.	LOSS.
Durham	1095	1116		21
East Haddam	2620	2654		44
Haddam	2593	3,25		427
Killingworth	1130	2484		115
Clinton	1239			
Saybrook	3417			
Chester	974	5018	555	
Westbrook	1182			
Total	24,878	24,845	Nett gain, 33	

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn	1478	1451	27	
Ashford	2651	2661		10
Canterbury	1786	1830		91
Chaplain	794	807		13
Hampton	1166	1101	65	
Killingly	3685	3257	428	
Plainfield	2384	2289	95	
Pomfret	1868	1978		110
Sterling	1099	1240		141
Thompson	3535	3330	155	
Voluntown	1186	1304		118
Windham	3382	2812	570	
Woodstock	3054	2917	137	
Total,	28,071	27,077	Nett gain, 994	

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield	4038	4456		418
Barkhamstead	1573	1715		142
Bethlem	776	9,6		130
Cornwall	1703	1714		11
Canaan	2166	23,1		135
Colebrook	1234	1332		98
Goshen	1529	1734		205
Harwinton	1201	1516		315
Kent	1759	2001		242
Norfolk	1393	1485		92
New Hartford	1708	1766		58
New Milford	3974	3979		5
Plymouth	2205	2,64	141	
Roxbury	971	1122	151	
Salisbury	2551	2580		29
Sharon	2407	2615		208
Torrington	1707	1651	56	
Winchester	1666	1766		100
Woodbury	1947	2045		98
Warren	873	986		113
Washington	1622	1621	1	
Watertown	1442	1500		58
Total,	40,445	42,855	Nett loss, 2,410	

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	1840.	1830.	Gain.	Loss.
Hartford county	55,628	51,141	4487	
New Haven "	48,690	43,848	4842	
New London "	44,501	42,295	2206	
Fairfield "	49,926	46,950	2976	
Litchfield	40,445	42,855		2410
Middlesex	24,878	24,845	33	
Windham	28,071	27,077	994	
Tolland	17,992	18,700		708
Total	310,131	297,711	15,538	3,118
Nett gain in the State in 10 years, 12,420				

New Haven Register.

Appointments by the President.

Francis B. Ogden, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States for the port of Bristol, in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Log of the Caledonia.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 3 h. 20 m. P. M. the mails and passengers came on board; at 3 h. 50 m., let go the moorings and proceeded down the river; at 42 20 m. passed the Rock Light-house; at 6, P. M. discharged the pilot off the bell-buoy; 10 h. 15 m. passed Symes's Light S., distant 5 miles; at 11, Skinner's Light-bore S, distant 2 miles; at 12, South Stack Light-house bore S, distant 4 miles—wind S. W. and S., strong breezes and squally.

Thursday, 5, at 4, A. M. South Stack Light bore E. by S. E., distant 6 leagues—wind W. S. W. and S., strong breezes and squally, with a heavy sea; at noon, Tuskar Light bore W. and by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 5 h. 50 m. P. M. Hook Tower off Waterford bore E. N. E., distant 6 leagues, steady fresh breezes and passing clouds—midnight, old head of Hindsall bore N., distant 4 leagues.

6—At 4, A. M., Cape Clear Light bore N., distant 4 leagues, from which the departure is taken; at 4, P. M. spoke the brig Retrench, of Greenock, from Honduras, and saw several other vessels, standing to the Eastward—wind from S. S. E., round by E. to N.

7—Wind W. N. W., distant 189 miles, lat. 50 40, lon. 16 2, strong breezes, with passing squalls, and a heavy head sea.

8—Wind N., N. W., distant 178 miles, lat. 50 11, lon. 19 32—head gales, with passing squalls and a heavy head sea; at 2, P. M. spoke the bark Brighton, of Cork, running to the Eastward—also several other ships in sight.

9—Wind W. N. W., distant 145, lat. 49 30, lon. 22 50, fresh breezes, with passing squalls, &c.—heavy westerly swell—at noon, moderate breezes, and hazy weather—passed a bark, standing to the Eastward.

10—Wind W. N. W., distant 142 miles, lat. 49 00 lon. 26 24, strong breezes, with a heavy head sea—squalls, accompanied by heavy showers of hail.

11—Wind N. W. and by W. to N. N. E., distant 164 miles, lat. 48 27 lon. 30 24—fresh breezes, with squally weather; at 8, A. M. passed 2 ships, standing to the Westward.

12—Wind N. E. to N. W., and by W., distant 214 miles, lat. 47 46, lon. 35 86, stiff breezes, with cloudy weather and a heavy sea.

13—Wind N. W. to N. N. W., distant 183 miles, lat. 47 13, lon. 39 58—moderate breezes with hazy weather.

14—Wind E. to N. N. E., distant 256 miles, lat. 46 42 lon. 46 07, first part light airs and cloudy, latter part strong breezes and cloudy.

15—Wind N. N. E., distant 244 miles, lat. 46 2, lon. 51 53, first part stiff breezes and cloudy, latter part fresh breezes and cloudy.

16—Wind N. N. E., distant 267 miles, lat. 45 37, lon. 57 48, first part stiff breezes and hazy weather—latter part light airs and cloudy.

17—Wind E. S. E., S. and W., distant 234 miles, lat. —lon.—first part stiff breezes and cloudy weather; at 1, A. M. Canoe Light bore N. N. E., distant 5 leagues, 11 h. 30 m., abreast of Gedora rocks, at noon stiff breezes, with clear weather; at 1 h. 3 m. P. M. received on board the pilot; at 3 h. 30 m., moored alongside Cunard & Co's wharf, Halifax.

18—At 8 h. 30 m. P. M. unmoored ship and proceeded to sea, bound for Boston; at 10 h. 30, Sambro Light bore N. W., half N., distant 6 miles; at 11 h. 30 m., Sambro bore N. N. E., distant 3 leagues—midnight, fresh breezes, with cloudy weather; at 8, A. M. fresh breezes with thick weather; at 11, Cape Sable bore N. by E., distant 8 leagues noon, fresh breezes, thick weather, with rain—Seal Island bore N. N. W., distant 4 leagues; at 1, P. M. Seal Island bore N. by E., 4 leagues.

Illinois Coal.—A boat load of Coal arrived at St. Louis on the 12th inst., from the mines of F. W. Risque, Esq., in the County of Calhoun, Ill.

The population of Newburyport, as ascertained by the late census, is 7,161: males, 3,268; females, 3,855;—colored: males, 17, females, 36.

Log of the British Queen.

Nov. 2d.—Sailed from Portsmouth at 10 A. M.
 3d.—Lat. 49 27, lon. 77, distance 81 miles, wind N. E; moderate.
 4th.—Lat. 49 25, lon. 11, distance 156 miles, wind N. W; first part fresh breeze, latter strong gales.
 5th.—Lat. 49 15 lon. 13 35, distance 190 miles, wind N. W; strong gales and heavy squalls, with heavy sea.
 6th.—Lat. 49 5 lon. 16, distance 100 miles, wind N. W. to W; strong gales—boarded the brig Margaret, water logged, and received 5 men.
 7th.—Lat. 48 53, lon. 18 30, distance 100 miles, wind N. W; strong gales with high sea; engines working well.
 8th.—Lat. 48 36, lon. 20 56, distance 88 miles, wind N. W; heavy gales with high sea.
 9th.—Lat. 48 10, lon. 24 4, distance 120 miles, wind N. W to W; strong gales with cross sea.
 10th.—Lat. 47 20, lon. 27 6, distance 130 miles; N. W; fresh gales with squalls.
 11th.—Lat. 47 3, lon. 30 30, distance 140, wind N. W; fresh gales and squally.
 12th.—Lat. 46 40, lon. 35 50, distance 220 wind N. N. W. to N. E fresh gales, set tryails.
 13th.—Lat. 45 13 lon. 40 40, distance 260, wind N. N. W; light winds and cross swells.
 14th.—Lat. 44 4, lon. 46 40, distance 216, wind E. moderate and fine.
 15th.—Lat. 44 27, lon. 52 45, distance 260, wind N. E. to S. E. fresh gales with beam sea.
 16th.—Lat. 43 13, lon. 57 15, distance 216, wind N. N. E. light breezes with a swell;—noon spoke the *Tartar* of Boston—all well.
 17th.—Lat. 42 26, lon. 61 15, distance 180, wind S. N. W. strong gales with cross sea.
 18th.—Lat. 41 30, lon. 65 40, distance 200, wind S. W. N. W. fresh breeze.
 19th.—Lat. 40 10, lon. 70 00, distance 200, wind N. N. W. strong gales.
 20th.—Lat. 40 11, lon. 72 20, distance 100, wind N. N. W. N. W. heavy gales, latter part strong breeze. At 8, 30 P. M. arrived off the bar; hove too for a pilot; fired several guns and burnt blue lights occasionally—making the passage in 18 days and a half.

Remarks.—Friday, 6 h. lat. 49 6 N. lon. 15 40 W. fell in with the brig Margaret of Leoen, from Dalhousie, N. S. to Leith, timber laden, with mainmast and bulwarks gone, and water logged; observed several men on the forecassle, stopped engines sent cutter, and rescued five men, viz: David Smith, master; John Scot, mate; Robert Dalkie, Lee Beadmont, Wm. Manning, seamen. Before we fell in with her, Thos. Scott, carpenter, Daniel Palmer, Francis Brown and Charles McNab, seamen were washed overboard and drowned.

Bottomless Lake.

The following is the first notice which we have ever met with of a very remarkable Pond, in Sussex County, New York. If the following account which is taken from the Troy Mail be true, it discloses a curious natural phenomenon.

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulus Kill in the town of Stillwater. It is nearly circular. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance it seems of milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appeared perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

"From the centre or dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical uprisings; and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather. In the centre of the lake, bottom has never been found,

although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

"Where then is the grand deposit from which has been swelling up since the memory of man these countless myriads of untenanted shells? Is it possible that though far remote at an elevation of several hundred feet above them this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell marl deposit in the eastern part of the State."

Statistics of Massachusetts.

The Worcester *Egis* publishes a number of statistical facts relating to the towns in Worcester County, derived from the valuation of the present year. Some of these are interesting. The number of cotton factories in the county is 84 1-2, and of Woollen Factories 64 1-2—one being devoted to both the cotton and the woollen manufacture. In the cotton factories are 136,357 spindles, and 3146 looms—as we suppose, power looms. In the woollen factories are 32,553 spindles, and 1020 looms. Comparing these statements with the returns made by the assessors in 1837 for the report of manufactures then made by order of the Legislature, we find that the number of cotton mills at that time was 74, and of spindles 124,720. There has therefore been an increase in three years of ten in the number of cotton mills, and of 11,637 in the number of cotton spindles. The number of woollen mills in the county in 1837 was 66, which are now reduced to 64. The present number of Paper Mills is 14; in 1837 it was 17. The present number of Iron Works of different kinds is 15. The average valuation, for the apportionment of taxes, is on houses \$264 87; tillage land per acre \$17 78; mowing, \$26 11; pasture, \$11 63; woodland \$15 65 cts. In the town of Worcester, the valuation of houses is \$600; tillage land, \$30; mowing \$50.

There are nine cotton and four woollen factories in the town of Mendon; six cotton and one woollen in Grafton; four cotton and five woollen in Millbury; six cotton and one woollen in Sturbridge; seven cotton in Stockbridge; five cotton and two woollen in Webster; three cotton and five woollen in Uxbridge; five cotton and two woollen in Holden; three and a half cotton and two and a half woollen in Fitchburg and three cotton and seven woollen in Worcester.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

FLOUR.

Any observer would be surprised at the quantity of flour landing and storing from the different vessels bringing it to this market. The stores near the landings are nearly filled, and large quantities are being stored at places remote from the vessels. In one weekly report of the Northern receipts it was stated that at Troy, West Troy, and Albany, 135,000 barrels flour and 35,000 bushels of wheat were received.—There is doubtless a large quantity stored and lying in these places,—and between this present time and the closing of navigation, there will arrive here about 200,000 barrels. The stock in this market at this time must exceed 200,000. Of buckwheat, rye, Southern flour, and flour made in this neighborhood and shipments from New Orleans, we shall receive perhaps 200,000 previously to spring. Thus the total now on hand, and to be received by spring, will be about 600,000 barrels.

The consumption of the city and its environs is about 20,000 per day—and at that rate will amount in 132 days, up to the first of April, to 264,000. Towns adjoining in the country may take 50,000. The Eastern States 50,000. Foreign markets about 100,000;—making a total of 464,000 of consumption and sales, and will leave a balance of about 136,000 barrels stock on hand in the spring, when the North River shall have opened. Fair brands are now selling at about \$5.

[Running calculations like the above are not very much to be relied upon, though they may furnish some clue to results. A vast quantity of our excellent Western flour can be sold when the price is as low as it is at present, especially when very little can be furnished by the grain districts of the South.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Mercer Solemnities.

On Tuesday the 24th ult. the remains of General Mercer, which had lain in the burial ground of Christ Church in Second Street since January 16, 1777, were disinterred, preparatory to their final removal to Laurel Hill—which, according to arrangements, was accomplished on the 26th ult. We subjoin an account of the imposing ceremonies on that occasion, taken principally from the Ledger and North American.

Between seven and eight in the morning, we attended at that venerable old pile, Christ Church, by invitation of Mr. Robert R. Bringham, the Sexton, and were gratified by a view of the coffin provided as the last receptacle of the bones of the martyred Mercer. It was covered with black cloth, silver mountings; and on the lid is a plain silver shield, with this inscription:

GENERAL HUGH MERCER

TELL AT PRINCETON,

January 3d, 1777.

Just before nine o'clock arrived a committee of the Saint Andrew's Society, at the head of whom was Mr. John Struthers. By their direction the preparations were immediately commenced for the removal from the church of the remains of the hero; but previously the few then present were obliged, to those in charge of the remains, with a glance at the uncarved bones. They were in a remarkable state of preservation, almost entire; as far as we could distinguish, not a single portion of the bony structure was wanting. One tooth, we were informed, had fallen out during the progress of the disinterment, but it had been carefully replaced. The coffin lid was replaced as soon as the remains had been seen by those present.

We were informed that, during the interim between the disinterment and the morning of burial, the skull had been removed for the purpose of having a cast of it taken.

At about a quarter past nine the coffin was taken from the church, and carried to the hearse in waiting at the Second Street front. After it had been placed therein it was enveloped in the national flag, knotted with crape, from which depended the cords and tassels of the pall-bearers.

Shortly after the First Troop arrived and took position, one portion south and another north of the church; the hearse and corpse were received between them, with a carriage containing the committee of the Saint Andrews Society, and from thence the escort, thus formed, proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church on Washington Square.

During its progress, as well as during the time that the procession was moving, a park of artillery formed of Captain Frederick Fritz's Company of Junior Artillerists—the oldest corps of the kind, we believe, in the State—was stationed in Washington Square, and employed in firing minute guns. Six pounders were used for this purpose; Lieut Col. Murphy superintended this duty.

The bier supporting the coffin was placed on a broad platform erected for the purpose in front of the pulpit, while over it drooped the banner that once waved in the battle where Mercer fell. Around the coffin were seated the Governor of the State, Judge Hopkinson of the United States District Court, the Mayor and Recorder of the City, and the senior officers of the Army, Navy and Marine corps, in full uniform. In the front seats fronting the platform were the junior officers of the army and Navy, field officers of the Militia, First Troop, the Clergy, strangers and invited guests. The body of the church was occupied by the Saint Andrew's and Scots Thistle Societies, and citizens having tickets. The whole area of the church was densely crowded, while the thronged galleries bespoke the homage woman ever pays to valor and departed worth.

The exercises commenced with a hymn from the choir, as announced by the Rev. Dr. Carnahan, President of Princeton College.

As the choir concluded, the Rev. Mr. Barnes rose and read appropriately selected passages from the Sacred Scriptures, among them the inimitable lament of David over the fallen chief of Israel:—The beauty of Israel is slain upon the high places: how are the mighty fallen—and the weapons of war perished.

The oration which then followed was delivered by William B. Reed, Esq., and was an eloquent tribute to the virtues, the valor and patriotism of the brave Mercer.

After the ceremonies in the Church were ended a procession was formed to escort the body into the line of the military, which moved in the following order from the church:—First City Troop of Cavalry, mounted; St. Andrew's and Scots Thistle Society; the Coffin borne by a body of U. S. Marines, and the pall, supported on one side by Commodores Stewart, Biddle and Reed, and on the other by Major Irvine, Major Bache and Captain Stockton; followed by Colonel Miller, of the marines, and a large number of officers of the Army and Navy, invited guests and the State Society of the Cincinnati. The escort moved down Locust street to Sixth, and up Sixth to Walnut. Here the First Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Brigadier General Goodwin and Prevost, were drawn up in line, the right resting on Ninth, and the left on Sixth street, facing south. The cortege, with the coffin, passed in front of the line, and the regiments in succession from the left, received them with presented arms, the music playing a dead march. After having passed the right of the line, the Division was wheeled to the right into open column of platoons, and the line of march was taken up in the following order, with shouldered arms:

Saint Andrew's Society, preceded by their
Banner shrouded in mourning, in
sections of three.

Scots Thistle Society, preceded by their
Banner in mourning, in sections of three.

First Troop of City Cavalry.

The Corpse, carried by eight Marines—the Coffin covered by a large National Flag—upon the bier was also a yellow Standard carried by the American troops at the battle of Princeton, supported by Messrs. Irving, and Bache, Capt. R. F. Stockton, Commodores Reed, Biddle, and Stewart, as Pall Bearers. The whole surrounded by the First City Troop in Oblong Square.

Band of Music.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

Society of the Cincinnati.

Hearse.

Col. Mercer, in a carriage.

Brigadier General Goodwin and Staff.

Brigadier General Prevost and Staff.

First Regiment of Artillery, under Col. Pleasonton.

First Regiment of Infantry, under Captain Murray.

Battalion of Grays, under Captain Cadwallader.

First County Regiment, under Col. Smith.

Second County Regiment, under Col. Bartle.

Following these was a long train of carriages.

In a barouche were Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Gilmer, of Virginia.

The military parade was larger than it has been for years past. A number of companies from other places were present—among them the Pike Infantry, from Trenton, N. J.; the Lancaster Fencibles; Lancaster Artillerists; Dauphin Guards, from Harrisburg, and the York Riflemen.

A delegation of gentlemen from Princeton was also in attendance. Among them were Dr. Carnahan, of the College of New Jersey; Capt. Stockton, of the Navy; Col. Cummings, Mayor of that borough; Mr. R. E. Horner, and other gentlemen.

At Thirteenth and Coates streets the division was dismissed, but the cavalry, consisting of the 1st Troop and the Polish Lancer Guards, together with mounted Officers of Volunteer Companies, and United States Officers, both of the Army and Navy, in carriages, proceeded to Laurel Hill.

During the procession minute guns were fired from the Washington Square, by a detachment of the artillery under Lt. Col. Murphy, which were responded to by heavy guns

from the Navy Yard. These, with the tolling of the bells, and the flags of our shipping flying at half mast, had an impressive effect. The concourse of citizens and strangers was immense; it was a vast sea of life: every street through which the procession passed was thronged, and multitudes accompanied it even out to Laurel Hill.

Arriving at this spot the body was taken from the hearse, lowered into its grave, a brief and pertinent address pronounced by Quintin Campbell, Esq., President of St. Andrew's Society, and a benediction by the chaplain of the same. Thus rest in peace and glorious trust the remains of the brave Mercer; beloved in life, honored in death, and his memory embalmed in the recollections of a grateful nation.

The following is a description of the Monument to General Mercer, beneath which the remains of that gallant officer are to repose at Laurel Hill.

The lower base upon the ground is plain, four feet six inches square, and seven inches in height, over this is another base, plain and moulded, three feet eight inches square, and sixteen inches in height; from this rises the die, at the four corners of which will appear a chaste and classic pilaster, between which, and carved upon the pannels of the die, will appear the inscriptions; the die will be two feet ten inches square, and three feet three inches in height. Over this will be a cornice, upon which is sculptured an American sword and scabbard, crossed, and surrounded by radii of glory. It is three feet two inches square, and thirteen inches in height. Upon this rests the plinth of the urn, which is plain and ornamented, is two feet square, and eleven inches in height. The whole surmounted by a *tripodal* urn, supported by three Roman swords. The urn is two feet four inches in height. The total height of the whole monument will be nine feet six inches.

Below we give the inscriptions, as they are engraved upon the pannels of the die:

[Principal front facing the East.]

Dedicated to the

Memory of

GENERAL HUGH MERCER,

who fell for the

Sacred Cause of Human Liberty and

American Independence

in the Battle of Princeton.

He poured out his blood for a

Generous Principle.

[West Side.]

GENERAL MERCER,

a Physician of

Fredericksburgh, in Virginia,

was distinguished for

His skill and learning,

His gentleness and decision,

His refinement and humanity,

His elevated honor, and his

Devotion to the Great Cause of

Civil and Religious Liberty.

[North Side.]

GENERAL MERCER,

a native of

SCOTLAND,

Was an Assistant Surgeon

In the Battle of Culloden, and

The companion of

WASHINGTON

In the Indian Wars of 1775 and 1776,

He received a

MEDAL

From the Corporation of

Philadelphia,

For his Courage and Conduct

In the expedition against

The Indian Settlement of

KITTANNING.

[South Side.]

THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

of Philadelphia

Offer this humble Tribute

To the memory of

An Illustrious

BROTHER.

"When a grateful posterity shall bid the trophied memorial rise to the martyrs who sealed with their blood the charter of an Empire's liberties, there shall not be wanting a monument to him whom

WASHINGTON

Mourned as the worthy and brave

MERCER."

Curtis's Memoirs.

Cotton Manufactures &c. of Mass.

The following statistics of the Cotton Manufactures of Massachusetts are compiled from a document just issued by the Valuation Committee of that Commonwealth:—

Suffolk.—One cotton factory with 1200 spindles, seven iron works and one glass factory.

Essex.—Eight and three fourths cotton factories, with 19,822 spindles; 19 woollen factories with 29,070 spindles, 3 paper mills, 1 card factory.

Middlesex.—Forty cotton factories with 192,308 spindles, 20 woollen factories with 18,985 spindles, 16 paper mills, 4 card factories, 11 slitting mills and mill machines, 9 iron works, 1 glass factory.

Worcester.—Eighty-four and a half cotton factories, with 133,357 spindles, 64½ woollen factories with 32,553 spindles, 14 paper mills, 10 card factories, 15 iron works, &c.

Hampshire.—Seven cotton factories with 8471 spindles, 28 woollen factories with 8364 spindles, 8 paper mills, 1 card factory.

Hamden.—Twenty-three cotton factories, with 84,638 spindles, 9 woollen factories, with 2814 spindles, 7 paper mills, 2 card factories, 7 iron works, &c.

Franklin.—Five cotton factories, with 7273 spindles, 11 woollen factories, with 3534 spindles, 6 iron works.

Berkshire.—Twenty-eight cotton factories, with 34,126 spindles, 25 woollen factories, with 10,479 spindles, 20 paper mills, 14 iron works.

Norfolk.—Forty-six cotton factories, with 28,490 spindles, 15 woollen factories, with 4539 spindles, 16½ paper mills, 33 slitting mills and nail machines, 16 iron works, 1 glass factory.

Bristol.—Fifty-two cotton factories, with 96,972 spindles, 11 woollen factories, with 600 spindles, 13 paper mills, 14 card factories, 162 slitting mills and nail machines, 11 iron works, &c.

Plymouth.—Fourteen and a half cotton factories, with 12,151 spindles, 4 woollen factories, with 1263 spindles, 2 paper mills, 635 slitting mills and nail machines, 3 iron works, &c.

Barnstable.—One cotton factory with 468 spindles, 2 woollen factories, with 780 spindles, 8 slitting mills, 2 glass factories, &c.—*New York Enquirer.*

New York and Erie Railroad Company's Pier.—The Pier of this Company at Piermont, (late Tappan) which extends about four thousand feet into the Hudson, near the south end of Tappan Bay, forms an ample and secure harbor for steamboats and other vessels, of incalculable value to the navigation. During the late violent gale from the north, six steamboats, and near forty schooners, sloops and barges, found shelter on the south side of the Pier, in smooth water, during the whole of the gale. Most of these vessels had valuable cargoes—one had on board \$100,000, in specie—the captains ascribed their preservation wholly to the protection of the Pier. One steam tow-boat which attempted to weather the gale, parted from her barges, which were driven ashore and lost their cargoes. It is believed that two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of property were saved by the Pier during this gale.

The pier itself, though somewhat flattened, was in no degree injured. A light-house at this place would be of vast service to the public.—*New York Times.*

Massachusetts School Abstract.

The following is the Aggregate to the volume before us, which comprises over 500 pages of closely printed matter.

No. of towns which have made Returns..	301
Population, (May 1, 1837).....	696,197
Valuation, (1830)	\$207,404,358 26
No. of Public Schools	3,072
No. of Scholars of all ages in all the schools in Summer.....	124,354
Do. do. in Winter.....	149,222
Average attendance in the schools in Sum- mer.....	92,698
Do. do. in Winter.....	111,844
No. of persons between 4 and 16 years of age.....	179,268
No. of persons under 4 years of age, who attend school	7,844
No. over 16 years of age who attend school	11,834

New Hampshire Newspapers.

The present number of newspapers, religious, political and miscellaneous, published in New Hampshire is 34, of which 9 are published in Concord, 3 in Dover, 3 in Manchester, 3 in Nashua, 3 in Exeter, and 2 in Portsmouth.

Cheese in Ohio.

The amount of Western Reserve Cheese sold in Cincinnati yearly is estimated at between 800 and 900 tons, for the last six years; and is increasing annually. The price has generally ranged from 7 to 9 cts. and has been as high (in the autumn of 1836) as 12½ cents; it has never been so low before as at present, 6½ cents, for ten years past.

French Spoiliations prior to 1800.

A numerous meeting of persons interested in the claims for French Spoiliations, prior to 1800, was held at the Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th of November, 1840.

Charles Massey, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Charles Macalester was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting: when on motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The Chair appointed

John M. Scott,
Joseph Simms,

James Bayard,
A. Peries,

John Potter of South Carolina,

who, after consultation, reported the following resolutions, which, having been read, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the origin of these claims may be traced back to the period of our revolutionary struggle, and the amount forms, in fact, no inconsiderable item in the cost of our national independence.

Resolved, That when our government bartered away these claims for a valuable consideration by the Convention of 1800, they were justified from the necessity of the case, and no doubt acted wisely and well:—at the same time they became themselves liable to the claimants, on the principle so clearly asserted in the Constitution of the United States, "that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."

Resolved, That the encouragement to persevere in foreign trade, given to the merchants by our government in the form of a Circular, issued from the Department of State under the administration of General Washington, in the year 1793—assuring them of protection and indemnity—is a circumstance which ought ever to be borne in mind, as bearing closely and directly on the above mentioned liability.

Resolved, That the value of these claims, as against France, has of late years become more apparent from the fact that claims of a similar character have been successfully urged against France by other nations, and similar claims have been recovered by our government, not only from France, but from almost every other government of Europe.

Resolved, That during the long period in which these claims have been pending and unsettled, our conviction of their meritorious character has been deep and abiding, and our faith in their ultimate satisfaction by our government has seldom faltered and has never failed.

Resolved, That our conviction of the justice of these claims is strengthened by our knowledge of the fact that they have been subjected to the scrutiny of numerous and various committees of both houses of Congress, most of whom have reported in our favor, and not one of them against us for nearly twenty years past.

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs made at the last session of Congress by the learned, able, and Honourable Member from Massachusetts, has in our judgment presented an argument in our favor unanswerable and unanswerable.

Resolved, That the direct and disinterested appeal to Congress in favor of these claims by the members of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, which met in this city two years ago, is entitled to much weight with every candid American Statesman, and especially with every Representative in Congress from this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the prompt interposition in our behalf of the Governor and Members of both branches of our State Legislature in June last, and the unanimous recommendation of the immediate passage of a law for our relief, was a noble act and claims the expression of our warmest gratitude.

Resolved, That while we are bound as good citizens to believe that Congress must have had good reason for the delay to act finally on these claims, we cannot but feel that to plead this delay in which we have had no agency, as an argument against the validity of the claims, would be cruel, oppressive and unjust.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be printed,

and that a copy of them be forwarded to each member of our delegation in Congress, and that Mr. Buchanan of the Senate, and Mr. Sergeant of the House of Representatives from this city, be requested to present them to their respective Houses as our solemn and earnest appeal to the magnanimity and justice of our National Legislature.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to New York, Baltimore, and such other places as have an interest in these claims, and that the claimants generally be, and are hereby requested to make a vigorous and united effort, at the approaching session of Congress, to obtain that justice which has been so long deferred.

CHARLES MASSEY, Chairman.

CHARLES MACALESTER, Secretary.

Taxes in New York.

The taxes of this city have been enormously increased within the last few years. I give below a table compiled from the proceedings of the Legislature.

1801.....	75,000	1811.....	120,000
1802.....	75,000	1812.....	160,000
1803.....	75,000	1813.....	130,000
1804.....	75,000	1814.....	160,000
1805.....	100,000	1815.....	180,000
1806.....	120,000	1816.....	160,000
1807.....	120,000	1817.....	180,000
1808.....	130,000	1818.....	250,000
1809.....	130,000	1819.....	250,000
1810.....	120,000	1820.....	250,000
	\$1,020,000		\$1,840,000
1821.....	250,000	1831.....	450,000
1822.....	250,000	1832.....	550,000
1823.....	300,000	1833.....	850,000
1824.....	300,000	1834.....	700,000
1825.....	300,000	1835.....	800,000
1826.....	350,000	1836.....	950,000
1827.....	400,000	1837.....	1,260,000
1828.....	450,000	1838.....	1,300,000
1829.....	450,000	1839.....	1,200,000
1830.....	400,000	1840.....	1,100,000
	\$3,450,000		\$9,160,000

In 1840 there was an act of the Legislature to fund \$400,000 of the floating debt, which, added to the \$1,100,000, tax, makes \$1,500,000.

The taxes for the first ten years is altogether less in amount than the taxes of the present year—the tax of the second ten years less than the two last years—and the tax of the third ten years less than the three last years. The tax for the year 1792 was \$45,000. The corporation counsels' tax paid in the year ending February 15th, 1840, were \$45,146 80.

The Street Commissioner's salary is\$3000 per ann.
The Recorder's salary is 1500 " "
The Mayor's salary is 3000 " "

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

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No. 24.

United States District Court.

Elijah Vansyckle
vs.
The schooner Thomas
Ewing and owners.

In the District Court of
the United States,
Eastern Dist. of Penn'a.
In Admiralty.
October, 1840.

The facts of this case are fully stated in the opinion of the Court, which was delivered by Judge Hopkinson. It was argued by *Hood* for the Libellants, and by *G. M. Wharton* for the Respondents.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The libellant in this case complains, that on the 4th of March, 1840, at Philadelphia, under a certain contract or bill of lading, he shipped in good order and condition, on board the schooner *Thomas Ewing*, whereof *John W. Ireland* was then master, 10 hogsheads of rum, 20 casks of fourth proof brandy, 50 barrels of rum, and 160 barrels of first proof brandy, whereof 88 barrels of the first proof brandy were laden on the deck of the said schooner, to be delivered in like good order and condition at the port of Mobile, *the dangers of the sea only excepted*, unto *Ogden & Brother*, or their assigns, they paying freight, &c. That on the 6th of April the vessel arrived at Mobile, that the consignees offered to pay freight according to the stipulations of the bill of lading. That all the goods were delivered except the 88 barrels of brandy laden on the deck of the schooner, which were never delivered—but that the said 88 barrels of brandy were *wantonly, illegally, and contrary to the contract aforesaid*, stove in on the said deck, and totally destroyed *without any sufficient or legal cause*, on the 4th and 5th days of April, 1840, during the continuance of the said voyage.

It is further stated that by the misconduct and want of skill and attention of the said *John W. Ireland*, in attempting to proceed up Mobile Bay without a pilot on board, and by other misconduct and neglect of the said *John W. Ireland*, the said schooner grounded on the west bank of Mobile bar, on the evening of the fourth of April, 1840—by means of which misconduct and neglect the libellant was subjected to pay as salvage and charges incident thereto, on that part of his goods not destroyed by the said *John W. Ireland*, and shipped in the hold of the schooner, \$593 64.

The claim of the libellant is for the amount or value of the 88 barrels of brandy destroyed and totally lost, and for the salvage and charges paid by him on that part of his goods which was safely delivered.

The answer of the respondent, put in on behalf of the owners of the schooner, alleges that the schooner proceeded on her voyage on the 5th of March last past, and arrived at Mobile on the 6th of April following—that during her voyage, viz: on the 4th day of the said April, the vessel grounded on the bar of Mobile Bay, owing to the difficulty of the navigation and the state of the weather—and to the impossibility of procuring a pilot for the immediate use of the said schooner, at the same time the master thereof following the advice and direction of the pilot who was aboard one of the vessels in advance of the said schooner—the respondent avers that the said grounding of the schooner arose from and was caused by the dangers of the sea, and not in any degree by the misconduct, want of skill or attention of the said master, or by any neglect on his part. That for the purpose of lighten-

ing the vessel, and in order to save her from bilging, she striking very hard, the deck load was thrown overboard, the heads of some of the casks being stove in—that no part of the cargo but the deck load was injured—that this was done in order to the general safety and preservation of the vessel and cargo, and conducted to that end.

The answer then proceeds to aver that having failed in all the attempts to start the schooner from her position in the mud, certain fishing smacks were employed to unload the cargo and take it to Mobile, and that the vessel being thus lightened was got off and proceeded to Mobile, that the average and salvage paid for their service were adjudged and settled by proceedings in the Admiralty Court at Mobile, to which the consignees of the brandy of the libellant were parties and assented; and that they received all the goods contained in the bill of lading, except the barrels thrown overboard; that they paid the freight and also their proportion of the average and salvage.

No objection has been taken on the part of the respondent to the jurisdiction of the court, nor to the proceeding in rem, against the body of the vessel for compensation for the injury and loss complained of. I shall, therefore, give no opinion upon those points. The questions to be decided are questions of fact, and the issue is so taken in the bill and answer. By the contract, or bill of lading, the respondent undertook and bound himself to deliver the goods therein mentioned at Mobile in the like good order and condition in which he received them, "the dangers of the sea only excepted." Has he performed this contract? Was the loss complained of caused by dangers of the sea or were the said 88 barrels of brandy, as the libel alleges, wantonly, illegally, and contrary to the contract aforesaid, stove, broken and destroyed, without any sufficient or legal cause? Witnesses have been examined by both parties upon this issue of fact. On the part of the libellant, *George Dudley* has testified, that he was a passenger and consignee of part of the goods on board the schooner; that he was on deck when she went aground, about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 3d of April. The Captain proposed lightening the cargo; there was a quantity of barrels of brandy on deck. The captain and mate concluded on throwing them overboard. I understand this witness to say that this was after the schooner had been three or four hours aground. They threw the brandy overboard by staving in the heads of the barrels. This was on the west bank of Mobile bar, and about 300 or 400 yards from the light-house. The wind was not immoderately high when the schooner went aground; there was a considerable surf and breakers; captain was much alarmed when the vessel went aground; he had not any pilot on board. There was only one officer on board. The captain did not, as deponent recollects, consult him as to staving the brandy. There was a more convenient way proposed of getting rid of the brandy, and that was by the means they adopted of staving in the heads. I would here observe that the witness does not state by whom this way of getting rid of the brandy was proposed, and he says they, that is, the captain and the mate, adopted it; it would rather seem that the proposition came from others. The witness left the schooner the next morning, the weather being moderate but foggy, and neither vessel nor cargo having suffered, except that part thrown overboard. He says that the place where they went aground is above the place where vessels usually take in pilots. He thinks the wind was blowing on shore when the vessel went aground and the brandy

was thrown overboard. There was a pilot boat but hardly near enough to speak at the time we went aground.

Samuel Smith was not in the vessel, and says nothing as to the accident or causes of the loss.

Charles W. Ogden, one of the consignees at Mobile, gives no information as to the accident or cause of the loss, but he says it is customary for vessels bound to Mobile, to take in pilots before they enter the bay, for safety, without exception—that crossing the bar is difficult navigation—the narrows are formed by Dauphin Island and other land. The bar extends outside.

This is all the testimony on the part of the libellant—and but one of the witnesses, George Dudley, testifies any thing upon the question we are now inquiring about, that is, the cause and manner of the loss.

On the part of the respondent several witnesses have been examined. The first was *Joseph Woods*, but he only speaks of proceedings at Mobile after the arrival of the vessel there.

Erastus Large was on board the schooner on the voyage in question, as a seaman. He testifies, that after a passage of 24 days they got sight of the light-house at Mobile point—saw a pilot boat in the afternoon—made toward her—the boat steered out, spoke a ship, and put a pilot on board of her. The boat then steered for our schooner. We spoke her when we got near enough—asked for a pilot; they said they had none. Then we could not get a pilot. They said, follow them and they would take us in. As the water looked very bad, like equally and rough weather, it was thought best by the captain and mate to go by their directions, and steer after the boat. This was just before sunset. They steered after the boat by their directions as high as we could. Before we got in it came on so dark that they could not see the boat only by a light they put out. About 8 o'clock they struck the bottom; hailed the pilot boat, but she did not come to them. They lay then on the bar until Sunday morning, 10 o'clock. She thumped pretty hard the first night, after that she did not thump hard for more than once in a while. The witness then details the efforts that were made, by carrying the anchor out, &c., to heave the schooner off—doing all they could until 12 o'clock on Friday night. There was a considerable sea on her, and she thumped pretty heavy. It was thought by the captain, and, he believes, the mate, to throw her deck load overboard, to keep her from beating to pieces. This lightened the vessel and she did not thump so hard. The next morning they took their clothes and some provision ashore to the light-house. They had previously hung a signal at half mast. He speaks of the employment of the fishing boats to take part of the cargo out, and get the schooner off. The vessel was considered by the officers to be in a dangerous situation, when they threw the deck load overboard—and the witness thought so himself. They did not think she would ever get off, when they went to the light-house and tried to get help. On his cross-examination, he says at the time they saw the pilot boat it was on the land a light wind—the weather looked thick and squally—but there was no squall. The sea was very moderate then. When the brandy was thrown overboard, there was a light breeze towards the shore, and the tide was making out at about five miles an hour. They fired guns after they struck for an hour or two. It was a rifle or musket.

Henry Jordan was a seaman on board the schooner. He says that when they neared the light-house at Mobile the weather was very thick, looking cloudy, it had the appearance of bad weather, had a fair wind going up the bay, towards the light-house. In the afternoon of Friday saw a pilot boat—hoisted the pilot jack and made towards the boat—she had just put a pilot on board a ship—she hailed us—we asked if they had a pilot on board—they answered no—we asked if there were any other boats out—they said they believed not—our Captain asked if we could follow them in—they asked how much water we drewed. The Captain told them—they said—yes—keep after the boat—and we did so as near as possible. The witness then speaks of their running aground—of their efforts to get her off—that she began to beat very heavy on the bottom—it was calm but a very heavy surf—found they could do no good by heaving

on the anchor. A light breeze came off the shore—hoisted their sails to take advantage of it—the schooner was still beating on the beach further up—was beating on the bottom worse—the captain sent for the witness and another man in the cabin and asked us what we thought about throwing off the deck load. Witness told the Captain that he and the mate ought to know best about it, but that I did not think the vessel would stand long whole. We accordingly went on deck—still beating on the bottom worse—a short time after the mate ordered us to throw the deck load overboard.—We accordingly cut the lashings and threw over what lumber was in the road, then we tried to heave overboard a barrel of liquor, just whole as it was—we found we could not do it, and accordingly went to work staving the heads in and cutting the hoops—at last we cleared the deck—the hawser was then easier—at daylight they hoisted signals—fired through the night from a musket—went to the shore in the boat—taking Mr. Dudley, the passenger—employed the fishermen to take out the cargo and get the schooner off. On the cross-examination this witness says—it was ten or a dozen miles below the light-house they first saw the pilot boat—the light-house was not then in sight, that he knows of.

On this evidence we are to decide whether the loss complained was caused "by perils of the sea," or was the consequence of unskillfulness, negligence, inattention or fault of the master; whether, in the language of the libel, the goods in question were destroyed contrary to the contract of the Bill of Lading, wantonly, illegally, and without any sufficient and legal cause. The Counsel for the libellant has with great industry collected and cited numerous cases to explain what are properly perils of the sea, and what it was the duty of the Captain to do before he proceeded to the extremity of casting part of his cargo overboard. The law upon these points is well settled and must be conceded to the libellant as he claims it. Our inquiry is of the facts—that is whether the Captain did conform himself to that, which the law required of him in the circumstances and situation in which he was placed. The libellant has taken two leading exceptions to his conduct and proceedings—

1. His attempting to come up the bay without a pilot.
2. His breaking the barrels of brandy, instead of throwing them overboard, and taking the chance of recovering all or some of them by their floating on shore.

Some other objections have been stated, but they are either of little importance or included in those mentioned.

The schooner *Thomas Ewing* had a valuable cargo on board, about 59,600 dollars—she had three seamen before the mast, with the captain, mate and cook, to navigate her. She arrived at or near the entrance of Mobile Bay on the afternoon of the third of April, the distance from Mobile is not accurately ascertained by the witnesses, but I collect from their testimony that it is about 45 miles. She came to this point in the afternoon, the navigation of the bay was known to be difficult, and I should presume, impracticable, without extreme danger, at night unless under the command of a pilot or some guidance that might be reasonably depended upon. The master of the schooner having a pilot boat in sight, hailed her and endeavored to get a pilot from her.—But it appears she had not one on board, and he was engaged for a ship then entering the bay. The master of the schooner being thus disappointed, asked if there were any more pilots out, from which we must suppose that it was his intention to wait for one, if by waiting there was a probability of obtaining one. He was answered in the negative. The question then presents itself—what was it his duty to do in the actual situation in which he was placed—a pilot could not then be had, and there was no prospect of his getting one until the next day. Night was coming on, and although the weather was not bad, nor even then squally, yet the two seamen testify that the appearances were such as to warrant a belief of approaching bad weather. *Ebenezer Large* says—the water looked very bad, like equally and rough weather. This was just before sunset—*H. Jordan* says the weather was very thick, looking cloudy—it had the appearance of bad weather—and the wind was fair for going up the bay—the pilot was going up the bay—and either on the suggestion of the master of the schooner, or of the pro-

sons on board the boat, it was determined to follow her up the bay. Was this a wise and judicious determination, such as a prudent and skillful navigator would make, or is the master chargeable with misconduct, want of skill, and inattention to the interests committed to his charge, and his duties as the master of this vessel, in so determining—he had but one other choice, which was to beat out again to sea, for the wind was settling up the bay, and take his chance there for the weather through the night, and until he should be able to procure a pilot, which was altogether uncertain. We must not forget that no person on board the schooner made any objection then to the course adopted by the captain, nor has any witness here said it was injudicious, and the mate expressly approved of it. The persons on board the pilot boat, who may be presumed to have been acquainted with the navigation of the bay, recommended it, and told the master of the schooner to follow them and they would take him in.—This was done after the master had informed them of the draught of water of the schooner. It is clearly in evidence that the schooner did follow the pilot boat, steering by the directions they received from her as high as they could.—The night was dark—at times they could see where the boat was only by their light. If the schooner had taken the other alternative and gone to sea, and any disaster had happened to her, it would have been more difficult to defend the master against the charges of unskillfulness, inattention or imprudence. It is my opinion that in determining to follow the pilot boat up the bay, he adopted the most safe and judicious course in his power, under all the circumstances in which he was placed, and, of consequence, any accident or loss which occurred in the execution of that proceeding cannot be imputed to the misconduct or fault of the master of the schooner.

This brings us to the second ground of complaint—for it is undeniable that the master was not only bound to the exercise of skill and attention before the accident, but that after it occurred it was incumbent upon him to use the same skill and attention to prevent any loss of the cargo, or to make it as little as possible. About eight o'clock in the evening the schooner being under full sail, with a fair wind, and following the pilot boat as nearly as they could, ran upon a bar of mud. The pilot boat was immediately hailed, but did not come to their relief. Every effort seems to have been made by carrying out the anchor and heaving upon it, &c., to get her off, but in vain—she lay thumping on this bar heavily—there being a considerable sea and surf running upon her. It was thought, says Large, by the captain and mate necessary to throw her deck load overboard, to keep her from beating to pieces. It was done; it lightened her, and she did not thump so hard. Jordan also details the efforts made to get the schooner off—which seem to have been all that judgment and skill could devise; she beat, he says, very heavy on the bottom; it was calm, but there was a very heavy surf. The captain sent for the witness and another man into the cabin, and asked us what we thought about throwing off the deck load. Witness said he did not think the vessel would stand long whole—and the deck load was thrown overboard. To the necessity of this measure for the safety of the vessel and all the rest of the cargo, we have the opinion of the captain, the mate, and two out of three of the seamen—can we judge of it better than these persons, who were present at the scene, and whose vocation enabled them to estimate the danger and the necessity of the remedy? The event justified the proceeding—the vessel was lightened, the thumping became less, and she was finally got off without injury to herself or the rest of the cargo. As to the means of getting rid of the deck load, can we say it was a wanton and illegal sacrifice of the property, and that the barrels should have been thrown overboard, and not broken up on the deck of the vessel? She was not strongly manned, and some of her crew were necessarily employed in various services. When the order was given to throw the deck load overboard, it does not seem that the manner of doing it was expressly directed. The men who undertook it, to whom the order was given, began by cutting away the lashings and throwing over the lumber that was in their way. They then tried to heave overboard a barrel of liquor, just whole as it

was, but found they could not do it, and then they went to work staving the heads and cutting the hoops. I understand, although it is not expressly said, that the order to throw off the deck load was given to the two men that had been consulted, in the cabin. We have no direct evidence of the height of the schooner's side from the deck, but I presume it is not unreasonable to suppose it was from two to three feet. A barrel of brandy is no inconsiderable weight, and I can well believe that these men could not throw eighty-eight barrels over the side of the vessel, incommenced as they must have been by the rising and falling of the vessel as she thumped upon the beach. I do not see that the charge of negligence, want of skill, or misconduct can be maintained on this part of the case.

I am of opinion on the whole case, that there was nothing in the immediate destruction and loss of the property of the libellant, nor in the conduct and proceedings of the master of the schooner antecedent to the disaster, which can be imputed to him as a fault, misconduct, or want of skill and attention in the performance of his duty, but that the loss happened by "perils of the sea," within the meaning of the contract contained in the Bill of Lading. The average adjustment made at Mobile, although not binding on us, shows that the same view was taken of the case both by the Court of Admiralty and the consignees of the libellant, who were parties to and acquiesced in that adjustment and settlement.

Let the libel be dismissed with costs.

National Gazette.

Population of New Jersey.

We are indebted to Gen. Darcy, U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, for the tables comprising the Census of the State, which will be published hereafter. It will be seen by the annexed totals of the several counties, that the whole population of the State is 373,272; in 1830 it was 320,779—increase 52,493:

Bergen,	13,250	Hunterdon,	24,798
Hudson,	9,436	Mercer,	21,517
Essex,	44,637	Monmouth,	32,873
Passaic,	16,721	Burlington,	32,836
Morris,	25,841	Gloucester,	25,445
Warren,	20,366	Atlantic,	8,726
Sussex,	21,769	Salem,	16,085
Somerset,	17,451	Cumberland,	14,363
Middlesex,	21,584	Cape May,	5,324

Newark Daily Advertiser.

Census of Vermont.

We give below the Census as completed and forwarded to Washington:

Crittenden County,	22,978
Franklin "	24,532
Caledonia "	21,891
Grand Isle "	3,883
Washington "	28,506
Essex "	4,226
Orleans "	13,634
Orange "	27,873
Windham "	27,431
Lamoille "	10,388
Bennington "	16,877
Rutland "	30,701
Windsor "	40,359
Addison "	23,569

Total 291,848

White Males 145,313
White Females 144,817

Colored Males 361
Colored Females 357

STATEMENT

Showing the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory, of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.	Class of vessels.				Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.		
<i>Maine.</i>						
Passamaquoddy.....	1	2	3		6	1,058 50
Machias.....	1	1	6		8	1,305 73
Frenchmans Bay.....			6		6	512 61
Penobscot.....	1	5	14		20	2,521 35
Belfast.....	2	3	11		16	2,293 60
Waldoborough.....	4	10	14	1	29	5,420 92
Wiscasset.....		1	3		4	492 46
Bath.....	7	9	4	2	22	6,464 23
Portland.....	7	17	5		29	6,175 16
Saco.....						
Kennebunk.....	3		2		5	1,460 79
York.....						
Total.....	26	48	68	3	145	27,705 60
<i>N. Hampshire.</i>						
Portsmouth.....	5		2		7	2,786 51
Total.....	5		2		7	2,786 51
<i>Massachusetts.</i>						
Newburyport.....	6		8		14	3,242 31
Ipswich.....			23		23	1,045 16
Gloucester.....			9		9	392 80
Salem.....						
Marblehead.....			3		3	286 59
Boston.....	17	10	7		34	11,625 43
Plymouth.....	5	2	14		21	3,767 30
Dighton.....			8	1	9	689 46
New Bedford.....	2	1	3		6	1,103 15
Barnstable.....		1	25		26	1,877 66
Edgartown.....						
Nantucket.....	1				1	416 24
Total.....	31	14	100	1	146	24,446 30
<i>Rhode Island.</i>						
Providence.....	2	2	1		5	1,043 19
Bristol.....						
Newport.....		2	1	1	4	453 13
Total.....	2	4	2	1	9	1,496 32
<i>Connecticut.</i>						
Middletown.....	1	11	4		16	1,536 63
New London.....		3	10		13	589 90
New Haven.....	1		3	2	6	644 48
Fairfield.....						
Total.....	1	1	17	2	35	2,771 11
<i>New York.</i>						
Sackett's Harbor.....			1		1	56 21
Oswego.....			8	1	9	1,125 01
Genesee.....						
Oswegatchie.....						
Sag Harbor.....				2	2	81 85
Buffalo Creek.....						
New York.....	10	7	17	44	16	94
Cape Vincent.....						
Total.....	10	7	26	46	17	106
<i>New Jersey.</i>						
Perth Amboy.....			5	4	1	10
Bridgetown.....			10	3		13
Camden.....			12	8		20
Newark.....			3	2		5
Burlington.....				2	1	3
Little Egg Harbor.....			2			2
Great Egg Harbor.....	1	17	1		19	
Total.....	1	37	24	10	72	6,769 75
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>						
Philadelphia.....	4	7	14	13	4	42
Presqu'isle.....						
Pittsburg.....					7	7
Total.....	4	7	14	13	11	49
<i>Delaware.</i>						
Wilmington.....			9	7		16
New Castle.....						
Total.....			9	7		16
<i>Maryland.</i>						
Baltimore.....	3	7	52		5	67
Oxford.....			25			25
Vienna.....			20			20
Snow Hill.....			15			15
Annapolis.....			1			1
St. Mary's.....			1			1
Total.....	3	7	114		5	129
<i>Dis. Columbia.</i>						
Georgetown.....			10			10
Alexandria.....	1		1		2	4
Total.....	1		10		2	14

TABLE CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	Class of vessels.				Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage. Tons and 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.		
<i>Virginia.</i>						
Norfolk			3		3	211 23
Petersburg
Richmond
Yorktown
East River			3		3	156 53
Tappahannock			3		3	344 40
Yeocomico
Folly Landing
Cherrystone
Wheeling				1	1	114 00
Total			9	1	10	826 31
<i>Ohio.</i>						
Cuyahoga			1		1	46 62
Sandusky			1	2	3	1,217 93
Cincinnati				38	38	4,863 83
Miami				2	2	463 87
Total			2	42	44	6,592 40
<i>N. Carolina.</i>						
Wilmington			1		1	70 87
Newbern			1		1	25 13
Washington			5		5	273 01
Edenton
Camden			6	2	8	268 67
Beaufort			5		5	391 80
Plymouth			2		2	148 16
Ocracock			2		3	171 48
Total			23	2	25	1,349 27
<i>S. Carolina.</i>						
Charleston			3	1	4	442 70
Georgetown
Total			3	1	4	442 70
<i>Georgia.</i>						
Savannah			2	5	7	873 10
Brunswick
St. Mary's
Total			2	5	7	273 10
<i>Michigan.</i>						
Detroit			3	4	7	583 22
<i>Missouri.</i>						
St. Louis				5	5	939 00

DISTRICTS.	Class of vessels.				Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage. Tons and 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.		
<i>Kentucky.</i>						
Louisville				11	11	2,101 50
<i>Tennessee.</i>						
Nashville				3	3	497 05
<i>Louisiana.</i>						
New Orleans			6	1	4	862 13
<i>Florida.</i>						
Appalachicola				1	1	152 74
Pensacola			1	1	2	25 08
Total			1	1	3	180 82

Recapitulation.

Of the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839

STATES.	Class of vessels.				Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage. Tons and 95ths.	
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.			
Maine	26	48	68		3	145	27,705 60
New Hampshire	5	..	2			7	2,786 51
Massachusetts	31	14	100	1	..	146	24,446 30
Rhode Island	2	4	2	1	..	9	1,496 32
Connecticut	1	1	17	16	..	35	2,771 11
New York	10	7	26	46	17	106	17,951 44
New Jersey .....	..	1	37	24	10	72	6,769 75
Pennsylvania	4	7	14	13	11	49	6,283 57
Delaware .....	..	..	9	7	..	16	1,221 05
Maryland	3	7	114	..	5	129	13,093 53
District of Columbia	1	..	1	10	2	14	1,215 26
Virginia .....	..	..	9	..	1	10	826 31
North Carolina .....	..	..	23	2	..	25	1,349 27
South Carolina .....	..	..	3	..	1	4	442 70
Georgia .....	..	..	2	..	5	7	873 10
Ohio .....	..	..	2	..	42	44	6,592 40
Tennessee .....	..	..	..	..	3	3	497 05
Alabama .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Mississippi .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Louisiana .....	..	..	6	1	4	11	862 13
Kentucky .....	..	..	..	..	11	11	2,101 50
Missouri .....	..	..	..	..	5	5	939 00
Michigan .....	..	..	3	..	4	7	583 22
Florida .....	..	..	1	1	1	3	180 82
Total	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,988 34

Recapitulation.

Of the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

STATES.	Class of vessels.					Total number of vessels built.	Total ton- nage. Tons and 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats.		
Maine	26	48	68	..	3	145	27,705 60
New Hampshire...	5	..	2	..	..	7	2,786 51
Massachusetts...	31	14	100	1	..	146	24,446 30
Rhode Island.....	2	4	2	1	..	9	1,496 32
Connecticut.....	1	1	17	16	..	35	2,771 11
New York	10	7	26	46	17	106	17,951 44
New Jersey.....	..	1	37	24	10	72	6,769 75
Pennsylvania.....	4	7	14	13	11	49	6,283 57
Delaware .....	..	..	9	7	..	16	1,221 05
Maryland.....	3	7	114	..	5	129	13,093 53
District of Columbia	1	..	1	10	2	14	1,215 26
Virginia .....	..	..	9	..	1	10	826 31
North Carolina...	..	..	23	2	..	25	1,349 27
South Carolina...	..	..	3	..	1	4	442 70
Georgia.....	..	..	2	..	5	7	873 10
Ohio.....	..	..	2	..	42	44	6,592 40
Tennessee.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	497 05
Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Louisiana.....	..	..	6	1	4	11	862 13
Kentucky.....	..	..	..	..	11	11	2,101 50
Missouri.....	..	..	..	..	5	5	939 00
Michigan.....	..	..	3	..	4	7	583 22
Florida.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	180 82
Total.....	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,988 34

MESSAGE

OF GOVERNOR PAGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

In pursuance of an adjournment in June last we are again assembled, clothed with the high functions, and charged with the responsible duties of legislators. The full consideration of much of the important business then before the Legislature was necessarily postponed to this time, and will doubtless receive that attention its importance demands.

Independent Treasury.

Since our last sitting, that long agitated and most important bill, establishing an Independent United States Treasury has received the sanction of the legislative authority of the Union, and become the law of the land. The influence of this measure will be felt, it is believed, in checking the great fluctuations in the nominal prices and value of property, so ruinous to industrious enterprise, by preventing the vast expansions and consequent contractions in the amount of paper money and by infusing a greater amount of the less variable, and universally employed and acknowledged measure of value, specie, into our medium of circulation. Its tendency will be to prevent suspension of specie payments by the banks, by compelling them to adhere to the regular and legitimate course of their business, under the certain expectation that while the revenues of the General Government shall be paid in part or wholly in specie, they will be held to the performance of their chartered stipulations with the public, and be called to redeem at least partially their promises to their bill-holders, with the gold or silver their bills are supposed to represent. To this no bank can offer any valid or reasonable objection, and no solvent and properly conducted bank need fear it.

The withdrawal of the national funds from the custody of the banks, which funds are collected from the whole mass of our citizens for national and not for individual purposes, will also by lessening the means of temptation thereto keep in check that wild and reckless spirit of adventurous speculation, which meets with success only at the expense of the industrious and frugal, and which has heretofore covered with disaster and embarrassment the whole length and breadth of our land. Industry and economy will take the place of idleness and profligacy. Order and regularity in business will come, instead of the hurricane of speculation which brings ruin and desolation instead of wealth, in its train. Our importations will be graduated to the actual demands for our consumption; the foreign debts of our merchants will be cancelled; trade will resume its regular and healthful course, and as a nation, we shall soon regain, and let us hope continue, in the path of solid prosperity and real independence. Nor is this all; the funds of the General Government, the money of the nation will be under its own control, safely kept for its own legitimate use, the prompt satisfaction of all claims upon the National Treasury in pursuance with legal appropriations therefor.

The disasters that have happened to our national revenue under the system of bank deposits, can never occur under the Independent Treasury system. Under the former, we have seen very large amounts of the national revenues deposited in the banks, when all, or nearly all those institutions refused to pay a single dollar in specie to redeem their bills. We have seen our Government, as a choice of evils, obliged to resort to the issue of Treasury notes with which to meet its liabilities for the want of those funds thus rendered unavailable through the delinquency of the bank depositories. Fortunately for our country it was in time of peace this disaster befel her; had it happened when we were at war with any of the powerful nations of Europe, the extent of the calamities that might probably have arisen can hardly be estimated. The experience of the past is the best guide for the future, and ought to admonish us to be prepared for every probable or possible emergency.

The Public Taxes.

Among the various subjects which will claim your attention at this time is a new apportionment of the public taxes. This to make it equitable and just to all portions of the State will require much labor and patient investigation. I doubt not the subject will receive the early and persevering attention which its importance, as well as due regard to economy of time, will demand.

Banks.

Allow me here to repeat the suggestion made to you in June last, touching "the expediency of making it the duty of the Bank Commissioners within certain limited times to examine into the affairs of the banks, without being called upon by the Governor for that purpose." Although it may be believed the condition of the banks generally in this State precludes suspicion of mal-administration or fraudulent designs upon the public, yet the disclosures of the past year show that a bank may keep up its reputation abroad, commanding credit with the public for an extended circulation of its bills, while an investigation of its affairs at home would at once have exposed to view a condition unsound and unsafe; and I cannot but believe that these examinations made from time to time as suggested, would at least tend to prevent such betrayals of public confidence, and the consequent public loss and embarrassment.

Agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th of June last, one of the Bank Commissioners has made an examination of the condition of the Wolfborough Bank. His report of the result of his investigation which has been made public through the medium of the newspapers, will hereafter be specially communicated; as will also, when received, the report of another of the Commissioners which is expected (made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th of June last) concerning the affairs of the Concord Bank.

State Prison.

The State Prison is now managed wholly on account of the State. Essential alterations and repairs in the workshops, have been made by the present Warden, new branches of manufacture have been introduced, and the convicts are all steadily and industriously employed. The government and discipline of the Prison were probably never better than at the present time. The results of the labor of the convicts in a pecuniary point of view, we have had scarcely time to ascertain; but their labor is directed to those objects which afford the best prospect of success. The claims for the labor of convicts under the recent contract have been promptly met and cancelled. The present condition of the financial affairs of the Prison will be hereafter communicated to you, and I indulge the hope, that with careful and energetic management, in the judicious employment of capital sufficient to enable the Warden advantageously to make necessary purchases, the Institution may be enabled to sustain itself, without additional charge upon the Treasury, and also preserve the capital invested in its operations.

Criminal Laws and Penitentiary System.

The great object of our criminal Laws and penitentiary system is to deter men from the commission of offences, by meting out certain punishment to all offenders; and thus to protect society from the depredations of the lawless and violent. The mild system of punishment by temporary imprisonment, contemplates, not only punishment for the offence, but reclamation of the offender; and the system recommends itself strongly to our sense of justice, as well as to our feelings of humanity. It may be readily seen on looking into our Prisons and examining their inmates, that a large portion of them are young men, who have grown up with little parental care, instruction or advice, having never been trained to habits of industry, but allowed to remain idle and ignorant, the natural consequences have followed, and they have gradually sunk in the scale of depravity until at last they have met "the sharp rebuke of offended law" in the confinement of the felon's cell. There, under wholesome

restraint and rigid discipline, the convict has a chance left of redeeming himself. Reflection will force itself home upon him, and reformation may follow. He may, if he will, acquire some honest art of earning a livelihood, and with it the tastes and dispositions which will induce him to practice it. Applications for pardon of convicts are of very frequent occurrence, before the term of imprisonment is nearly expired; the practice is believed to be attended with pernicious effects to the convict; it tends to make him restless and uneasy, under the groundless hope of a remission of part of the penalty annexed to his offence, which he should be taught to expect only, if at all, near the close of his adjudged term of confinement, and then only, in consideration of uniformly exemplary conduct, and apparent determination to lead an amended life.

Judicial System.

The operations of our judicial system are matters of profound interest to all classes and conditions of our people.—To render the system as little burdensome in its legal operations, as possible, within the limits of the Constitution, is the appropriate duty of the Legislature. The delays and consequent expense, experienced by litigants in our courts of Law, have become proverbial. Whether this is to be ascribed to defects in our laws, or in the mode of administering them, I will not assume the province of judging; but whatever the cause may be, the expensive delays attending our administration of justice, is a subject of general complaint, especially in the larger Counties of the State. The complaint if well founded, all will agree, should meet with prompt attention from those who have been chosen by the people and made legislative guardians of the common welfare. In any constitutional remedial measures which the wisdom of the Legislature may devise, I shall most cordially co-operate. And I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the propriety and expediency of dividing some of the more extensive Counties in the State, into two or more Districts for judicial purposes.

Insane.

The project of establishing an Institution for ameliorating the condition of the suffering Insane in New Hampshire, is a subject of intense interest to very many of our people; the success of which every philanthropist must sincerely desire. The general interests of humanity, the unfortunate condition of the class of persons for whom relief is sought, more especially if the ills of pauperism be added to loss of reason, and it may be said, and perhaps truly, the honor of the State, press this subject upon our consideration with almost irresistible force. If pauperism presents a claim to the charities of the public, which civilized and christian communities always allow, the relief given being restricted only by the necessity for it, then indeed, justice as well as a wise and provident charity seem to urge the grant of a like measure of relief, if possible, in cases when to the strong claims of poverty, are added the fearful, interesting and still stronger claims of insanity. It is to be hoped that the Trustees of the "New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane" will be enabled in their Report (to be made to the Legislature at its present session, agreeably to an act passed in June last,) to show such reasonable grounds of hope, for its ultimate success in the undertaking, as will command for it your continued confidence and approval.

Geological Survey.

The Geological Survey of the State under the direction of Dr. Jackson, the State Geologist, assisted by Messrs. Williams, Whitney and Baker his students, has been in progress during the past season. It will not be expected that much more than a general outline of such survey can have been perfected in one season. It is believed, however, that a mass of interesting information has been collected, and many valuable discoveries of ores and minerals made. A large number of specimens have been collected and deposited in the State Cabinet, and other specimens and soils are now undergoing the test of analyzation and assay in the Laboratory. Next season it is proposed to take up the survey of all the

towns in regular and due order, complete the outlines, and explore all that is important so far as time will permit. I am informed by the Geologist that he will be able to make his first Annual Report during the coming winter. Interesting and valuable results are expected from this survey; to insure these, it is necessary that the survey should be carried out thoroughly and completely in accordance with the enlightened and liberal policy of the Legislature with which the plan originated.

I doubt not it will be your desire to limit the expenses of the session, by its termination at as early a day as may be consistent with a due consideration of the important business now before the Legislature; in the adoption of such measures as shall promote the best interests and prosperity of our constituents I shall most cheerfully co-operate.

JOHN PAGE.

Executive Department,
Concord, N. H., Nov. 18, 1840. }

Manufactures &c. of Pittsburg.

Harris's Intelligencer contains the following interesting sketch of the Manufactures and business of Pittsburg.

Iron Department.

No. of Furnaces for Cast Iron, - - - - -	28
" Tons produced, - - - - -	6,584
Value manufactured about - - - - -	\$446,880
No. of Bloomeries, Forges, and Rolling Mills for Bar Iron and Nails, - - - - -	12
No. of Tons produced, - - - - -	45,100
Value manufactured about - - - - -	\$4,500,000
No. of hands employed, including miners, - - - - -	2,306
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$1,931,000

Glass Department.

No. of Glass Houses, - - - - -	16
" Cutting establishments, - - - - -	9
" Men employed, - - - - -	515
Value of manufactured articles, including Looking Glasses, - - - - -	\$520,000
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$596,000

Pottery Department.

No. of Potteries, - - - - -	1
Men employed, - - - - -	4
Value of manufactured articles, - - - - -	\$1,000
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$300

Woollen Department.

Value of woollen goods manufactured, - - - - -	\$25,200
No. of Persons employed, - - - - -	10
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$10,000

Cotton Department.

No. of cotton manufactories, - - - - -	5
Spindles in operation, - - - - -	17,500
Persons employed, - - - - -	730
Value of manufactured articles, - - - - -	\$511,200
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$580,000

Leather Tanneries and Saddleries.

No. of Tanneries, - - - - -	30
Sides of sole leather tanned, - - - - -	10,580
" upper " " - - - - -	57,880
Men employed, - - - - -	113
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$72,400
All other manufactories of leather and Saddleries, - - - - -	124
Value of manufactured articles, - - - - -	\$341,760
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$177,075

Hat and Cap Department.

Value of hats and caps manufactured, - - - - -	\$189,560
No. of persons employed, - - - - -	217
Amount of capital invested, - - - - -	\$82,600

Apothecary and Paint Department.

Value of Medicine, Drugs, White Lead, Paints	
Dyes, &c.	\$201,800
Turpentine and Varnish, and value produced,	\$3,675
No. of men employed,	95
Amount of capital invested,	\$236,300

Liquor Department.

No. of Distilleries of Spiritous and Fermented	
Liquors,	14
Gallons produced,	93,000
Breweries,	6
Gallons,	233,000
Men employed,	80
Amount of capital invested,	\$163,600

Coal Department.

No. of Bushels of Bituminous coal raised,	11,639,516
Men employed in same, about,	655
Amount of capital invested,	\$82,000

Cordage Department.

No. of Rope Walks,	4
Men employed,	66
Value produced,	\$108,000
Amount of capital invested,	\$31,600

Ploughs Carriages and Wagons.

Value of manufacture,	\$203,450
No. of men employed,	225
Amount of capital invested,	\$81,900

Commercial and Mercantile Department.

No. of Wholesale Commercial Houses in Foreign	
Trade,	7
Wholesale Commission Houses,	32
Amount of capital invested,	\$1,341,110
No. of Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Grocery	
and other stores,	551
Amount of capital invested,	\$4,421,490

Lumber Department.

No. of Lumber Yards and trade,	31
Men employed,	120
Amount of capital invested,	\$155,800

Butcher's Department.

No. of Butchers and men employed in the trade,	90
Amount of capital invested,	\$89,100

Paper Department.

No. of Paper manufactories,	1
Men employed,	28
Value produced,	\$25,000
Amount of capital invested,	\$20,000

Printing Department.

No. of Printing Offices in Pittsburg,	13
Binderies,	7
Daily Newspapers,	4
Weekly, do.	11
Periodicals,	10
Men employed,	130
Amount of capital invested,	\$98,000

Milling Department.

No. of Flouring mills,	33
Grist mills,	59
Bbls. of Flour manufactured,	43,380
Saw mills,	78
Men employed,	210
Amount of capital invested,	\$797,350

Steamboat Department.

Value of steam and other boats built,	\$103,110
No. of men employed in Internal transportation,	1,175

Furniture Department.

Value of furniture manufactured,	\$249,400
No. of men employed,	394
Amount of capital invested,	\$119,450

Machinery Department.

Value of machinery manufactured,	\$443,500
No. of men employed,	251

Hardware and Cutlery Department.

Value of hardware and cutlery manufactured,	\$351,500
No. of men employed,	210

Ordinance Department.

No. of cannon cast,	5
Small arms made,	1,350
Men employed,	13

Precious Metals.

Value manufactured,	\$4,860
No. of men employed,	6

Various Metals.

Value manufactured,	\$181,700
No. of men employed,	218
Capital invested in the 5 preceding manufactories,	\$636,725
All other manufactories not enumerated,	\$393,400
Amount of capital invested,	\$2,151,120
Total amount of capital invested in manufactories, (iron not included)	\$3,917,472
Iron department,	\$1,931,000

Total capital in manufactories, \$5,848,472

Means of Education in Allegheny County.

Universities and Colleges,	2
No. of Students,	81
Academics and Grammar schools,	21
No. of scholars,	1,168
Primary and Common schools,	181
No. of scholars,	9,250
do. at public charge,	7,112
Total schools and Seminaries,	212
Total learners in do.	17,611
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write,	643

*Live Stock and Agricultural Products of Allegheny County.**For the year 1840.*

Horses and mules,	10,704
Neat cattle,	21,512
Sheep,	34,949
Swine,	34,635
Value of poultry of all kinds,	\$43,467
Bushels of Wheat,	461,167
Barley,	4,903
Oats,	676,778
Rye,	58,036
Buckwheat,	29,904
Indian Corn,	187,797
Potatoes,	455,550
Tons of Hay,	13,557 1/2
Pounds of flax and hemp,	7,473
of wool,	100,540

Census of Allegheny County.

City of Pittsburg,	21,296
" Allegheny,	10,090
Borough of Birmingham,	1,564
Allegheny county,	48,477
Total,	81,417
Colored population,	2,101.

Insane and Idiots in the U. States.

Memorials have been in circulation in this city, petitioning for an Asylum of the Insane and Idiots to be erected by the State. The attention of the Legislature was heretofore called to the subject, but as there was no decisive action in relation to it, a second appeal has been made to the people of Pennsylvania, which is supported by various facts, some of which we have believed it well to preserve in the following extracts.

"In the absence of accurate statistical information in regard to Pennsylvania, an attempt was made, in the former Appeal, to deduce the number of insane persons in that Commonwealth from the ratio that was found to exist in a neighboring State. These estimates led to the belief, that the number of Lunatics in Pennsylvania might be 600 or 700, and of Idiots 1000 or 1100, and this was at the time regarded as a low estimate. Subsequent examination led to the belief, that it was much below the real amount. In the able Report in relation to an Asylum for the insane poor, read in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Konigsmacher, on the 11th of March, 1839, the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported that they had received information from nearly half the counties of the State, from which it appeared, that there was an aggregate of upwards of *eleven hundred* insane persons—including idiots—in a population not exceeding 800,000. This ratio, which is 1 in about 728, closely approximates that deduced from the enumeration of the State of New York in 1825, which has been recorded amongst the Statistics of Insanity by Esquirol and other writers on the subject, and which showed, that the ratio in that State was 1 in about 721. It is gratifying, however to find, that subsequent statistical information has shown, that as the population of New York has increased, the proportion of the insane has not increased in a corresponding ratio; but, on the contrary, has diminished. In the year 1835, a fresh enumeration was made, when the proportion of lunatics was found to be 1 in 2249 nearly; of idiots 1 in 1465 and a fraction of both classes 1 in 887 and a fraction;—a diminution in ten years in the ratio of 887 to 721.

Although it is certainly justifiable to take the neighboring, extensive, and populous State of New York, which contains nearly one-sixth part of the population of the Union, as the basis of our estimates in respect to this State, the result can only be regarded as an approximation, and were we not possessed of information respecting the number of the insane in most of the counties of the State, it might not even be entitled to this consideration. Singular and inexplicable difficulties exist when we reflect on the results of statistical inquiries on this subject in many countries. A distinguished writer on insanity, M. Briere de Boismont, who has published a work within the last year, on the influence of civilization on the development of insanity; and who considers the disease to prevail, as a general rule, in a direct ratio with the state of civilization of the people,—estimates the proportion of insane in different countries as follows:—State of New York, 1 in 721; England, 1 in 783; Scotland, 1 in 563; Norway, 1 in 551; France, 1 in 1000; Districts on the Rhine, 1 in 1000; Belgium, 1 in 1014; Holland, 1 in 1046; Italy, 1 in 4870; and Spain, 1 in 7181.

The proportion in the large cities he enumerates as follows:—London, 1 in 200; Paris, 1 in 222; Milan, 1 in 342; Florence, 1 in 338; Tassin, 1 in 344; Dresden, 1 in 446; Rome, 1 in 481; Naples, 1 in 791; St. Petersburg, 1 in 3133; Madrid, 1 in 3350; and Grand Cairo, 1 in 30,714.

Singular and inexplicable differences exist in the proportion of the insane to the whole population in many of the States of this Union. In New Hampshire, when the population did not exceed 260,000, the number of lunatics was estimated at 600; in Connecticut, in a population of 298,000, at 700; in Massachusetts, with a population of about 612,000, there were 1,000; and in Virginia, taking the population at 1,200,000, it was considered that there were, in 1838, not fewer than from 600 to 800 insane persons.

It is not an object of this Appeal to inquire into the causes of these differences, if they really exist. They are adduced for the purpose of exhibiting the difficulties in the way of arriving at more than an approximation, and that in assuming the proportion in New York, according to the enumeration of the State, in 1835, a ratio is adopted much less than that which is considered to prevail in most other countries, and in States not far distant from Pennsylvania.

Under the very lowest estimate, it is probable, that there are, at this time, in Pennsylvania, 2000 insane, of whom—if we take again the State of New York as a guide—the proportion of idiots will be about 1200 and of lunatics 800. Of these 2000 insane, all are not in a condition to require the aid of such a charity as is contemplated. Some are able to remain at home, others are in the valuable institutions established for the reception of these unfortunates in the vicinity of this city and elsewhere; whilst others, again, are in an entire state of destitution, and are receiving their support in the county almshouses, are subsisting under some form of charity, or are immured in the various prisons of the Commonwealth. These last alone concern us in the present inquiry.

Whenever statistical inquiries have been made into the proportion of the insane amongst the indigent classes, the results have been the source of great surprise. Of 14,000 insane persons in England and Wales, it has been supposed on competent authority—Sir Andrew Halliday—that 11,000 are indigent. The results of inquiries made in the neighboring States would show, that this estimate cannot be wide of the mark, as regards Pennsylvania. We are certainly, we think, justified in considering that nearly two-thirds of the whole number or 1,200 are destitute; and hence, that 500 Lunatics at least, exclusive of Idiots, might require the assistance, which the contemplated Asylum will be capable of affording."

"Compare the reports of some of our best institutions with the statements we are doomed to hear of physical suffering, where the insane are deprived of the necessary care. 'During the residence of nearly six years,' says the Sixth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts, 'we have been exempt from severe sickness, and no epidemic has ever visited the Hospital. In this period, we have had under our care *eight hundred and fifty-five* patients, exhibiting insanity in all its forms, from the high excitement which induces its victim to discard and destroy his raiment, and expose himself to injuries, in a manner wholly reckless of consequences, to that state of imbecility and torpor, which unfit him from attending to what is absolutely necessary to his existence, much more to his security and comfort; yet we have never, in a single instance, had a patient either *burned, scalded or frozen.*'"

"It would appear, that five-sixths of the inmates of the State Lunatic Asylum of Massachusetts were committed by order of the courts, having been convicted of outrages upon the person or property of others, or the court esteeming it to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the Commonwealth to suffer them to be at large."

"In the former Appeal, evidence was afforded to show, that the ratio of curability of cases which had existed less than three months, was 9 in 10; and 8½ in 10, when it had existed under twelve months; that on the other hand of 318 cases, which had fallen under the care of Sir William Ellis, at the York West Riding Asylum, and which had existed from 1 to 30 years, only 26 were cured; and that M. Esquirol, one of the greatest living authorities on the subject of insanity, had ascertained, that after the disease had passed the third year of duration, the probability of cure was scarcely more than 1 in 30. Such, too, have been the general inferences deduced from the results in several of the admirable insane establishments of our own country.

There were admitted into the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass., during the year 1839, *four hundred and eighteen* cases, of duration less than one year; of these there were discharged, recovered, *three hundred and forty* cases, which is *eighty-one and one-third* per cent. The deaths of recent cases being deducted, the per centage will be *eighty-*

four and three-fourths; 'and if,'—says Dr. Woodward,—'the recent cases now in the Hospital, which are convalescing or have been recently admitted, all of which have had insufficient trial, are deducted, the per cent. will be *ninety-two and two-thirds*. Of all the patients that have been in the Hospital, the recoveries have been *forty-one per cent.*'

How important, then, on all accounts, that the Commonwealth should possess an institution into which the maniac can be transferred on the first appearance of the hallucination, with every prospect of being soon restored to his position in society; and of being but a short period a burthen to the public!"

"But what an improvement has taken place in the moral management of those unfortunates, at all periods of their disorder! Forty-eight years ago, lunatics were in chains over the whole of Europe. It was in the year 1792, during the atrocities of the French Revolution, and under circumstances detailed at length in the former Appeal, that Pinel—the physician and philanthropist; justly styled the 'great reformer'—ventured, in a few days, to strike the shackles from fifty-three lunatics; and what a revolution followed from a course before esteemed impracticable, or, if practicable, of disastrous tendency! The furious madmen, who destroyed hundreds of wooden utensils in the Bicerre, renounced their habits of violence. Others, who tore their clothes, and rioted in filth and nudity, became clean and decent; tranquillity and harmony succeeded to tumult and disorder, and many who had previously been deemed incurable, were restored to reason. 'France,' says Esquirol, 'was the first nation to offer the spectacle of nearly three thousand lunatics kept in confinement without chains, without blows and without unkind treatment.'

"Twenty years ago who would have credited the statement of Dr. Woodward, that of the *one thousand and thirty-four* patients, who, up to December last have been in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, there have not been *twenty*, who have not taken their food at the table with others, more or less of the time. Of these *twenty*, more than *three-fourths* were so ill and feeble when they arrived at the Hospital as to be unable to do so, and died without amendment in a few days: and he affirms, that at the time of writing his report, they have not a solitary individual, who has not for a very considerable time taken food with others, with knives and forks. 'The difference,' says Dr. Woodward, 'between eating food in solitude from a tin or wooden dish with the fingers or a spoon, and going to a neatly furnished table, and taking meals from crockery with a knife and fork, is the difference between a savage and a civilized man, a brute and a human being.'"

Provision for Lunatics in the United States.

"Massachusetts, besides the establishment at Charlestown, capable of accommodating 200 patients, has her admirable state institution at Worcester, which is capable of accommodating 230 persons and had at the close of the year, 218 patients. In addition to this, Boston has her own Asylum for poor lunatics, situate at South Boston, and capable of accommodating 100 patients, which was commenced in 1837, and was ready for the reception of patients in August, 1839. This Hospital, it appears from the report of the Superintendent, Dr. John S. Butler, was opened on the 11th of December, 1839, and had at the time of the report, July 1, 1840, 87 insane lunatics. It was erected principally by the prisoners in the House of Correction, is plainly but substantially built, and is said to be convenient and comfortable, and to answer well its intended purposes. Maine has her Asylum on the banks of the Kennebeck, in sight of the State House at Augusta, which is intended to accommodate 100 poor patients. In New Hampshire, an association has been organized, a bill has passed the Legislature, to establish an Asylum for poor lunatics, and a committee has been appointed to choose its location. In Vermont an Asylum has existed since 1836; the average number of patients at which has been 35. In Connecticut, Governor Ellsworth, in May, 1839, invited the attention of the Assembly to the condition of the insane poor, and a committee of the Legislature reported in favor of endowing an appropriate Asylum.

New York has most liberally entered into the career of benevolent sympathy. She has now three public Asylums, the Bloomingdale, seven miles from the city of New York, liberally endowed by the State and not confined in its benefits to the insane poor, for the accommodation of about 150 insane patients; the State Asylum, exclusively for the insane poor, now building at Utica, for the accommodation of 1000 patients; and the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, only one wing of which is completed, for the accommodation, in this one wing, of 200 patients. New Jersey is likewise impressed with the importance of such an institution, and active measures have been taken by the Legislature to procure it. Virginia has her two Lunatic Hospitals, the one situate at Williamsburg in Eastern Virginia; the other at Staunton, on the Western side of the Blue Ridge. The latter, according to the second annual report of its Superintendent, Dr. Stripling, received, during the year 1838, 85 patients. Both institutions have been liberally endowed by the State, and are capable together of receiving 250 patients. Maryland, during the past year, has appropriated bounteously for the benefit of her insane poor. South Carolina has made large additions to her State Asylum at Columbia. Tennessee erected an Asylum, not long ago, at Nashville. Kentucky has hers, into which 176 patients were received during the year 1838; and the new Asylum of Ohio, at Columbus, according to the annual report of the Directors for 1839, is in full and successful operation, 157 patients having been received into it since its opening, of whom 114 remain."

"In order to present this subject strictly as a pecuniary or economical matter, the Trustees requested the Superintendent to prepare a separate table, showing the actual expense of twenty of the earliest cases received into the Hospital, which, owing to the duration of the disease when admitted, were incurable, and therefore still remain; and doubtless will continue a charge upon the State as long as life lasts. Those cases are not selected, but are taken in their order. They are the first twenty cases of admission, which now remain. Their expense, before admission, is computed at *one dollar and fifty cents* a week. These cases have already cost the Commonwealth *one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents* each. On the other hand, and as a contrast to the above, the table shows the actual expense of the last 20 cases, which have been discharged from the Hospital cured. It amounts only to *forty-seven and a half dollars* each. Hence it appears, that the expense already incurred for taking care of twenty cases, which, from neglect had been suffered to run on until they became incurable, has been more than thirty-two times greater than the expense of the same number of cases, for which early and proper provision was made. The recent cases are now well; the old ones will doubtless continue a charge through life. However extraordinary it may appear, it is still true, that taking an average chance for cures, it would have been a pecuniary saving to the State to have seasonable care of these old cases, that at an expense of eighty dollars a week, rather than, by neglect, to have incurred the necessity of supporting them, even up to the present time."

Bearing these estimates in mind; and, in addition, the now well ascertained fact, that 90 per cent. of the recent cases can be restored so as to be able to maintain themselves and family; and that, in the opposite case the disease may be rendered perpetual, so that both the unfortunate sufferer himself, and all those that are dependent upon him for support, may remain a burthen to the public, and it must be manifest, that the pecuniary saving of such an Asylum would be immense; and that, consequently, it ought to receive zealous support, not merely on the score of philanthropy, but of economy."

Canal at Zanesville.

The canal round the Falls at Zanesville, Ohio, is so far completed, as to permit the water to be let in. On Friday, a boat passed through the guard lock at the upper end, and into the lock at the lower end of the embankment.

[Ohio Gazette.

Bulky Freight profitable on Railways.

An important fact for the Railroad cause is presented in the 6th Semi-annual Report of L. O. Ringold, Chief Engineer to W. W. Gordon, Esq. President of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, under date of the 10th November, 1840.

Mr. Ringold, after "announcing to the Stockholders the final and complete location of the road to the Ocmulgee River, at Macon, from Savannah," with a detail of the route, remarks,—"The total receipts of the Road for 12 months, ending 31st October, 1840, are as follows:

Up freight.....	\$14,425 09	
Down freight.....	34,817 74	
Mail.....	3,792 32—	83,035 15
Passengers, (being as 3 to 8) ..		30,792 26

Total, exclusive of transportation of iron &c. for road..... \$113,827 41

The expenses of transportation department for the same time have been..... \$23,276 16

Repairs of Road..... 11,075 31— 34,351 47

\$79,475 94

Equal to 6 per cent. on the disbursements.

"The average distance in operation during the last year was about 110 miles. The cost of repairs therefore is about \$100 per mile."

"The opinion has generally prevailed, that a Railroad, to be profitable to its Stockholders, must have a large amount of travel; that the only source of profit is the transportation of passengers; and that, as a general rule, the freight of heavy commodities yields little or no profit to the Company.

"The experience thus far, on our road, demonstrates in the most satisfactory manner, the error of this opinion. It will be perceived by the above statement, that our freighting business is more than double the amount of that of passengers and the mail; and this has been done under the disadvantage of having but one train for both purposes; consequently, keeping up a speed altogether too great for the most advantageous transportation of freight.

"I have no doubt that freight trains, run separately from the passenger trains, with full loads, and a velocity not exceeding ten miles per hour, would yield as much profit per trip, to the Company, as passenger trains carrying 50 passengers each way.

"Notwithstanding the long portage from Macon over a bad road, we have had nearly all the freight from that city. There has been an average of 200 wagons during the last three months, to and from the Depot. I am confident that the merchants will find it to their advantage to abandon altogether the steamboat business on the Oconee and the Ocmulgee Rivers.

"The operations of the Road have thus far been conducted without the occurrence of a single accident, resulting in personal injury to any one.

Respectfully submitted,
L. O. RINGOLD, C. E."

In addition to the foregoing we extract the following, from the report of J. Edgar Thompson, Engineer in Chief, to the President and Directors of "Georgia Railroad and Banking Company," under date 29th April, 1840.

The amount of capital paid in, from 7th November, 1836, to 6th April, 1840, was \$2,193,952. The amount of dividends declared, almost entirely from the earnings of the Road in sections, was \$529,153 36.

"The business of the road for eleven months, up to the 31st March, 1840, to which the accounts are made up, to correspond in time with that of the Bank, is as follows—

Received for freight, mail and miscellaneous.....	\$121,098 33
Received for passengers.....	63,505 21
	184,603 54

To expenses of transportation..	\$21,969 33
Do do motive power..	26,141 22
Do do maintenance of way and cars.....	22,135 79— 70,246 34
	\$114,357 20

Our net profits on the Road and Machinery in use which is estimated at \$1,300,000, is nearly 10 per cent. per annum.

"In conclusion I will observe that the result of the last year's business has greatly strengthened my faith in the profitability of Railroads. I can now state with confidence that wherever the transportation is of a mixed character, such as agricultural products, general merchandise, and passengers, and sufficiently large to justify the construction of a good road, Railways will be found to be not only the most expeditious, but the cheapest artificial medium of conveyance at present known.

Respectfully submitted,
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, C. E."

It should be taken into consideration that the down freight is principally Cotton—bulky and expensive to manage—yet we find it leaves the Rivers, and seeks the Railways.—Facts of this kind are worth more than theory. J. E. T.

Jour. of Commerce.

Salaries of Governors.

Gov. Rodman of Louisiana,	\$7500
Grayson, Maryland,	4200
Seward, New York,	4000
Porter, Pennsylvania,	4000
McDonald, Georgia,	4000
Morton, Massachusetts,	3666
Hennigan, South Carolina,	3500
Gilmer, Virginia,	3833
McNutt, Mississippi,	3000
Letcher, Kentucky,	2500
Reid, Florida Ter.	2500
Dodge, Wisconsin,	2500
Lucas, Iowa,	2500
Pennington, New Jersey,	2000
Moorhead, North Carolina,	2000
Conway, Arkansas,	2000
Polk, Tennessee,	2000
Woodbridge, Michigan,	2600
Reynolds, Missouri,	2000
Fairfield, Maine,	1500
Shannon, Ohio,	1500
Bigger, Indiana,	1500
Carlin, Illinois,	1500
Comegys, Delaware,	1333
Page, New Hampshire,	1200
Ellsworth, Connecticut,	1100
Jennison, Vermont,	750
King, Rhode Island,	400

Balt. Sun.

Education in Kentucky.

It is stated in an address by Bishop Smith, Superintendent of Public Schools in Kentucky, that of the 140,000 children of the proper age to go to school, only about 32,000 are receiving education! He further states that it costs about as much to educate the 32,000, under the present system, as it would to educate the whole 140,000 under the Common School system.

In one of the Circuit Courts the Judge ascertained that not one of fifteen persons summoned as grand jurors could read or write his own name! In another county, in a public assembly of about fifty persons not one could be found capable of reading and attesting an instrument of writing!

Arrivals at Mobile

From 1st Oct. 1838, to 30th Sept. 1840.

Ships.....	230.....	aggregate tonnage of	119,000
Barques.....	56.....	do.....do.....	18,795
Brigs.....	154.....	do.....do.....	31,250
Schooners.....	389.....	do.....do.....	39,800
Sloops.....	15.....	do.....do.....	1,275

794

209,320

Of the above there were from ports in

Great Britain, ships 70, barques 11, 4 brigs.....	85
France, ships.....	14
Falmouth, Ja. brig.....	1
Kingston, Ja. 3 barques, 4 brigs, 2 schrs.....	9
Hamburg, ships.....	3
Meranham, ship.....	1
Gaudaloupe, ship.....	1
Barbadoes, brig.....	1
Barcelona, 1 brig, 2 schrs.....	3
Cadix, barque.....	1
St. Croix, brig.....	1
Vera Cruz, 1 barque, 1 brig.....	2
Demerara, 1 ship, 2 brigs.....	3
Rio de Janeiro, 1 ship, 1 brig.....	2
Trinidad, 1 ship, 1 brig.....	2
Remedios, Colombia, brig.....	1
St. Bartholomew, brig.....	1
Lagayra, barque.....	1
Other foreign ports, 8 brigs, 27 schrs.....	35

Total.....166

Clearances

During the same period.—Cotton freighted.

To Liverpool, 134 ships, 26 barques, 5 brigs.....	165
Glasgow and Greenock, 5 ships, 1 barque.....	6
Havre, 45 ships, 7 barques, 5 brigs.....	57
Marseilles, 2 barques, 1 brig.....	3
Bordeaux, brig.....	1
Trieste, 2 ships, 1 brig.....	3
Antwerp, 2 ships, 3 barques, 2 brigs.....	7
Amsterdam, brig.....	1
Hamburg, 1 ship, 1 barque, 1 brig.....	3
Flushing, 1 ship.....	1
St. Petersburg, ship.....	1
Havana, 7 brigs, 1 schr.....	8

Total for foreign ports.....256

Mobile Journal of Commerce.

Census of Mobile.

We make the following interesting abstract of the returns of the census as taken by the Marshal, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the official schedule.

WHITE MALES.

Under 5 years old.....	492
From 5 to 10.....	247
From 10 to 15.....	167
From 15 to 20.....	243
From 20 to 30.....	2528
From 30 to 40.....	1377
From 40 to 50.....	437
From 50 to 60.....	116
From 60 to 70.....	24
From 70 to 80.....	4
From 80 to 90.....	2

Total males.....5657

WHITE FEMALES.

Under 5 years old.....	442
From 5 to 10.....	290
From 10 to 15.....	245

From 15 to 20.....	313
From 20 to 30.....	790
From 30 to 40.....	317
From 40 to 50.....	147
From 50 to 60.....	53
From 60 to 70.....	15
From 70 to 80.....	4

Total Females.....2626

Free colored males.....250

Free colored females.....293

Total free colored.....543

Male slaves.....1907

Female slaves.....1975

Total slaves.....3882

Making a grand total, including blacks and whites, of 12,700

The following are the numbers of persons employed in different occupations:

Agriculture.....	100
Commerce.....	924
Manufactures and Trades.....	1130
Navigation of the Ocean.....	217
Navigation of canals, lakes and rivers.....	571
Learned Professions.....	127

Total.....3069

Deaf and Dumb (white).....4

Deaf and Dumb (black).....1

Insane.....(white).....1

Insane.....(black).....1

Academies and Grammar Schools.....5

Number of pupils.....191

Primary and Common Schools.....8

Number of pupils.....115

Number of pupils at public charge.....300

Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write.....300

Mobile Commercial Register.

Census of 1840.

Annexed is a summary of the population of five States in 1840, being all the States of which the complete census has yet been published. The aggregate increase of population since 1830 is 92,320; being nearly 7½ per cent. In the 10 years from 1820 to 1830, the increase in the same States was 140,022 being a little more than 12½ per cent. From these Old States there has been a constant drain to the New. In Connecticut all the increase is in a few of the large towns. In New Hampshire the colored population has diminished nearly one sixth, and in Vermont nearly one fifth.

STATES.	1840.	1830.	1820.	Increase.
New Jersey	373,272	320,779	277,575	52,493
Vermont	291,848	280,667	235,764	11,191
Connecticut	310,131	297,711	275,248	12,420
Delaware	78,107	76,739	72,749	1,368
New Hampshire	284,481	269,633	244,161	14,848
	1,387,839	1,245,519	1,105,497	92,320

Increase of the population in the above States from 1820 to 1830, 140,022

Do. from 1830 to 1840, 92,320

Less in the last ten years, 47,708

Journal of Commerce.

Great Haul, Dec. 2.—Yesterday captain Eldridge caught with a net in the mouth of one of the creeks running into the Delaware, near the Back tavern, eleven hundred and seven sun and catfish at one haul.—*Phila. Gas.*

Review of the Weather, etc., for November, 1840.

"The trees to the blast have surrender'd their leaves,
The beauties of Summer have fled;
The warblers departed for sunnier climes,
The herbage is withered and dead.

"A pensive, yet pleasing melancholy is perhaps the predominant feeling in contemplating the changes that take place as the Autumn quietly resigns the year to winter. We have seen the fields stripped of their crops, and the woods of their luxuriant foliage; and now that the great purposes of the season are accomplished, it is not with repining and regret, that we see exhausted nature about to take a short repose."

Parley.

The month just closed has been one of the most variable that we have experienced for a long time. It commenced with the Indian Summer (so called) which continued until the 8th, when the wind changed to N. E., with rain. There was also some rain on the 9th. The 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, were alternately cloudy and clear, with wind cool at N. W. During the evening of the 14th, there was thunder, lightning, and rain. The three subsequent days were very cool and cloudy. The 18th and 19th, snow; and had none of it melted as it fell, we should probably have had good sleighing, with the snow to the depth of from six to eight inches, as in several places in the country. The 20th and 21st were clear, with wind at N. W. The 22d brought an easterly rain storm. The 23d was cloudy, with a little rain in the morning, but it cleared in the afternoon. The 24th was clear and cold. On the 25th we had some rain. The 26th was fair in the morning, and cloudy in the afternoon, with a little snow and rain in the evening. The remainder of the month was mild, with alternate sunshine and clouds.

There was ice on the mornings of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 27th, and 28th.

The average temperature of the month was 43—viz: at sunrise, 39; at 2 o'clock, 49; at 10 P. M. 42. That of the corresponding month of last year, was 40.

The quantity of rain which fell during the month, was 2½ inches. That which fell in November, 1839, was 3½ inches.

By the arrival of several vessels, we learn that much stormy weather, with violent gales of wind, have been experienced on the coast, and considerable damage sustained by vessels. Newspapers and letters from various parts of the United States, teem with accounts of snow storms, and a great deal of very boisterous weather on the sea and the lakes, as well as on the land.

Many years have elapsed since the tides were so high in all the harbors on the seaboard, from the Bay of Fundy to the Potomac, as from the middle of the month. In many instances they not only overflowed the wharves, but filled the cellars, and destroyed goods to a great amount.

The steamer President sailed from New York for London on the 2d November, with seventy passengers, but after being out several days, and experiencing storms and gales, put back to replenish her fuel.

The steam ship Acadia sailed from Boston for Liverpool, via Halifax, on the 2d November, with forty-five passengers, having twenty more engaged at Halifax.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 3d November, from Liverpool, via Halifax, in thirteen days and a half, bringing sixty-three passengers.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 19th, in fourteen days from Liverpool via Halifax, with fifty passengers.

The British Queen arrived at New York on the 22d, in nineteen days from Liverpool, with sixty-five passengers.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 23d, in seventeen days from Bristol, bringing forty-three passengers.

It is a subject of universal remark, that the Boston line of steam ships take the lead of the New York line by a gain of several days, both to and from Europe, notwithstanding every vessel of the Boston line has to stop at Halifax; and

it is gratifying to see the interest which is taken in these steam ships, by the proprietors endeavoring, with a becoming care, to prevent delay or accident. These praiseworthy precautions have induced them to have a quantity of coal placed at the mouth of Portsmouth harbor, (seventy or eighty miles east of Boston) in case of emergency, so that if either of the vessels, in coming on the coast in the depth of winter, should be detained by stress of weather, and their fuel run short, they might touch there and replenish, by an hour's delay, and then proceed immediately to Boston, without any more fear of that excellent harbor being obstructed by ice, than the harbor of New York. Both Boston and New York are favored with excellent harbors that are very rarely impeded by the ice, so as to prevent free ingress and egress; and we think that such obstruction has occurred but three or four times during the last century, and then both harbors were alike affected. After diligent search, we find that the coldest winters within the last century were 1742 and 1760; in both these, Long Island Sound was frozen over; and in the latter winter, cannon were taken on the ice from New York city down to Staten Island. In the winters of 1797, 1800, 1804, and in 1832, New York and Boston harbors were both, for several days obstructed by large quantities of floating ice; but in no instance do we find mention made of the latter being obstructed, when the former was not. We know of no harbor north of the Potomac, which has not suffered from ice, during intensely cold winters, excepting that of Portsmouth, N. H., which is very deep and rapid.

U. P.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1840.

U. S. Gazette.

State Census of Missouri.

From the Secretary's Office.

	1840.	1836.
Benton county,	4481	1512
Caldwell "	1634	not organized.
Callaway "	11,728	9520
Carroll "	2396	2122
Clay "	8159	8533
Gasconade "	5102	3012
Jackson "	7809	4522
Johnson "	4541	2708
Lafayette "	6957	4683
Lincoln "	6853	5933
Linn "	2267	not organized.
Morgan "	3942	2907
Montgomery "	4408	2891
New Madrid "	4580	3300
Pettis "	2974	1878
Pulaski "	5903	3381
Randolph "	6832	6409
Saline "	5114	3421
Scott "	5798	2991
Van Buren "	4227	1238
Warren "	4159	2938
Crawford "	3458	2026
Washington "	7893	6770
Ralls "	5530	4623
Taney "	3340	not organized.
Clarke "	2754	do.
Macon "	5684	do.

137,750

86,585

In the above 27 counties, they show an increase in four years of 51,175.

St. Louis Republican.

Salem.—A correspondent of the Salem Register states that three mercantile houses in that city have made the last year, in the Canton trade, at least one million dollars, and other individuals have made from ten to thirteen thousand dollars each; and that though old Salem has sent to the metropolis fortune after fortune, yet at no period of her history has her wealth equalled the present.

Statistics of Washington City.

I have a few items of local information, with some of which I have been kindly favored by our estimable fellow-citizen, Mr. John Sessford, and I here subjoin them :

No. of brick dwellings.	No. of wooden do.	Total.	Shops.
Year 1822 1,099	1,242	2,341	158
" 1831 1,578	1,635	3,233	255
" 1839 1,804	2,151	3,954	423

The estimate for 1839 does not embrace the public buildings; which, being included, would make the whole number about 4,500.

In the year 1820, the population of Washington was 13,247

Number of deaths, same year, 337

In 1829, the population was 18,500

Number of deaths, same year, 304

Showing a decrease in the number of deaths, with an increase of population.

In 1840, the population is 22,777

The number of deaths for 1839 was 372

which shows a still greater decrease, with an increase of population.

The ages of the deceased, for 1839, were as follows, viz :

Under 2 years 139 : 2 to 10, 39 : 10 to 30, 59 :

30 to 50, 78 : 50 to 80, 54 : over 80, 3.

Total, 372

In the year 1837, the assessors under the act of the corporation, valued the United States property, in grounds and buildings, at \$6,973,006; this amount has been greatly increased since by the completion of the splendid public edifices then in progress, and others now building. Upon this amount no taxes are paid by the government.

Balt. Sun.

Washington City. November 28, 1840.

I am indebted to Colonel Chapman, deputy marshal, for the following *corrected* table of the late census, which shows the aggregate amount of population, in *this city*, to be 23,303; of these, 8,121 are white males; 8,581 white females; 2,838 free colored males; 1,923 free colored females; 661 male slaves, and 1,060 female slaves. The black and white population of the district of Columbia, in the respective years, will be seen by the following table.

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Washington city	3,210	8,202	13,479	18,836	23,203
Washington co.	1,941	2,135	2,752	3,994	3,069
Georgetown	2,993	4,948	7,519	8,411	7,313
Alexandria and co.	5,949	8,552	9,814	9,608	9,970
	14,093	23,837	33,594	39,879	43,555

Idr.

Churches.

Saint John's Church, Episcopal, Rev. William Hawley, rector.

Trinity Church, Episcopal, Rev. Horace Springfellow, rector.

St. Patrick's Church, Catholic, Rev. William Matthews, pastor.

St. Matthew's Church, Catholic, Rev. I. P. Donelan, pastor.

First Presbyterian Church, pastor elect, Rev. Charles Rich.

Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. George I. Wood, pastor.

Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Laurie, pastor.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rev. John C. Smith, pastor.

Unitarian Church, Rev. S. G. Bulfinch, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. John Davis, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Foundry Chapel, Rev. Thomas C. Thornton, pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. Augustus Webster, pastor.

First Baptist Church, Rev. O. B. Brown, pastor.

United German Evangelical Church, Rev. Mr. Boircher, pastor.

Friend's Meeting-House.

Christ Church, Episcopal, Rev. Henry H. Bean, pastor.

St. Peter's Church, Catholic, Rev. John Van Horseigh, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Ebenezer Chapel, Rev. George G. Brooks, pastor.

Second Baptist Church, vacant.

Churches in Georgetown.

St. John's Church, Episcopal, Rev. Alex. M. Marberry, rector.

Christ's Church, Episcopal, Rev. J. Hoff, rector.

Trinity Church, Catholic, Rev. Philip Sacchi, pastor.

Presbyterian Church, R. T. Berry, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Wm. B. Edwards, pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. Levi R. Reese, pastor 16.

The Kamschatka.

This splendid steam frigate was launched from Brown's ship yard, in the presence of thousands of spectators.—She took the water in beautiful style gliding down the inclined plane without wavering in the slightest degree, and striking the surface of her native element so true and plumb, that she did not careen at all, but dashed forward into the open river with a rush as straight as that of an arrow.

The Kamschatka is, in appearance, about the size of the Great Western, though her actual dimensions are somewhat larger. She is pierced for 16 guns. At present she does not draw more than about nine feet water, but with her machinery and armament on board, she will probably draw from 16 to 17 feet. Her masts and spars look rather dwarfish, but this, perhaps, arises from her great height above the water, when brought to her bearings by the weight of engines, boilers, fuel, guns, &c., we dare say she will appear *comme il faut* in every particular.

The Kamschatka was constructed for the Emperor of Russia, by Mr. William H. Brown, from a model furnished by two officers of the Russian Navy, and her build promises great speed. Her bows and stern are decorated each with a double headed eagle, surmounted by an imperial crown. The cabins are spacious and convenient. They are to be fitted up we understand, in the style of those of our packet ships. She is very strongly built, of solid seasoned white and live oak. Her engines will be of about 500 horse power.—They are being made by Dunham & Browning. The following are her dimensions and armament :

Dimensions.

Length of her deck,	290 feet
Length of keel,	210 do
Breadth,	36 do
Full depth,	24½ do
Tonnage,	2049 do

Armament.

Main deck,	Twelve 36 pounders
Spar do	{ Two 64 do
	{ Two 96 do

The two 96's will carry hollow shot.

No expense has been spared in the construction of this superb ship, her machinery and other appointments, and we have no doubt she will do credit to her architects and machinists. She looks like a crack sea boat, and will prove an ugly customer to anything that may attack her. Heaven keep us out of the range of her "sixty-fours" and "ninety-sixes."

New York Star.

Commerce of Baltimore.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Tonnage, &c. of the port
of Baltimore for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

IMPORTS.

	Am. ves.	For. ves.	Total.
4th quarter, 1839....	\$688,345....	\$219,311....	\$907,676
1st quarter, 1840....	1,557,967....	105,840....	1,663,807
2d quarter, "	1,065,343....	117,823....	1,183,166
3d quarter, "	971,100....	109,868....	1,080,968
	\$4,282,755	\$552,862	
Total value of Imports 1839-40.....			\$4,835,617
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		1838-39.....	6,952,618

Falling off of Imports..... \$2,117,301

EXPORTS.

Domestic Produce.

	Am. res.	For. res.	Total.
4th quarter, 1839....	\$803,790....	\$525,878...	\$1,329,668
1st quarter, 1840....	961,171....	118,069....	1,679,240
2d quarter, ".....	1,105,897....	235,883....	1,341,780
3d quarter, ".....	1,227,281....	517,051....	1,744,332
	\$4,098,139	\$1,306,881	\$5,495,020

Foreign Merchandise.

	Am. ves.	For. ves.	Total.
4th quarter, 1839.....	\$44,050.....	\$16,280.....	\$60,330.....
1st quarter, 1840	66,484.....	14,045.....	80,529.....
2d quarter, "	81,627.....	13,291.....	94,918.....
3d quarter, "	18,649.....	7,424.....	26,073.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$210,810	\$51,040	\$261,850
Total amount of domestic produce			5,495,020

Total value of exports.....	\$5,756,870
“ “ “	4,548,142

Increase of Exports \$1,210,725

TONNAGE.

Registered Tonnage	-	-	-	-	tons.	34,773
Enrolled licensed do.	-	-	-	-	-	51,216
Licensed (under 20 tons)	-	-	-	-	-	690
Steam-boat tonnage	-	-	-	-	-	8,845
Total	-	-	-	-	-	95,514
	1838-39	-	-	-	-	71,523

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Entered from foreign ports	309	American	53,097
do. "	101	Foreign	23,903
Cleared for foreign ports	352	American	67,798
do. "	109	Foreign	25,556

Entered at the Custom-house, from ports within the U. States, 826 vessels. These are exclusive of coasters which are not obliged by law to enter

The number of arrivals from sea which is of course exclusive of bay and river craft, and vessels through canals, were Ships 70; Barques 60; Brigs 375; Schooners 875; and Sloops 11—total, 1391 vessels. Of the foregoing there were—

American ships from foreign ports,	-	-	-	-	40
do. do. coastwise,	-	-	-	-	9
Foreign ships from foreign ports,	-	-	-	-	20
do. do. coastwise,	-	-	-	-	1
American barques from foreign ports,	-	-	-	-	19
do. do. coastwise,	-	-	-	-	29
Foreign barques from foreign ports,	-	-	-	-	12
American brigs from foreign ports,	-	-	-	-	137
do. do. coastwise,	-	-	-	-	181

Foreign brigs from foreign ports, -	-	-	-	-	56
do. do coastwise -	-	-	-	-	1
American schooners from foreign ports,	-	-	-	-	118
do. do. coastwise, -	-	-	-	-	744
Foreign schooners from foreign ports, -	-	-	-	-	13
American sloops coastwise, -	-	-	-	-	10
Foreign do. from foreign ports, -	-	-	-	-	1

Total, - - - - - 1391

There were built within the above period—3 ships, 1 barque, 11 brigs, 43 schooners, 1 sloop and 1 steamboat—total, 60 vessels; the aggregate burthen of which is 8,558 tons.—*Balt. Com. Jour.*

The Coal Laws.

The ordinance relative to the weighing of anthracite coal, was on Monday evening amended in the Board of Aldermen so as to require every carman to carry no load of coals without a certificate of their being weighed, under a penalty of \$20; and that no weigh-master shall give a certificate without having seen the coals weighed, under a penalty of \$40; and further, that the Corporation appoint as many weigh-masters as may be found necessary.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Treasury Notes.

Treasury Department, }
Dec. 1, 1840. }

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d March 1839,..... \$19,567,086 23
Of this amount there has been redeemed.. 19,340,890 14

Leaving outstanding the sum of \$226,196 08

Amount issued under the act of 31st March,
1840,..... \$5,169,587 67

Of that issue there has been redeemed,.....	961,760	57
---	---------	----

Leaving of that issue outstanding..... \$4,207,627 30

Aggregate outstanding, ----- \$4,433,823 38

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.			Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$10,000
A1, 2 per ct.	1390	1102	168	10	16-\$1,147 84
5 "	758	720	370	445	15-1,091 89
5-5 "	....	80	1002	503	10 1,107,000 00
	2148	1842	1540	968	10 31-52,289 73 2,122,889 73

Statements of Treasury Notes issued under the authority of the act of 31st March, 1840 since the 31st of July last, prepared in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of that date.

Redeemed of all issues during the same period.

Rate of interest.	Denomination of notes.					Fractional sums between \$50 and \$100	Amount.
	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000	\$10,000		
At one mill per cent.	23	5	...	...	...	63	\$1,713 00
At 1 per cent.	...	1	...	...	...	...	100 00
2	603	418	109	11	...	1,080 84	138,530 84
5	275	164	75	45	...	61 03	112,711 03
5 2-5	...	...	...	7	550	...	553,500 00
5	171	153	31	25	...	728 22	65,078 22
	1072	741	232	631	...	1,933 09	871,633 09

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Globe.]

Prison Statistics.

In the following State prisons the earnings of the convicts have exceeded the expenses during the last year, by the sums set against them. Massachusetts \$4,433 27; Connecticut, \$4,511 19; Auburn, in New York, \$8,490 25; Kentucky \$15,030 92; Ohio \$20,037 06.

In New Hampshire the prison is let out by contract, and of course the earnings equal the expenses.

In the following, the expenses have exceeded the earnings during the same time, Sing Sing, in New York, \$246 47; New Jersey \$5,584 16; Philadelphia Penitentiary \$18,378 76; do. at Pittsburgh \$7,107 00; do. at Baltimore \$3,728 36; do. at Washington \$14,086 69; do. at Michigan \$3,345 67.

Number of prisoners in 10 penitentiaries at the commencement of the year, 2626; at the end of the year, 2787; received during the year, 1101; discharged by expiration of sentence, 669; by death, 55; recommitted, 82; escaped, 27.

Revenue of Boston.

Revenue of Boston, for the financial years of 1839 and 1840:

Fourth quarter, 1838.....	\$652,865 83
First do. 1839.....	562,915 27
Second do. 1839.....	875,130 69
Third do. 1839.....	1,281,748 99

\$3,372,650 83

Fourth quarter, 1839... ..	\$575,032 70
First do. 1840.....	424,139 71
Second do. 1840.....	541,328 76
Third do. 1840.....	911,624 91

\$2,452,126 08

Debentures paid on merchandise exported during the financial year 1839.....	\$370,916 73
Debentures paid on merchandise exported during the financial year 1840.....	417,474 67
Bounty paid on sugar refined, 1839.....	162,014 45
Bounty paid on sugar refined, 1840.....	134,123 65
Bounty paid on domestic spirits exported 1839.....	7,843 64
Bounty paid on domestic spirits exported 1840.....	10,485 64

[Morning Post.]

Severe Snow Storm.

On Friday snow fell to the depth of several inches—very much drifted by the wind—some few sleighs were out. Late on Saturday it commenced again accompanied with high wind and some hail. On Sunday it continued to snow most of the day, wind very high. The ground covered to the depth probably of 18 or 20 inches on a level, with drifts of several feet. On Monday very fine sleighing, all the roads in the neighborhood of the city so obstructed as to prevent the arrival and departure of the mails and rail-road cars.

This is generally admitted to be the deepest snow we have had for several years. In several previous years we have had moderate snows, from the 3d to the 9th of December, and on December 6, 1796, there was snow in this city two inches deep; the Susquehanna river was closed, and horses crossed upon the ice. On the 5th December, 1831, and 7th December, 1817 and 1836, the Hudson river was either closed or obstructed by ice, as appears by the table in our 2d vol. page 172. The Treasury department has issued instructions to several of the Revenue Cutters to cruise with provisions, &c. upon the coast for the supply of vessels in distress.

Since writing the above, we have referred to several records of the weather which we published in our Register of Pennsylvania, vol. vii. 64, 246, from which we find that on the 14th January 1831, was one of the deepest snows then recollected by the inhabitants in this city; drifts on the North side of Market street were so deep as to require the market-wagons to be dug out—mails and stages were prevented from arriving or departing for several days, and the milk carts did not come into the city. In some places throughout the State the snow was 3 feet deep on a level. On the 21st and 22d of November of the same year, there was a slight snow in the city—but more severe in several parts of the State; and on the 24th November 1809, there was snow one foot deep and good sleighing, see vol. viii. page 368. In 1835, January, 2d or 3d the passengers by the Camden and Amboy Rail-road who had left Philadelphia on Monday, did not reach New York till Tuesday at 2 P. M. having been detained by a snow drift in the deep-cut near Amboy: many of the passengers, especially the ladies suffered very much, having been without food since leaving Philadelphia. By referring to those volumes of the Register of Pennsylvania, a full account of these occurrences may be seen. In vol. ii. of the same work, pp. 23 and 379, will be found notices of the weather from 1681 to 1828, which we collected from the newspapers for that period, and may amuse those who are interested in such matters—and in vol. viii. page 384 is a table, showing the years from 1681 to 1825, in which the Delaware was closed or obstructed by ice in the month of December.

December 8th, 1840, we understand the Schuylkill closed yesterday—no mails were sent from the city from the 5th till the 7th—several mails are still due—snow in New York 2 feet deep—North river closed 20 miles below the Hudson—steam-boat could not stop at Burlington on account of ice.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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No. 25.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Message of the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Twenty-Sixth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others: these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

Foreign Relations.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse for which this government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and

clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

N. E. Boundary.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counterproject including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three Commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments, which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points at difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

Relations with Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, &c.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations

continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long-standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Tobacco Trade.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

Claims upon Mexico.

The Commissioners appointed under the Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Relations with South America.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

Treaty of 1829 with Brazil.

The charge d'affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

Claims on Chili.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

Boundary between United States and Texas.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to re-assemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

Finances.

The present sound condition of the finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and, in this respect the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April and July, of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchants' bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of dollars have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposit with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the require-

ments of the constitution; and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well as to the interests as to the morals of the people. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of their safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate operation.

National Debt.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and, subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest of borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States. The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earliest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the government of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations, are, nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gain by the rise and fall of public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently the advancement of private interests.

The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be

quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, at all events, be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable: first, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid but well-considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Federal Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives, and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them.

Economy in Expenses.

The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement.—An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the usually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedented severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838, (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished.

The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions, being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than those of 1837. Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since, at the moment the Treasury Department by further receipt from the indebted banks, became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects.—Causes are in operation which will, it is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War Department, and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity

for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so, and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

Balance in the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

Independent Treasury.

The new system established by Congress for the safe-keeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the Federal Government and the country have hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of banking expansions, a depreciated currency, and official falsifications; yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service, and the ability of the Government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public money with promptitude and success, I can say with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the Government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that attention to which they may, on examination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the constitution. It will serve, also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their development, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable system of government: I allude to a national debt, and a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled, will continue as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated consequences:

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government—the prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the ag-

grandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is alone sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappeasable discord.

If we add to this its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and finally, if we refer to the examples of every government which has existed for proof, how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance its ultimate but certain results—a splendid Government, and an impoverished people.

National Bank—Independent Treasury.

If a National Bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which declares that all powers not conferred by that instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; if it has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which, unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority;—if such is undeniably the case, what national grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day?

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation, and particularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed, in so striking a manner, the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves; when the true character of its capacity to regulate according to its will and its interests, and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country, had been so fully and fearfully developed; when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had, by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infected to madness with a spirit of heedless speculation; when it had been seen that, secure in the support of the combination of influences by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can ever be granted without the certainty of being abused, was to indulge in a fatal delusion?

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its inevitable consequences I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government; of excluding from its expenses those improvident and unauthorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interposition of my predecessor, and which, if they had not been so checked, would long before this time have involved the finances of the General Government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States; of limiting all our expenditures to that simple, unostentatious, and economical adminis-

tion of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the people to a greater amount than was actually necessary to the public service, conducted upon the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommend the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the patronage of the Federal Government—a wise policy in all Governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiased and unadulterated opinions of its constituents; do away forever, all dependence on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safe-keeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of adapting its policy to the views and interests of a still more formidable money-power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national debt, except it be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be abandoned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these positions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion, that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an administration; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws, as the condition of the country; without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability, other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of Government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to the full extent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws; if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met, and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long-continued and salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and everywhere, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treasury;—if all these great and permanent objects with many others that might be stated, have for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank, have we not a right to expect

that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public service independently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, will receive the final sanction of a people whose unbiased and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this as in other commercial nations, is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow-citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which this subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the General Government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connexion with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the Treasury, or by special legislation designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in preference to, and at the expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them; no attempt to do so has either been made, recommended or encouraged by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted, have not been lost sight of. Intrusted only with certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out and so carefully guarded.

Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the States is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, rather than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the constitution, or an ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to apprehend would, in the opinion even of a considerable minority of my fellow citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our Union. Viewing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the States, it seems to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intended to be given.

I have been strengthened, too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust, to excite jealousies, and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal government, even when successful, they must ever prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of those whose adhesion is indispensable to the great aggregate of united strength, and whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements.

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the whole people, and to every member of the confederacy, by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, the benefit of those republican institutions which it was the end and aim of the constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensable to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the States, or the permanency of their Union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another; nor can I see in the interference of the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the States a remedy for present, or a security against future dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the go-

vernment itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these wide-spreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence on the part of the Government to the policy which has produced such salutary results, aided by judicious State legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and economy of the American people, cannot fail to raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of banks, or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the people and their representatives to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country, (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment,) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the government, and by consequence, to a great extent, those of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to reproduce the embarrassment the government has experienced; and to remove from the shoulders of the present to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

Militia.

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the West, a duty which they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heats of summer.

Indians—Florida War.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed—hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under

the apprehension that they would be compelled by force to comply with their treaty stipulations. The execution of the treaty of Paynes Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in the West. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major Dade's command, the murder of their agent General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida. General Gustus who was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston—troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia; and General Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, Gen. Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to Gen. Scott.

Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and at the close of it, was replaced by general Jessup. These events and changes took place under the administration of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the administration of the Government I found the territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities.

A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring these hostilities to a close; and the army, under General Jessup, was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable and ruthless banditti.—Gen. Taylor who succeeded Gen. Jessup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and was succeeded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he too, failed to protect the territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by General Macomb who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. Gen. Armistead, who was in Florida when Gen. Taylor left the army, by permission assumed the command, and after active summer operations was met by propositions for peace; and from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the territory. That this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the government.

Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrustinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

Sites for Marine Hospitals.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased have all been designated; but the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide, whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The Navy.

The navy as will appear from the accompanying report of the secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate *Constellation* and the sloop of war *Boston*, under Commodore Kearney is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and commander Anlick, in the sloop of war *Yorktown*, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been and still are employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

Exploring Expedition.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 2 south, longitude 154 27 east, and afterwards in latitude 66 31 south, longitude 153 50 east, by lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieut. Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability and perseverance, which give every evidence of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

Post Office.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that department the last year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any additional expenditure; the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated.—That surplus having been exhausted and the anticipated increase in the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the preceding year, but on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the circumstances referred to having had no other effect than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure

greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter-postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

African Slave Trade.

The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig *Dolphin* and schooner *Grampus* have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, those vessels returned to the United States for supplies and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the law, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity.

The efforts of the several Governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave-trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties; the slave-trade—the first, to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa, giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1840.

Portsmouth Baptist Association.

This Association embraces 12 ordained Ministers and 14 Churches—(all excepting Dover and Great Falls, in the County of Rockingham,) with the aggregate of 1519 Members. Of these Churches, that in Newtown is the oldest, not only in the Association, but in the State. It was constituted in 1755. The Church in Brentwood was constituted in 1771; and that in Exeter in 1800. All the other Churches in the Association have been organized within the last 25 years. The largest Church is that in Deerfield, which has 202 members; Great Falls has 195; Portsmouth 193; Brentwood and Exeter 125 each; Dover 124; and Chester 101. The whole amount of moneys raised for benevolent purposes, within the Association, the past year, is \$1,016 23. Of this sum \$393 99 was contributed by the Church at Great Falls; \$245 00 by the Church in Portsmouth; \$136 41 by the Church in Hampton Falls and Seabrook; and \$113 80 by the Church in Deerfield. The largest Sabbath School reported is in Great Falls—having 168 scholars; that in Deerfield has 157 scholars; Exeter 125; Portsmouth and Plaistow 120 each; Dover 110. The largest Sabbath School Library is in Portsmouth. It has 500 volumes; Great Falls has 406 volumes; Dover 350. The whole number of persons baptized within the year is 334—of these 59 were in Deerfield; 57 in Portsmouth; 56 in Great Falls; and 54 in Dover.—*Exeter News Letter.*

Annual Report

Submitted at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company; convened in the city of Providence, R. I. Sept. 29th, 1840: By Wm. Gibbs McNeil, Engineer and Agent.

Office, New York, Providence and Boston R. R. Co. }
STONINGTON, SEPT. 28th, 1840. }

To the President and Directors:

Gentlemen—For the information of those who may be assembled, or represented, in the coming annual meeting of the stockholders, to be holden to-morrow at the city of Providence, R. I., I have the honor to submit the following Report, with the accompanying account current between the Company and the Trustees, with a tabular statement exhibiting the receipts and expenditures during the past year, ending August 31, 1840.

The past condition of this corporation contrasted with its present, and the general aspect of its affairs, from which may be inferred more cheerily than heretofore its future and immediate prospects, naturally present themselves for our consideration; and in order that others may have the means of judging of the accuracy of our conclusions, it will not be irrelevant, among other sources of information, to present, as concisely as may be, that of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, (its rise and progress, if I may so say,)—in fact, the object which its first projectors had in view.

And what was that object? It was, primarily, to form an essential link, by the shortest and most economical chain of communication between the cities of New York and Boston; to form a portion of that chain connecting our Atlantic cities by the best route—the sole condition, in my opinion, requisite (under good management) to insure an adequate return on capital invested in any portion of that chain. That I may be distinctly understood, I will detain you a moment on this point:—for, replete with benefit as may be the construction of Railroads generally to the public, it unfortunately too often happens that that good or convenience to the community, is purchased at an undue cost to the enterprising or mistaken stockholder. The trade between the termini of this Railroad may not justly, either in its nature or extent, the expenditure unavoidable in the construction of it; or with an abundant trade, and that too of a character to afford a liberal recompense, unmindful that trade will seek the best avenue for its accommodation, his profits may be dissipated in fruitless contention with a rival and perhaps more favored route.

Is this the case in that chain of Railroads which connect our Atlantic and Commercial cities by the best route? Are not those cities thronged with a population whose necessary intercourse with each other is amply sufficient to sustain any property constructed, and (still more material) properly managed Railroad? Especially is not the intercourse between the great commercial emporium of our country, and the principal city of New England, of the minor cities and the populous country intermediate to New York and Boston, a sure guarantee of an abundant trade, and that trade of a character to afford a liberal recompense?

The main reliance of a railroad between those points is obviously on the transportation of passengers, (the most profitable item the trade of a railroad,) unincumbered by agricultural and mineral products which seldom can bear a sufficient toll to remunerate the stockholder; but in lieu of these, manufactured goods, and, in the main, other valuable commodities, seek an outlet and interchange, which, while they add to the trade, can well afford a tax to be imposed on their transportation, which greatly swells the receipts of the railroad.

Does the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad form an essential link in such a chain as described—and is it secured against an injurious rivalry?

These inquiries can best be answered by the following statement, derived from personal knowledge.

Simultaneous with the early projection of the Boston and Providence railroad, was that of a railroad from Boston di-

rect to Taunton, and thence to a suitable termination on the waters of Narragansett Bay, which proved to be at Somerset, below Taunton, on Taunton river. These were obviously to be rival routes for the trade between Boston and New York, and both were to be dependent for their extension to the larger city by steamboats from the termination of either railroad, on the waters of the Narragansett Bay. In this view, the latter route, by the way of Taunton, was preferred; because it was more level, nine miles shorter than the railroad would terminate at a point below which (unlike the termination of its rival at Providence,) the waters of Narragansett Bay are unobstructed by ice in the most inclement season; and these advantages would have been decisive of its selection, had it not fortunately been considered that the other very important and vital elements to a just comparison were involved in the question of ultimate preference. The route via Taunton was seen to be the better between Boston, to and through the waters of Narragansett Bay and New York. But even then, a railroad from Boston to Worcester had been projected, and surveys then in progress, under my direction, by order of the government—(with a view to ascertain the practicability of, and the best route for a railroad from Boston to Long Island Sound,) indicated two practicable inland routes, (both avoiding Point Judith—the exposure of an outward passage east of the termination of Long Island—and the circuitous navigation thence to the waters of Narragansett Bay, and through Providence river,) from Boston to Long Island Sound, and thence by steamers, to New York. These routes were, one from New London and Norwich, via Worcester, to Boston. The route via Taunton could not be extended to Long Island Sound, and thus combine the advantages of either the other routes; and, as a consequence, could not, in the want of a continuous railroad from Boston to Long Island Sound, whether by Worcester or by Providence, compete successfully with either for through travel (its main element of trade) between New York and Boston. The suggestion made by me therefore, as their engineer, to the Directors of the Boston and Taunton Railroad Company, was concurred in; and in lieu of two direct railroads from Boston to the waters of Narragansett Bay, that by Taunton was to be abandoned, that to Providence alone to be constructed; and subsequently as then pointed out, Taunton and the south-eastern portion of Massachusetts was when desired, to be accommodated by a branch from the Boston and Providence Railroad, to and through Taunton to New Bedford.*

But why was the direct route through Taunton abandoned, because it necessarily terminated on the waters of Narragansett Bay, and the others could be extended to Narragansett Bay—in other words, because it by steamboat navigation commenced necessarily at Narragansett Bay, in the one case, and was, in the other, confined to Long Island Sound?

The answer is, not only because of the objections referred to already to any outside passage around Point Judith, from its exposure, greater distance, &c. &c., but from the practicability of either of the inland routes, with security at all seasons of the year to make the journey between New York and Boston in much less time, (and as the sequel will show, at much less expense,) at all seasons.

This may be illustrated by stating the fact, simply, that the route via Stonington, is on the average of trips, at least three hours shorter, (and often more,) by railroad to Stonington, and steamboat thence to New York, than is the route by railroad to Providence and steamboat thence around Point Judith to New York; or it is on the average one and a half to two hours shorter than is the route via Worcester and Norwich, and thence by steamer to New York. Such has been the result of experience, by the recent completion of the Norwich railroad; but until the completion and use of that railroad, (in other words, until the completion of what is termed by some, a rival road to the New York, Providence and Boston railroad, by the opening to the public of the Norwich Railroad,) how was the New York, Providence and Boston, (the Stonington) railroad situated? The company

* See Report of Engineer to Boston and Providence Railroad Company, 1831.

being embarrassed, involved in debt, with an impaired credit, dispirited, if not themselves, those who alone had the ability, of those interested, to make further expenditures—could not procure steamboats of their own, and of course were dependent upon those who did own them. To their terms we were compelled to submit, and we did submit—with this advantage accruing, unfavorable as were those terms—that it has taught us, that amid the most deadly opposition the railroad could be exposed to, it can sustain itself; while the steamboats engaged in opposition must lose; and what is more material, that we can run steamboats between New York and Stonington in connexion with our railroad, at a far cheaper rate than is practicable by the outside route to Providence, around Point Judith, in connexion with the Boston and Providence railroad. Railroads, being fixtures, will be used till they barely pay current expenses. Steamboats are not fixtures, and why should they be uselessly run at a loss, as they inevitably must between New York and Providence, in opposition to either of the inland routes—whether via Stonington or Norwich? But if notwithstanding all this, the advantages of your route, &c., you had to submit to the disadvantageous terms to you, of steamers connecting with your road, or running at pleasure, either to it, or direct to Providence—it may be asked what is the guarantee against a continuance of the evil? Why confidently we answer, *the completion and use of the Norwich Railroad*, which from the commencement we looked forward to; which it might be said we bargained for; and which, so far from being a disadvantageous rival, secures us against one. With that road in operation, can steamers run in opposition, to the Stonington railroad direct to Providence, and thence in connexion with the Boston and Providence railroad? The answer is—on the score of time alone (putting out of view Point Judith, &c.) the route via Norwich would be at least, on the average, two hours shorter. On the other hand, let steamers connect with the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad at Stonington, (stop, as they should at Stonington,) and the route via Stonington is on the average one and a half to two hours shorter than that via Norwich: for independently of distance, it is virtually a straight road, while the other, following the sinuous course of valleys, is much more curved on which, therefore, the *vision* is much more obstructed, resulting in at least less security to the passenger, if like speed be maintained, or greater liability to accident. And still further to illustrate the importance of the Stonington Railroad—its comparative independence, and how absolutely indispensable it is to the Boston and Providence Railroad—it is obviously practicable to make the journey, via the Stonington Railroad between New York and Boston, by means of stage coaches, over the ordinary turnpike between Providence and Boston, expeditiously as by means of steamers by the outside route direct to Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroad thence to Boston.

What then is now the interest of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company? Why, to continue a link, as heretofore, in the shortest line of communication between Boston and New York: which can only be effected, as we have clearly shown, by means of a connexion in the trade and travel over it with the Stonington railroad, verifying at length, that dependence on the Stonington railroad, which was foreseen when the Boston and Taunton railroad was abandoned, and having with it hereafter but a common interest. With this dependence on the Stonington railroad, we can now claim our due—an equitable proportion of whatever may be the established fare by the route over the Stonington, and thence over the Boston and Providence to Boston; which, it will surely be conceded, is at least as much on our road of 48 miles in length, as on theirs of 42. I have perceived no disposition on the part of any one of late to contest this point. The Norwich road is daily eloquent in behalf of its rival; and the truth is, each in a degree is necessary to the protection of the other.

Rich as the Boston and Providence Railroad Co. is—unincumbered with debt, and always producing adequate returns to the stockholders—they are in a position to require even-handed justice from steamboat proprietors; and so, at least, are we. If, as heretofore told, they cannot afford us

better terms than they have as yet conceded, we are no longer so situated as to be constrained to submit to them. Experience has developed the worth of our enterprise, and no longer dispirited, we have the means and the will to assert our independence; and if we had not, that common interest, to which I have alluded, on the part of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company would be a sure resource. They are not used to the tax under which the Stonington railroad has, so far as income is involved, been little better than a mere appendage to the steamers which connect with it, they never bargained for such exactions; nor could they afford to submit to them. But as it forms no part of our calculation for the future, as it did not in the past, (when the Boston and Providence railroad was the general receptacle of the trade and travel between New York and Boston,) to rely on extraneous aid, let us next state what in our opinion we are surely competent to, and which we mean shall be founded in justice to all parties.

Steamboats, and of the first class too, (and such those are which now run in connexion with us,) being indispensable to the route, should of course be paid such portion of the thoroughfare as will not only remunerate their proprietors; whether they be owned, as now by an independent company, or by the Stonington, or by the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, or by the two latter jointly, does not affect the question. It is easy to determine what that fair portion is; and if (as heretofore, and under our existing contract,) more be exacted by present co-partners in the route, we must look elsewhere, to the proprietors of other steamboats—or connect steamers of our own with the route. Nor is the latter alternative proposed in an exclusive or monopolizing spirit. For so secondary do I regard the cost of the necessary number of steamers in comparison with that of both, or even either of the railroads between Stonington and Boston, that even were we (the Railroad Company) the proprietors of the steamers, it is problematical if it would not be better merely to keep them in readiness as a security against extortion, rather than run them in opposition to, or the exclusion of, suitable steamers—by whomsoever owned—which could be connected with the route on equitable terms. That of course (*equitable terms*) is all that any party will admit they claim; but such surely must be admitted are not the terms to which we have been compelled heretofore to submit, and to which, till the expiration of the coming 1st of January, of our existing contract with the steamboat company, we must yet submit. Briefly—by the existing contracts—of the *gross receipts*, via the railroad and steamboats, *seven-tenths are paid to the steamboat company*, who exclusively receive *all the passage money hence (or from New York or Providence) to Newport*; and *all that outside freight* between this and Providence—provided one-half the whole freight transported does not pass over the Stonington railroad; in which case the railroad company receives three-tenths of one-half of the outside freight.* The steamers which run in connexion with the Norwich Railroad, (which road I doubt not will be adequately sustained by its participation in the general trade between New York and Boston, but mainly by the local travel of the populous country through which it passes) receive, and I understand are adequately compensated at two dollars per passenger as their proportion on that route, between New York and Norwich. Steamers generally, on the northern and eastern waters of our country, are compensated in about a similar ratio or less; and at any rate, as the routes from New York to Norwich and from New York to Stonington are alike, as is also the character of the trade, it is fair to presume steamers can run as cheaply to one place as the other; at least as cheaply to us as to them. Nor is it material to further calculations, that the proprietors of steamers running in connexion with us, have not been enabled to do so. Three boats at most, (one to be in readiness to supply the place of

* It will readily be seen by how simple an arrangement the steamers secure the transportation of whatever portion of the freight they may desire, so as, on the average of a season, to prevent even the transportation of even one-half of it over the railroad.

either, or to be run as a day boat thrice a week,) would suffice our every purpose. The steamboat company now in connexion with us, are the owners of five steamers, four in commission. As good boats as required, and they should be the best in all respects, could be procured for say \$75,000 each, or for \$350,000 we could supply the boats we want. The capital invested by them probably exceeds \$400,000. The relative costs of running boats between Stonington and New York, compared with that of the outward passage, touching at Stonington and thence to Providence, is about in the proportion of five to eight in favor of the former. At but a very inconsiderable additional cost to the railroad, the whole extra cost of the outward passage may be avoided by stopping the steamers at Stonington. But without further dwelling on what may have been prolific sources of expense to the steamboat company, we know enough, and enough has been said to show that their expenditures are no criterion by which to determine what they must necessarily be.

In concluding this subject, in connexion with steamers: in enumerating the number required for all our purposes, three were mentioned as sufficient, one of which to supply the place of either on an emergency and usually to be employed in the summer months as a *day boat*. I feel satisfied that a tri-weekly day line will be next season worthy of experiment. It will at least be a great public accommodation—will attract many to Stonington, and thereby sustain the spacious hotel owned by the corporation, and will conclusively demonstrate the superiority of our route over all others, as by it and it alone can the journey between New York and Boston be performed in a day, and by daylight, as is easily practicable in thirteen to fourteen hours.

The Newport travel (now materially diminished by the extension of the Taunton Branch Railroad, which diverges from the Boston and Providence Railroad—to Taunton and thence to New Bedford—and which as materially increases the trade of our railroad by bringing over it the travel from the south-eastern portion of Massachusetts, instead of delivering it as heretofore, at Newport, and confining it to the outward passage around Point Judith) can be much more economically, and at least equally well accommodated, by a steamer which shall ply regularly between Newport and Providence, in connexion, at such hours as shall be arranged with the proprietors of it, with our railroad. And, as a general improvement of the route from New York to Boston, it is very desirable that in lieu of the ferry now necessary at Providence to connect the two railroads, application be made to the Legislature of Rhode Island for the privilege of a bridge over Providence river. It can be so constructed as in no wise to obstruct the navigation, and be subject to such restrictions as shall not affect the relative value of the property of individuals.

The important subject to which I would next call your attention, is that of the receipts and expenditures for the past year, the sources of revenue and the objects of disbursements; for full particulars of which, reference may be had to the tabular statement A., with the account current which accompanies this report.

The gross receipts for the year, ending August 31st, were as per monthly statement:—

For passengers, freight, post-office, rent, &c., \$117,052 97

The expenditures and purchases for the same period were, for current and ordinary expenses as follows:

Repairs of road,	\$8,311 98
Do. and alterations of engines,	2,695 51
Do. do. cars,	1,542 51
Transportation,	19,660 65
Ferry, (exclusive of depreciation,)	9,012 75
General expenses, (salaries, &c.,)	12,660 03

\$54,382 83

Or, deducting, as we should, \$5,000 paid by the Boston and Providence Railroad Company as their portion of the cost of maintaining the ferry connecting the two railroads,

the annual current and ordinary expenses of the past year were but \$49,382 83.

Other facts, exhibited in the accompanying tabular statement, claim a passing notice; from which may be drawn some important deductions, to wit:

The total receipts of the trade between Providence and New York City, from all sources, by steamboats and railroad, may be stated with sufficient accuracy, in round numbers at say \$380,000 00

Of which there was belonging to the common fund, of which we received 3-10ths,	330,857 72
Of outside freight, in which we have not participated,	50,243 40
Do. passage money, do.	12,362 20

The average price of passage between Providence and New York for the past year has been but \$3 80, which has yielded us, as has been shown, after deducting 7-10ths apportioned to the steamers, the sum of \$77,791 30.

We think it can be shown that 5-10ths of the receipts would have been a fairer and a more just proportion; in which case, even with the present trade, and surely we may with confidence calculate on its increase, our revenue for passengers alone would have amounted to \$145,905 50; swelling our gross receipts for the past year to 175,443 17.

And if the calculation be made, as we think it should, with reference to our future prospects, at the moderate fare of but \$4 per passenger between Providence and New York—and the gross receipts from all sources be equally divided between the railroad and the steamboats—the annual income of the railroad may be safely estimated at the sum of \$190,000 to \$200,000; from which deduct the maximum probable expenses of \$50,000, and there remains the net income of \$130,000 or \$140,000, equivalent to an interest of 6½ per cent. on a capital of \$2,000,000.

From the foregoing may be inferred the worth of the enterprise, in our opinion. From the data given, each can draw his own conclusion. For all that relates to its cost, reference may be had to the statement B., submitted by me at an informal meeting of the stockholders convened in the city of New York 1833; from which it will be apparent, so far as the operations of the Engineer Department affected the cost of the work, that if it had to be rebuilt this day little or no saving would result on that score.

Detaining you but a few moments longer, we shall close this report with a passing notice of the considerations which we think influence, and should determine the proper fare to be charged the traveller on the route between New York and Boston, *via* the Stonington railroad. It will be conceded, that while it certainly is the most expeditious route, we are not only enabled to transport by it as cheaply as by any other route, but yet in order to insure the general preference to which it is entitled, our charges to the passenger must not exceed those to which he would be subject by other routes. In other words, the fare must be the same as it is, whether he take the route from New York to Boston, *via* Stonington, or *via* Norwich; with neither of which can the direct route by steamers to Providence compete with the least chance of being ultimately sustained. That fare as at present established, is \$5 00; the question is, is that the proper fare; is it such as probably effects the object—to wit, the greatest revenue? The distance by either route is upwards of 200 miles—say 215 *via* Stonington, and at least 236 *via* Norwich. We know of no instance in the chain of communication of which the Stonington and Norwich railroads are links, even from the interior of Georgia to Augusta, thence to Charleston, S. C. thence *via* Wilmington, N. C., and thence by steamers and railroads to the city of New York—in which the fare is less than four cents per mile, while on the other hand it ranges up to ten cents per mile, and certainly on the average is five cents. From Washington City to Baltimore, (40 miles) the fare per passenger is \$2 50; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to New York, the distance being in either case about the same as that from Stonington to Boston, or equal to the united length of

the Stonington and of the Boston and Providence railroads, the fare is \$4 00 or exceeding four cents per mile. With admittedly superior accommodations on our (the last mentioned) route, and transported with despatch unknown on any road in the chain, south of New York, the average price charged elsewhere, at least the *minimum* price charged, would not certainly be an undue return to us, nor could it reasonably be complained of by the travelling public. Yet it is unquestionably true, that however reasonable, the charges elsewhere may be no criterion for us; a less price than is reasonable, might, and in some instances, in my opinion, probably would increase the net revenue; while in our case it may be not only just to the traveller, but conducive to the interest of the stockholders, to increase it beyond the present fare.

My views on this subject are simply these; to illustrate which, take two cases—a railroad between New York and Philadelphia, and our, or a route of which our railroad is a part, between New York and Boston.

It is easily practicable to make the journey between the former cities in three hours, and travelling no faster than we do, in four hours. We know the population of those cities, its character, the intercourse between them, &c. Suppose the journey usually made in three, or even four hours; permitting one to make it, spend several hours, and return the same day. It is problematical if the inducement under such circumstances to make the journey might not be such as to determine multitudes to make it, or not, by the expenditure of one or two dollars, more or less; and possibly one dollar fare, or two dollars at most, would conduce most to the income of the road.

The intercourse between New York and Boston is of a different character—rather to than from New York, or mainly by the population of the eastern states, and by a class of people differing as much in occupation, habit, &c., as those of New England do from those of the Middle States, and all other states. The inhabitants of the former are generally occupied with their business,—from attending to which they are not to be seduced by pleasure, or deterred from a journey, if consistent with their business. To make the journey between New York and Boston, or not to make it, is not to be determined by the saving, or expenditure, of a dollar or two, more or less. They must necessarily be occupied in the journey to and from their homes, at least two days; and generally much longer, and the increase and decrease of fare within moderate limits is not likely materially to affect the extent of intercourse.

It is in this view of the subject that I think the present fare too low—unnecessarily so—and that while the travelling public could not justly complain at its increase, stockholders in both the Norwich and the Stonington railroads would be more adequately recompensed by raising the fare from five to six dollars between the cities of New York and Boston.

In conclusion, I have to remark that, in my opinion those who have heretofore regarded with any doubt the complete success of the enterprise, may now look forward with confidence in being reimbursed for every sacrifice to which they may have been subjected at no distant day.

Which is respectfully submitted, by

Gentlemen, your ob'dt serv't,

WM. GIBBS McNEILL,

Engineer and Agent &c.

Census of Delaware, 1840.

FREE WHITE PERSONS—MALES.

	1830.	1840.
Under five years of age,	4747	4932
Of five and under ten,	4091	3954
Of ten and under fifteen,	3932	3581
Of fifteen and under twenty,	3179	3114
Of twenty and under thirty,	5509	5721
Of thirty and under forty,	3219	3544
Of forty and under fifty,	2036	2118
Of fifty and under sixty,	1282	1269
Of sixty and under seventy,	609	682
Of seventy and under eighty,	201	271

	1830.	1840.
Of eighty and under ninety,	44	60
Of ninety and under one hundred,	9	6
Of one hundred and upwards,		4

FEMALES.

	1830.	1840.
Under five years of age,	4646	4738
Of five and under ten,	4013	3882
Of ten and under fifteen,	3652	3402
Of fifteen and under twenty,	3380	3338
Of twenty and under thirty,	5474	5705
Of thirty and under forty,	3183	3469
Of forty and under fifty,	2017	2186
Of fifty and under sixty,	1410	1844
Of sixty and under seventy,	627	837
Of seventy and under eighty,	263	322
Of eighty and under ninety,	58	91
Of ninety and under one hundred,	4	9
Of one hundred and upwards,	1	3

28,747 29,326

Total number of white persons, 58,531.

1830. 1840.

White persons included in the foregoing who are deaf and dumb, under fourteen years of age,	9	19
do do do of 14 and under 25	10	17
do do do over twenty five	11	11
do do do who are blind	18	16
do do do { insane & idiots at public charge		23
do do do { insane and idiots at private charge		32
	48	118

Total number of persons employed in mining,		5
do do do agriculture,		15,124
do do do commerce,		424
do do do manufactures and trade,		3,867
do do do navigating the ocean,		480
do do do { navigation of canals lakes and rivers,		236
do do do learned professions,		198
		20,334

FREE COLORED PERSONS—MALES.

	1830.	1840.
Under ten years of age,	2621	2743
Of ten and under twenty-four,	2260	2683
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,	1300	1400
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	1182	1162
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	499	645
Of one hundred and upwards,	13	6
	7875	8620

FEMALES.

	1830.	1840.
Under ten years of age,	2516	2627
Of ten and under twenty-four,	2366	2456
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,	1447	1417
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	1108	1129
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	499	664
Of one hundred and upwards,	18	13
	15,829	8306

Total number of free colored persons—16,926.

SLAVES—MALES.

	1830.	1840.
Under ten years of age,	574	449
Of ten and under twenty-four,	856	671
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,	257	174
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	84	53

Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	44	28
Of one hundred and upwards,	3	1
	1818	1276

FEMALES.

Under ten years of age,	506	379
Of ten and under twenty-four,	611	551
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,	241	192
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	77	77
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	49	37
Of one hundred and upwards,	3	1

Total number of slaves,	3205	2613
Increase of colored persons in the State including slaves,	405.	

Total population of the State—78,120.

	1830.	1840.
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb	8	6
do do who are blind,	12	18
do do who are insane and idiots at private charge,		21
do do who are insane and idiots at public charge,		7
	20	52

Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services,		4
do of Universities or Colleges,		1
do of Students in Universities or Colleges,		23
do of Academies and Grammar Schools,		20
do of Students in Academies and Grammar Schools,		847
do of Primary and Common Schools,		160
do of Scholars in Common Schools,		6964
do of Scholars at public charge,		1698
do of white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write,		5291

1840.

15,008

Free Colored Persons in New Castle County :

Male,	3484	Slaves—Male,	300
Female,	3296	Female,	245

Kent County.

Free colored persons—			
Male,	2940	Slaves—Male	932
Female,	2879	Female	195

Sussex County.

Free colored persons—			
Male,	2190	Slaves—Male	844
Female	2136	Female	797

Newcastle County—1830.

Free colored males	2852	Slaves—Male	464
Females	2841	Female	330

Kent County.

Free colored males	2823	Slaves—Male	304
Female	2840	Female	289

Sussex County.

Free colored males	2200	Slaves—male	1050
Females	2273	Female	868

Increase from 1830 to 1840.—Newcastle county.

Free colored persons,	1087		
do in Kent county,	154		

Decrease in Sussex county,		144
Newcastle county—Decrease of slaves		249
Kent county do do		166
Sussex county do do		277

Delaware Journal.

Antiquities of the West.

There is no portion of the world that abounds more in Antiquities than the Western portion of the United States; and many of them are of a nature calculated to awaken the most curious conjectures.

On our prairies are mounds and small eminences of various kinds, that seem to have been raised by the hand of art; and many remains have been dug from the earth that show that those who inhabited this country before us, of whose history we have no account, possessed, to some extent, a knowledge of the arts.

In some instances, there has been dug from the earth, regular made and burned brick; and in one instance, have been found the remains of a walled City; walled with brick, which would not only indicate that those who once inhabited it, understood the art of making brick, but were in fear of aggressions from other tribes or nations.

There has been dug up, on the Illinois River, lately, what appeared to be the remains of an ancient blacksmith shop. A few days since, a friend of ours handed us in an account of some pieces of ware that were dug on his farm, in this County, which bore the marks of great antiquity.

What remains hidden under the fertile soil of Illinois, is yet to be found out by the curiosity and perseverance of the more enterprising. While Columbus was philosophizing upon the existence of this continent—while he was beating out into the vast waters beyond which it was not known that the foot of civilized or barbarous man had ever trod—while he even discovered this continent—while the Pilgrim Fathers were landing upon the rock at Plymouth, and were fitting themselves homes, thinking that beyond them was naught but the Red man—there might have been, in the Far West a nation of people, whose history has not been handed down to us and who possessed as we have before stated a degree of civilization. The appearance of the soil and earth for some distance below the surface, seems to indicate that there has been a great change in the external appearance of this portion of country.

In this City we have seen petrified substances, that have been dug up, at the depth of 20 feet below the surface. It will be borne in mind that Springfield is not near any large stream that would justify the conclusion that this is alluvial earth, any more than any other part of our prairies; and from the appearance of the whole country, we are led to believe that nearly the whole surface of our prairie country, has been formed or changed by some mighty movement in the great River of the West—the Mississippi.—*Springfield (Ill.) Courier.*

Cambridge Mass. Law School.

By the late catalogue of this school, it appears that the present number of students is ninety-nine, and we believe three more have become connected with it since the catalogue was printed; making the whole number one hundred and two. Of the names of the gentlemen on the catalogue, it appears, that considerably more than one half of them came from places out of Massachusetts. There are from Maine 10; New York 7; New Hampshire 7; Rhode Island 7; Georgia and Alabama 4 each; Virginia 5; New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, 2 each; Vermont, Connecticut, South Carolina, Illinois, Maryland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Lower Canada, 1 each. We are surprised that the comparative number of students in the Junior class is not greater than it is. It is certainly desirable, that they should enter the school at the beginning of their studies, rather than at a later period. It is often thought to be very necessary for a student to know something of the practice of law before he begins upon the theory, but it is surely best to begin the study of any science in a regular, systematic manner, under suitable instructors; and the practice will take care of itself in due time.—*Law Reporter.*

Large Ship Owners.—Messrs. Pollock, Gilmore and Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, are the owners at this time, says the London Shipping Gazette, of 50 ships afloat which register 20,234 tons and require 800 seamen to navigate them.

Census of New Hampshire.

OFFICIAL.

Col. Charles Lane, U. S. Marshal of New Hampshire, has kindly forwarded to us a table of the late census of this State, to which we add the census of 1830. The population of the State in 1800 was 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161, and in 1830, 269,633. It will be seen by the table below, that New Hampshire now contains a population of 284,481, and that the increase during the last ten years is 14,848.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

1830.	1840.	1830.	1840.
Atkinson 558	567	Newington 549	543
Brentwood 891	888	New Market 2013	2746
Candia 1362	1430	Newtown 510	541
Chester 2089	2173	N. Hampton 767	885
Danville 528	538	Northwood 1342	1182
Deerfield 2086	1953	Nottingham 1157	1193
Derry 2178	2034	Plaistow 591	626
East Kings' 442	551	Poplin 429	428
Epping 1268	1234	Portsmouth 8082	7887
Exeter 2759	2985	Raymond 1000	989
Gosport 103	115	Rye 1172	1205
Greenland 681	726	Salem 1310	1408
Hampstead 913	890	Sandown 553	525
Hampton 1103	1320	Seabrook 1096	1392
Hamp. Falls 582	656	S. Hampton 467	462
Kensington 712	647	Stratham 838	875
Kingston 929	1032	Windham 1776	926
London'ry 1469	1556		
New Castle 850	742	44,552	45,790

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Albany 325	406	Meredith 2682	3443
Alton 1993	2002	Middleton 562	483
Barnstead 2047	1945	Milton 1273	1322
Barrington 1895	1845	Moultonboro' 1422	1752
Brookfield 671	553	New Durham 1162	1032
Centre Harbor 577	584	New Hampton 1904	1812
Chatham 419	523	Ossipee 1935	2170
Conway 1691	1811	Rochester 2155	2431
Dover 5549	6458	Sandbornton 2866	2745
Durham 1606	1498	Sandwich 2743	2625
Eaton 1432	1710	Somersworth 3090	3283
Effingham 1911	1195	Strafford 2200	2021
Farmington 1464	1580	Tamworth 1554	1715
Freedom* 926		Tuflonboro' 1375	1281
Gilmanton 3816	3485	Wakefield 1470	1396
Gilford 1870	2072	Wolfeboro' 1928	1918
Lee 1009	906		
Madbury 510	469	58,916	61,119

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown 483	455	Hopkinton 2474	2454
Andover 1324	1169	Loudon 1642	1640
Boscawen 2093	1965	Newbury 798	816
Bow 1665	1001	New London 913	1019
Bradford 1285	1331	Northfield 1169	1413
Canterbury 1663	1643	Pembroke 1312	1336
Chichester 1084	1028	Pittsfield 1271	1719
Concord 3727	4903	Salisbury 1379	1332
Dunbarton 1067	960	Sutton 1424	1361
Epsom 1418	1205	Warner 2221	2159
Franklin 1370	1261	Wilnot 934	1212
Henniker 1725	1715		
Hooksett 880	1175	34,619	36,282

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst 1657	1565	Merrimack 1191	1113
Antrim 1309	1225	Milford 1303	1455

* Separated from Effingham after the census of 1830 was taken.

	1830.	1840.		1830.	1840
Bedford 1554	1549	Mount Vernon 763	720		
Brookline 627	652	Nashua 2417	6054		
Deering 1227	1124	New Boston 1680	1570		
Francestown 1540	1308	N. Ipswich 1673	1578		
Goffstown 2213	2366	Pelham 1075	1003		
Greenfield 946	834	Peterborough 1984	2163		
Hancock 1316	1345	Sharon 271	251		
Hillsborough 1792	1808	Society Land 164	133		
Hollis 1501	1332	Temple 641	576		
Hudson 1282	1144	Weare 2430	2375		
Litchfield 505	481	Windsor 247	177		
Lyndeboro' 1147	1038	Wilton 934	1033		
Manchester 887	3235				
Mason 1433	1275			37,762	42,478

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead 1559	1454	Rindge 1269	1161
Chesterfield 2046	1765	Roxbury 322	286
Dublin 1218	1075	Stoddard 1159	1006
Fitzwilliam 1229	1866	Sullivan 555	496
Gilesum 642	656	Surry 539	481
Hinsdale 937	1141	Swanzey 1816	1755
Jaffrey 1354	1411	Troy 676	683
Keene 2374	2611	Walpole 1979	2015
Marlborough 822	831	Westmoreland 1647	1546
Marlow 645	626	Winchester 2052	2055
Nelson 875	835		
Richmond 1301	1165	27,016	26,430

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Acworth 1401	1450	Newport 1913	1958
Charlestown 1778	1722	Plainfield 1581	1552
Claremont 2526	3217	Springfield 1202	1252
Cornish 1687	1726	Unity 1258	1218
Croydon 1057	956	Washington 1135	1103
Goshen 772	779	Wendell 637	795
Grantham 1079	1034		
Langdon 667	615	19,687	20,318
Lempeter 999	941		

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria 1083	1284	Landaff 951	967
Bath 1626	1591	Lebanon 1868	1754
Bethlehem 665	779	Lincoln 50	76
Bridgewater 783	747	Lisbon 1485	1682
Bristol 799	1153	Littleton 1435	1778
Campton 1818	1613	Lyman 1331	1496
Canaan 1428	1576	Lyme 1804	1785
Coventry 441	413	Nash & Sawyer's Loc. 17	
Dame's Gore 54		Orange 465	463
Danbury 785	800	Orford 1839	1707
Dorchester 702	769	Piermont 1042	1057
Ellsworth 234	300	Plymouth 1175	1282
Enfield 1492	1514	Rumney 993	1110
Franconia 443	523	States Land 4	
Grafton 1207	1201	Thornton 1049	1045
Groton 689	870	Warren 702	938
Hanover 2361	2613	Waterville 96	62
Haverhill 2153	2675	Wentworth 624	1119
Hebron 538	508	Woodstock 291	472
Hill 1090	999		
Holderness 1429	1528	38,691	42,215

COOS COUNTY.

Bartlett 644	706	Jackson 515	584
Berlin 73	116	Jefferson 495	575
Cambridge 5		Kilkenny 19	
Carroll 108	218	Lancaster 1187	1316
Clarksville 88	88	Milan 57	386
Colebrook 542	743	Millsfield 12	
College Grant 3		Northumber'd 342	399
Columbia 422	620	Pinkham's Grant 39	

Crawford's Grant	9	Randolph	143	115
Dalton	532	Shelburne	312	350
Dummer	65	Stark	236	349
Dixville		Stewartstown	529	630
Errol	30	Stratford	443	441
Gorham	111	Whitefield	685	751
Hart's Location	44	Wentworth's Location	25	
Hale's Location	6			
Indian Stream	315		8,390	9,849

RECAPITULATION.

Rockingham	44,532	45,790
Strafford	58,916	61,119
Merrimack	34,619	36,282
Hillsborough	37,762	42,478
Cheeshire	27,016	26,430
Sullivan	19,687	20,318
Grafton	38,691	42,215
Cocoe	8,390	9,849
Total	269,633	284,481
		269,633
Increase in 10 years		14,848

We are also indebted to the Marshal for the following information:—"In the foregoing there are 2 males and 7 females over 100 years, 94 males and 167 females, between 90 and 100. The oldest person is a female 110 years of age, residing in Brookfield. Total number of males, 139,326; females, 145,155. There are 67,935 engaged in agriculture, 1,382 in commerce, 17,706 in manufactures and trades, 497 in navigation of the ocean—209 navigation of lakes and rivers, 1,422 in the learned professions,—1,403 pensioners; 179 deaf and dumb; 154 blind; 177 insane and idiots at public charge; 308 insane and idiots at private charge; 2 universities and colleges with 430 students; 68 academies with 5,746 scholars; 2,110 common schools with 81,890 scholars; only 927 persons over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write."

"Colored persons, males 249, females, 281, who are included in the foregoing total number."

The population of the State in 1800 was 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,633. The population in 1840 is 284,481. The gain in the ten years, previous to 1830 was 24,152—the gain in the last ten years was only 14,848.

The increase in twenty-three manufacturing towns, viz Exeter, Newmarket, Salem, Dover, Gifford, Meredith, Rochester, Somersworth, Concord, Hooksett, Northfield, Pittsfield, Goffstown, Manchester, Milford, Nashua, Peterborough, Fitzwilliam, Keene, Claremont, Wendell, Bristol, and Littleton, is 15,055, being more than the entire increase of the State.

The increase in forty-four agricultural towns is 7,062.

Fifty-five towns present a diminution each of over fifty persons.

It may be remarked that for a larger portion of the increase of the manufacturing towns there will be a corresponding decrease in most of the towns surrounding them—going to show that the manufacturing villages engross the business and population of the towns in their vicinity.

Hill's Patriot remarks on the decrease of population in Portsmouth and Newcastle.—

"This shows a different condition from that of most of the corresponding seaports of Massachusetts and Maine; for in these there has been the greater increase. The increased business of Dover, Exeter and Newmarket, taking away the country business of Portsmouth, has made her population less. For the amount of population we believe Portsmouth was never more prosperous than she now is: her wealth has undoubtedly increased if her population has not."

The population of Portsmouth we venture to say has never been greater than at the present time. The return of 1830 was evidently incorrect. 1461 voters were checked at our last town meeting—more than 200 more than ever were

before. That some voted who ought not, we have no doubt—but it is hardly to be presumed that that number would amount to the increase.—*New Hampshire Patriot*.

Exports of Charleston and Savannah.—The Charleston Courier exhibits the following table of exports from South Carolina and Georgia through their two principal sea-ports, during the last year:

Charleston exported the last year—

223,191 foreign,	} bales of Short Cotton.
60,178 coastwise,	
283,369	
13,200 from Georgetown.	
301,569 total, at \$30 the bale,	\$9,047,070
19,310 bales Sea Islands at \$75,	1,458,250
100,000 tierces of Rice, at \$20,	2,000,000
Total,	\$12,505,320

Exclusive of domestic productions of minor consideration, but which if included in the estimate, would swell the export of South Carolina, to at least \$13,00,000.

Savannah exported the last year—

199,842 foreign,	} bales of Short Cotton.
76,299 coastwise,	
10,537 from Darien.	
286,678 total at \$30 the bale,	\$8,600,340
8,108 Sea Islands, at \$75 the bale,	608,000
50,000 casks of Rice, estimated at \$20,	1,000,000
	\$10,208,340

The exports, therefore, of South Carolina and Georgia nearly the whole of which pass through the ports of Charleston and Savannah, amount in the aggregate to \$23,208,340.

RICHTON, Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 28.

Messrs. Editors,—I observed an article in your paper headed "*Mammoth Potato*," stating that a gentleman from your city who settled on a farm in Illinois last Spring, had raised 7½ bushels of Rohan potatoes the past season from four of the tubers; and that one of them weighed 3 lbs. and 9 oz. Now gentlemen, permit me to tell my story. About the 20th of May last, I planted one peck of the Rohans on less than 10 rods of ground, putting two eyes in each hill, the hills being about the usual distance of planting; and from that piece of ground, I dug 30 bushels of large potatoes, two of which weighed 3 lbs. 8 oz. and one of which weighed 3 lbs. and 9 oz. or the precise weight of the Illinois Mammoth.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. STEDMAN.

Journal of Commerce.

New Steamboat Line.—A joint stock company has been formed in Newfoundland for establishing a steamboat line between St. Johns in that island, and Halifax. It is to have a capital of £25,000, of which three-tenths are to be reserved for Nova Scotia, two-tenths for England, and the rest to be taken in the island.

New Jersey.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of yesterday devotes nearly two columns to the publication of the interesting statistics collected at the late census. The following table compares the present population of each county with that of 1820 and 1830, and shows the number of members of the Assembly to which each is entitled under the apportionment bill of the state.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	Assemblymen.
Bergen	18,178	22,414	13,230	2
Hudson	50,793	41,928	9,436	1
Essex	(not formed.)	16,721	2	
Passaic	21,368	23,590	25,841	4
Morris	(not formed.)	18,634	20,568	3
Warren	32,752	20,349	21,760	3
Sussex	16,506	17,689	17,451	3
Somerset	21,470	23,187	21,884	4
Middlesex	28,684	31,066	24,798	4
Hunterdon	(not formed.)	21,517	3	
Mercer	25,038	29,233	32,873	5
Monmouth	28,882	31,066	32,836	5
Burlington	23,039	28,431	25,445	4
Gloucester	(not formed.)	8,728	1	
Atlantic	14,022	14,155	16,035	3
Salem	12,663	14,091	14,362	3
Cumberland	4,265	4,945	5,324	1
Cape May				
Total	277,545	320,799	373,272	58

Increase in 10 years to 1830, 57,204; do. in 10 years to 1840, 52,473.

Free white males	176,942
Do, females	173,782
Total	250,724

Free colored males	10,730
Do, females	10,240
Total	20,970

Deaf and dumb, whites	164
Do, colored	14
Blind, whites	121
Do, colored	26
Number of persons employed in mining	786
Agriculture	55,365
Commerce	2,521
Manufacturers and trade	26,164
Navigation of ocean	1,298
Of lakes, canals and rivers	1,615
Learned professions	1,578
Total	89,307

Insane and Idiots, white	362
Do, colored	77
Over 100 years, whites	8
Do, colored	16
Number of pensioners	448
Colleges	3
Students in colleges	444
Academies and grammar schools	65
Students in do.	2,998
Primary and common schools	1,205
Scholars in do.	51,335
Scholars at public charge	6,925
Whites over 20 years, that cannot read and write	6,350

The following tables, which we have compiled from the information furnished by the Daily Advertiser, will give some idea as to the business and value of the products of New Jersey:

Manufactures, &c.

	Capital invested.	Men employed.	Pro-duct.
Manufactures, &c. of iron	\$1,764,820	2,047	
Other Metals	15,000	33	\$39,550
Salt	500	1	bush. 580
Granite, marble and stone	10,700	121	\$36,021
Confectionary	500	2	1,000
37 paper manufactories	503,900	380	561,200
Printing and binding	105,902	198	
8 ropewalks	37,305	60	83,575
Carriages and wagons	645,524	1,813	1,593,449
21 glass houses and 4 cutting shops	390,500	815	518,600
22 potteries	135,850	122	256,607
Machinery		932	755,050
Hardware, cutlery, &c. ..		123	92,525
Small arms, 2,010 pieces ..		71	
Manufac. precious metals ..	1,102,889	60	65,500
do various metals ..		130	405,955
Granite, marble, &c.		16	10,006
Bricks and lime		572	576,805
48 fulling mills, 30 woollen manufactories	311,950	419	430,710
2 foreign traders, 8 commission houses	99,600		
1513 retail stores	3,834,915		
87 lumber yards, &c.	402,970	1,280	
Internal transportation, &c.	204,900	463	
205 brick and stone, 867 wooden houses built		2,113	1,106,798
Ships and vessels built			304,240
Furniture manufactured ..	133,805	514	179,133
69 flouring mills, 505 grist mills, 586 saw mills, 21 oil mills	3,268,850	1,290	3,477,095
Fisheries—products of 1,134 barrels pickled fish, 12,000 gallons sperm oil, 30,000 whale and fish do, \$74,000 in whalebone, &c.	93,275	179	
Manufactures not enumerated ..	1,492,658		1,900,895
Total capital invested in manufactures	12,128,912		

Agriculture, &c.

Stock.	Crops.
Horses and mules	69,769
Wool, pounds	396,573
Neat cattle	219,548
Hops do	4,420
Sheep	218,455
Wax do	10,015
Swine	259,051
Tobacco do	1,929
Poultry, (value)	\$412,487
Silk co'ns do	1,966
Sugar do	
Wheat, bushels	774,023
Value of products	
Barley do	12,601
dairy	\$1,315,676
Oats do	3,096,516
Do do orchards	562,863
Rye do	1,636,576
Do do home made goods	198,148
Buckwheat do	865,970
Wine, made, gals.	9,416
Corn do	4,811,581
Gardens, &c.	
Potatoes do	2,074,118
Value produce, market gardening ..	\$252,563
Flaxseed do	18,763
Nurseries and florists	27,100
Cloverseed do	1,637
Men employed	1,300
Tim'y seed do	1,177
Capital	\$124,316
Hay, tons	336,496
Hemp & flax, tons	33,710
Flour barrels made	240,797

Forests, &c.

Value of lumber	\$297,856
Tar, pitch, &c. barrels	2,200
Pot and Pearl Ashes	2
Skins and Furs, value	20,000
Wood sold, cords	346,344
Other productions, value	14,075
Men employed	446

[N. Y. Times.]

From the *N. Y. Star and Times*.

Comparative Census of the State of N. Y.

The returns for the Southern District are taken from the U. S. Marshal's books in this city; those from the Northern District are copied from the Auburn Journal, for which paper they were furnished by the Marshal of that District.

Counties.	1840.	1830.	Counties.	1840.	1830.
Albany	68,546	53,520	Ontario	43,501	40,167
Allegany	40,920	26,276	Orange	50,733	45,366
Broome	22,348	17,579	Orleans	25,015	18,773
Cattaraugus	28,803	16,724	Oswego	43,920	27,104
Cayuga	50,362	47,948	Otsego	49,412	51,372
Chautauque	47,641	34,671	Putnam	12,825	12,628
Chemung	20,731		Queens	30,324	22,460
Tioga	20,350	27,690	Rensselaer	60,303	49,424
Chenango	40,779	37,238	Richmond	10,985	7,082
Clinton	28,178	19,344	Rockland	11,874	9,388
Columbia	44,237	39,907	Saint Law-		
Cortland	24,605	23,791	rence	56,693	36,354
Delaware	35,363	33,024	Saratoga	40,540	38,679
Dutchess	57,147	50,926	Schenectady	17,233	12,347
Erie	62,153	35,719	Schoharie	32,251	27,902
Essex	23,611	19,287	Seneca	24,868	21,041
Franklin	16,450	11,312	Steuben	45,992	33,851
Fulton	18,038		Suffolk	32,469	26,780
Montgo-	35,801	43,595	Sullivan	15,630	12,364
mery			Tomkins	38,113	36,545
Genesee	59,640	52,147	Ulster	45,724	46,550
Greene	30,446	29,525	Warren	13,470	11,796
Hamilton	1,907	1,324	Washington	41,095	42,635
Herkimer	37,378	35,869	Wayne	42,160	33,643
Jefferson	61,054	48,515	Westches-		
Kings	47,613	20,535	ter	48,687	36,456
Lewis	17,849	14,958	Yates	20,442	19,009
Livingston	35,710	27,719			
Madison	40,007	39,037		2,434,135	1,919,132
Monroe	64,912	49,362		1,919,132	
New York	312,922	202,589			
Niagara	31,114	18,485	Increase		
Oneida	85,327	71,326	in ten		
Onondago	67,914	58,974	years.	515,003	

Population of the State at various periods.

1800	586,050	
1810	959,049	Increase in 10 years
1820	1,372,812	10 "
1825	1,616,458	5 "
1830	1,919,132	5 "
1835	2,174,517	5 "
1840	2,434,135	5 "

Items in Census of 1840.

Population of Northern District—44 counties	1,682,509
do Southern do 14 do	751,626
Total	2,434,135
* White males	1,209,408
do females	1,173,163
Free colored males	23,863
do females	26,398
Total	50,261
Slaves	3
Number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services	4,933
Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write	43,871
Number of scholars at public charge	26,869
Number of scholars in common schools	501,918
Number of students in academies and grammar schools	34,803
Number of academies and grammar schools	502
do Primary and common do	10,878

* Chemung county taken from Tioga in 1836.

† Fulton taken from Montgomery in 1838.

The Islands.

More than one-sixth of the population of this State reside on the Islands on the Atlantic coast, viz :

Long Island.

Counties.	Population, 1840.	1830.
Kings	47,613	20,535
Queens	30,324	22,460
Suffolk	32,469	26,780
	110,406	69,775

Statens Island.

Richmond	10,985	7,082
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Manhattan Island.

New York	312,932	202,589
	434,323	279,446

Imports and Exports, 1839-40.

We learn from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (which we shall publish entire in our next number,) that the exports during the year ending September 30th 1840, are computed to have been \$131,571,950, which is \$10,543,534 more than in 1839, and a larger amount than was ever before exported since 1789.

Of the exports only \$17,809,333, were of foreign origin; \$113,762,617 domestic, being \$6,845,937 more than in any previous year.

The imports were about \$104,835,891, being less than those of the preceding year to the amount of \$57,286,241.

"The difference between our exports and imports has usually been in favor of the latter. Several years ago it ranged that way about seven millions of dollars annually; but of late, the average has risen to near twenty millions annually; the excess of imports having been, in 1836 even, \$61,516,995, and in 1839 \$41,063,716. But during 1840, the extraordinary occurrence of a reverse in this state of things has taken place. Such a circumstance as the exports at all exceeding the imports, is believed to have happened previously only six times since the Constitution was adopted; and then, never to an extent beyond \$7,916,831. Now, however, without any inflation, and in some important articles under a contraction of prices, the excess of exports is not only more than ever was known before, but quite threefold greater, being computed to equal \$26,766,059."

Upon examining the tables published in vol. i. p. 22, and vol. ii. p. 32, we find that these six years in which the exports exceeded the imports, were 1811, 1813, 1821, 1825, 1827, 1830.

The question of a joint-stock Bank, with a capital of \$2,000,000, is under discussion at Havana.

We tender our thanks to the Secretaries of State of Maine, New Hampshire and Missouri, for sundry documents.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DEC'R 23, 1840.

No. 26.

REPORT

From the Secretary of the Treasury, on the State of the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 9, 1840.

The undersigned respectfully submits to Congress the following report on the finances:

He has great pleasure in announcing that during the present year the expenditures have been still further reduced; and, though the revenue has not proved so large as usual, all the public engagements have been met with promptitude.

The Receipts and Means for 1840.

I. The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office have been as follows:

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840, is computed to have been \$2,346,749 00

The data on which this conclusion rests, connected with the actual receipts and expenditures in 1839, and with the unavailable condition of a portion of the public funds, may be seen in the statements annexed. (A. B.)

During the first three quarters of the present year the net receipts from customs were \$10,689,884 78

During the same period the receipts from lands were 2,630,217 25

Miscellaneous receipts for the same time 77,660 98

Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all these sources 3,800,000 00

These make the aggregate of ordinary receipts for the year 17,197,763 01

Add the estimated receipts of principal and interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposit banks, but not available on the 1st of January last 850,000 00

And also the estimated receipts from the fourth bond of the United States Bank 2,500,000 00

Do. from the issue of Treasury notes instead of others redeemed 5,440,000 00

Aggregate from these additional sources 8,790,000 00

This will make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated \$28,334,512 01

It is proper to remark, that about \$700,000 of the sums computed to be received, within the year, from the banks above described, have not yet been ascertained to be paid;

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and if, contrary to expectation, there should be a failure to pay any part of them until next year, it will make a difference to that extent in the preceding results.

The Expenditures for 1840.

II. The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post-Office, have been as follows:

For the first three quarters: civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous \$4,118,248 64
For the same time, military 8,750,784 52
For the same time, naval 4,620,316 33

Estimates by this Department (though higher by the others) for all expenses during the fourth quarter 5,000,000 00

These make the aggregate of current expenses for the whole year 22,489,349 51

Add for funded debt and interest for that of the cities of the District of Columbia during the year, ascertained and estimated 100,000 00

Redemption of Treasury notes, including principal and interest, ascertained during the first three quarters 3,629,806 61

Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in the fourth quarter 425,000 00

This will make the aggregate of payments or expenditures of all kinds 26,643,656 12

Leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1840, computed to be 1,590,855 89

\$28,334,512 01

The funds on hand, considered not available for public purposes, at the commencement as well as close of the present year, are described particularly in the statements annexed. (B.)

Previous to the close of the year, should Congress pass any new appropriations which may be immediately expended, an additional charge to that extent will thus be imposed on 1840; and if amounting to any considerable sum, it might prudently be accompanied by some provision of new means sufficient for its payment.

Public Debt.

III. The condition of the public debt next demands consideration.

An exhibit of the particulars of it, whether funded or unfunded, and of the payments made within the year on account of both, is annexed. (D & E.)

Probably none of the former kind of debt exists which is due, except what has been forgotten; or the evidence of it mislaid; as all ever claimed, whether incurred in the Revolution, or since, has been promptly discharged. It is fortunate that no new debt of a permanent character has been recently created by the General Government; and the undersigned, for reasons formerly explained, which need not be here repeated, has uniformly considered it sound policy never to incur one in time of peace. But it will be recollected that Congress, by an act passed in May, 1836, engaged, under special conditions, to make payment of a debt due from the cities of the District of Columbia to certain individuals abroad:

The principal amounted to \$1,500,000, and was to be paid in yearly instalments of \$60,000 each, beginning the 1st of January, 1841. But the interest was payable quarterly, and, during the last four years, has been regularly discharged by the Treasury.

Within the present year, notice has been received from the agent of the creditors that payment of the first and subsequent instalments of the principal is desired to be made, when due, with punctuality. To insure a compliance with that wish, it will be necessary, besides meeting the interest quarterly, to advance \$60,000 of the principal at the commencement of the ensuing year; and the residue must be paid, in like amounts, annually hereafter, till the whole is discharged.

The canal stocks, assigned to secure these payments, can, by the terms of the agreement, be sold to aid in reimbursing them. But, in the first instance, the money is to be taken from the Treasury, under existing laws, which appropriate sufficient to discharge all outstanding debts; and a sale, if able to be made afterwards, must probably be at a great sacrifice. Congress may therefore, in its wisdom, think further legislation on the subject expedient.

This is all the funded debt not due, and likewise all of it not paid, except, as before explained, the inconsiderable portions never yet demanded.

In respect to the unfunded debt: such small parts as were created previous to 1837, and still remain unsatisfied, must, it is presumed, be in that condition from some accident, which has prevented a request to be made for payment.

Nor has any of it, which was incurred since, fallen due, without being discharged whenever claimed.

The whole balance of the four emissions of Treasury notes made since October, 1837, which was outstanding on the 1st instant, amounted only to \$4,433,823. This is but \$1,675,488 more than at the close of 1839, notwithstanding the great decline in our revenue since, and the unexpectedly large expenditures of old appropriations connected with the Florida war, and the further adjustment of claims in behalf of Indiana.

Had these events not happened, less even than that amount of notes would have been issued, and the Treasury might, with ease, have redeemed within the year all that were outstanding.

It could have done the same, also, with most of them, had Congress, at the last session, passed the declaratory act concerning the tariff, modified the system of drawbacks to correspond with the existing duties, and adopted the propositions made for graduating the price of the public lands, as well as forming new land districts.

It must be gratifying to learn, however, that, though incommoded by the failure of those measures, and the unexpected circumstances before enumerated, the Department has been enabled, by other means under its control, to redeem every note presented, and to pay, with punctuality, all debts that have fallen due.

The credit of the General Government has thus been preserved so high, that, instead of sacrificing its securities at large discounts, as in this and foreign nations some have been compelled to do with public stocks, the Treasury notes have continued at par during the year, though never bearing an interest higher than 5 2-5 per cent. and subject even to the stoppage of that, after sixty days' notice.

In fine, on a review of the whole subject, our situation respecting a public debt of any kind will be found a most favored one. Regarded as an indication either of the good state of the national credit, or the ample resources of the General Government, or the discreet legislation relative to its fiscal concerns, it will be difficult to discover many eras more prosperous in these respects, whether in the annals of this or any other country.

Exports and Imports.

IV. The exports and imports within the year ending September 30, 1840, exhibit several striking peculiarities.—

While the foreign commerce of the country constitutes the chief basis of the revenue of the General Government, and is indicative of the extent of our surplus produce, the statistical returns in relation to the subject must excite constant attention among statesmen and political economists, as well as merchants.

The exports during the year are computed to have been \$131,571,950. (F.) This amount is quite \$10,543,584 more than in 1839, notwithstanding the reduced price of some of our great staples, and is larger than ever existed before in our history.

Of the whole exports, only \$17,809,333 were of foreign origin. This left those of domestic origin at \$113,762,617, being \$6,845,937 more than in any previous year. (G.)

The imports during 1840 were about \$104,805,891.— This shows the great falling off from the previous year of \$57,286,241. It furnishes, likewise, the principal explanation of the extraordinary diminution which has occurred in the revenue from customs; a diminution, however, which has been caused, in part, by evasions of the laws, new judicial constructions left uncorrected, and the payment of too large sums for bounties and drawbacks, under an omission in the existing tariff to reduce them in a ratio equal to the reduction going on in the duties.

The difference between our exports and imports has usually been in favor of the latter. Several years ago it ranged that way about seven millions of dollars annually; but of late, the average has risen to near twenty millions annually; the excess of imports having been, in 1836 even, \$61,316,995, and in 1839 \$41,063,716. But during 1840, the extraordinary occurrence of a reverse in this state of things has taken place. Such a circumstance as the exports at all exceeding the imports, is believed to have happened previously only six times since the Constitution was adopted; and then, never to an extent beyond \$7,916,831. (F.) Now, however, without any inflation, and in some important articles under a contraction of prices, the excess of exports is not only more than ever was known before, but quite threefold greater, being computed to equal \$26,766,059.

This excess having failed to produce the usual corresponding increase of imports, but, on the contrary, having been accompanied by a diminution never previously equalled in amount, except under the influence of the embargo in 1803, the whole matter furnishes another proof of the hazardous fluctuations in the chief source of our present revenue, which Congress has been requested so repeatedly to guard against by some permanent provision.

It is also a strong illustration of the probability of the conjecture expressed in the last annual report, that the country had become alarmingly indebted abroad; in part on ordinary mercantile credit, but chiefly on stocks of corporations and States.

To meet what would soon be due for interest alone it was then supposed would require twelve or thirteen millions of the exports; and which, in that event, would of course furnish no returns in imports. The same result must follow yearly, till the old stocks are redeemed, unless new ones can, for some time longer, be sold, and the difficulty be thus deferred, though merely at the expense of increasing the whole ultimate indebtedness.

But it is a source of great satisfaction to witness the indications which the unprecedented amount of exports, during the last four years, has given of the continued prosperity of the country.

Notwithstanding some depressions in particular branches of business, or in particular places, the general prosperity has been such as to create a large surplus of products, and to enable us to send abroad immense and increased values of them, however great complaints have been as to low prices.

These official records are some of the most authentic tests of truth, amidst contradictory conjectures on topics like these. They show that we have been able to spare, in exports of domestic productions during the last four years, quite \$408,894,743 in value; while in no previous term of that length, since the adoption of the Constitution, have they exceeded \$359,447,622. Except in the last two series of four years,

they have never gone beyond \$239,576,749; or not two-thirds as high as from 1837 to 1840. (G.) The whole tonnage of the country has also advanced within the four years past, more than 200,000 tons.

Seldom indeed, if ever, has the navigating interest, one of the great exponents of our wealth and increased commerce, been so prosperous as within the last twelve months.

It is true, that a portion of the increase in exports may be attributable to some alteration in the habits of the community, not connected with additional wealth.

The disposition in families to rely less on their own resources, and obtain more by means of mercantile exchanges abroad as well as at home, has, without doubt, grown more rapidly of late years than formerly, and tended to augment both the imports and exports beyond what the real increase in the amount of products would indicate. Yet the great excess of exports during the last few years, over those of previous times, cannot all have arisen from these circumstances. Granting, however, that some of it has; the consequences to that extent, and in another view of the subject, are not so well calculated to excite gratification. The increased dependence which the change of habits, in selling and buying so much more of what is consumed, has occasioned between different countries and those engaged in different avocations, as well as the increased credit thus demanded through many new ramifications, and the greater subjection thus produced of almost every pursuit to the evils attendant on fluctuations in prices, on bank expansions, and revulsions in commerce have probably exercised an influence on the events of the last four years not inconsiderable nor salutary. Combined with other causes, they must certainly have tended to effect a wide and unfavorable alteration in public manners; and may, in time, inflict an injury on the morals and character of the nation, which will more than counterbalance all the gains in wealth.

Estimates of the Receipts and Expenditures for 1841.

V. The estimates of the receipts and expenditures for 1841 next demand attention.

The actual receipts and expenditures in that year can, of course, be so regulated by Congress, through new legislation, as to reach nearly any amount it may deem proper. But the undersigned can neither increase nor diminish them; though a duty is devolved on him, in respect to the subject, while at the head of the Treasury, which he now proceeds to perform—of presenting some opinion concerning the amounts to which, under the existing laws, and the calls of the different departments, they are likely to attain.

He will further suggest any general changes which appear to him expedient, as well as any new means deemed necessary to meet all the burdens, which, it is apprehended, may be imposed.

The estimates for the ordinary receipts and expenditures in the ensuing year differ some millions from what will be actually received and expended in the present one.

It is calculated, however, that the difference will be what is always most desirable,—some increase of the receipts, and a further diminution of the expenditures.

The estimates for the latter, in the present year, were made less than those of 1839; and the results have corresponded. Indeed, it is a cause of much gratification that the expectations heretofore cherished, of materially reducing the public burdens, have been verified to so great an extent. Thus, the expenses of 1838 fell below those of 1837; while the expenses of 1839, notwithstanding the continuance of the Florida war, were nearly eight millions below those of 1838; and it is expected that the expenses of 1840 will be from two to three millions still lower, or quite ten millions less than those of 1838.

They would have been nearly twelve millions less, had not that war continued, and unusually large payments been made to Indians, under old appropriations.

It is believed that the ordinary expenses of 1841 ought to fall some millions below those in 1840, as the pensions have diminished by deaths, fewer Indians remain to be removed, several expensive public buildings have been mostly

finished and hostilities with the Seminoles must be nearer to a close.

More details concerning the estimates for the next year will be proper, and will illustrate the correctness of some of the preceding results.

It may be stated, from the best data in possession of this Department, that the receipts, under the existing laws, will probably be as follows:

From customs - - - - -	\$19,000,000
From lands - - - - -	3,500,000
From miscellaneous - - - - -	80,000
Add the expected balance in the Treasury, available on the 1st of January next - - -	1,580,855

The aggregate of ordinary means for the next year would then be - - - 24,160,855

There will be nothing more, either of principal or interest, due from banks, which is likely to be made available, except about 220,000

A power will exist, under the act of 31st March, 1840, to issue Treasury notes till a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole emission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars.

This will furnish additional means, equal to the computed amount which can be issued at the close of the present year, being about - - - 342,618

Hence, there may be added, from those several sources, so much as to make the whole means for the next year - - - 24,723,473

On the other hand, the expenditures for 1841 for ordinary purposes, if Congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different departments, are estimated at - - - 19,250,000

This would leave a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the year, equal to - - - 5,473,473

But certain payments must also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless Congress authorize contracts to be formed for extending the time of their payment. Thus, there will be required—

On account of the funded debt, chiefly for the cities of this District - - - \$149,200

For the redemption of Treasury notes, if all the others be issued which can be under the present law, as then the amount returned within A. D. 1841, will probably not exceed - - - 4,500,000

\$1,649,200

Estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the next year, after all payments whatever - - - \$824,273

Thus it will be seen that if the whole of these charges, both ordinary, and extraordinary, should be required to be extinguished in 1841, the estimated means will be sufficient for that purpose, but may not besides, leave so large a balance in the Treasury as is convenient and useful. The best mode of obviating any difficulty which might arise from that circumstance will soon be considered by itself.

For some further general view of the grounds of the estimate of the expenditures for 1841, it will be necessary to advert a few moments to the new and old appropriations from which those expenditures are to be made.

The new ones, proposed by the different departments for the service of 1841, amount to \$16,621,520 28.

Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous..\$3,450,740 13
Military.....7,725,440 94
Naval.....5,445,339 21

Besides these, certain permanent appropriations under existing laws will become chargeable on the Treasury during the next year, in sums as follows:

For ordinary purposes.

Military \$854,000

For other purposes.

Public debt, including interest and first instalment for the District of Columbia 149,200
 Redeeming Treasury notes 4,500,000

These would make the new charges, for ordinary purposes, under both new and permanent appropriations amount to \$17,485,520 28. But, including the public debt and the redemption of Treasury notes, these charges would be \$22,134,730 28. (H.)

It will be perceived, therefore, that the aggregate of actual expenditures during 1841 has been computed to be \$1,764,480 higher than the estimated amount of new and permanent appropriations. This is done not only because some small overights have doubtless occurred in the latter, and unavoidable omissions, as will be seen by the notes, but some new private bills granting money, may be passed by Congress, and a greater proportion of the outstanding appropriations at the end of 1840 (though reduced as much as three or four millions less than at the end of 1839) may be expended in 1841, than will be left unexpended of the new charges imposed. These last two items are usually computed to equal each other. The Departments calculate that \$6,661,123 of the old appropriations will be required to complete the purposes originally contemplated by them.

They propose to apply about \$3,749,904 of them to the service of the ensuing year, without re-appropriation; and the residue, amounting to \$138,878, it is expected will go to the surplus fund. They estimate the whole of them at the close of the year to be \$40,549,905.

VI. A few more explanations of other grounds for the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next year may be useful.

It will be noticed that the estimates for both are founded principally on the existing laws. Should Congress therefore alter the tariff, so as to increase or reduce the duties, the expected amount of receipts must of course be varied in that proportion.

So it must be if Congress makes any essential change in respect to the public lands, and either passes a graduation bill, and creates new land districts in which surveys are ready for large sales, as this would increase the immediate receipts; or if, on the other hand, it should distribute the proceeds of the sales among the States, as that would diminish the revenue applicable to the purposes of the General Government, and render a resort to new taxation, an increased tariff, or a loan, indispensable, to the extent of the distribution.

The estimates of the receipts from customs have been lessened somewhat, because the importation of certain articles paying a duty will, in 1841, be partially postponed to 1842, in consequence of the great reduction in the tariff on them which will take place in the latter year under the existing laws.

So have they been on account of the greater proportionate bounties and drawbacks which are now returned on several articles, and some beneficial operation anticipated from the Independent Treasury in checking speculation.

On the contrary, the revulsions in business which have occurred since the middle of 1839, and deeply affected the revenue of some other countries as well as our own, and the protracted suspension of specie payments by many of the banks, which has continued over a large part of the United States since October in that year, will probably terminate soon, by the salutary reaction of great commercial principles; and that event must be accompanied by a considerable increase of imports and duties. The amount of the latter, therefore, has been estimated higher than the actual receipts in the present year, but not so high as they were in 1839 by about two millions, nor so high as many anticipate they will be. But if the banks do not speedily resume, it is to be

feared that the estimate will prove larger, instead of smaller, than events will verify.

The revenue from lands must continue to be lower under the present laws than might otherwise be expected, because that portion of the vast sales in 1835 and 1836 which were made to speculators, must for some years longer come into the market in competition with the Government; and the emigration to Texas, as well as the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks over much of the West and South West, is likely to operate injuriously somewhat longer, though probably with a force much diminished.

In respect to the estimates for expenditures, it need only be observed here, that any considerable addition made by Congress to the new appropriations called for, would require a provision of further means to meet them, corresponding in amount; and any diminution in those appropriations would also reduce in a similar manner, the amount of means otherwise necessary.

Best mode of avoiding any inequality between the anticipated receipts and expenditures, either in 1841 or 1842.

VII. It is proper to advert next to the best mode of avoiding any inequality between the anticipated receipts and expenditures, either in 1841 or 1842.

It has already been shown that the whole amount of receipts in 1841 will probably be sufficient to discharge all ordinary expenditures, and those parts of the outstanding debt, funded or unfunded, which may become due. But the preservation of a suitable balance in the Treasury may require more than what will probably be left after satisfying other purposes. The raising of any sum for that object in 1841 could, however, be obviated by authorizing a contract to be made, under proper restrictions, extending the period of payment for a portion of the temporary liabilities falling due in that year. Yet, in the opinion of the undersigned, the best mode of providing for this case would be, without either an extension of this kind, or a loan, or a further issue of Treasury notes, or a change in the tariff; but merely by lessening the appropriations for the service of 1841 below the estimates, or by passing such declaratory clauses as to the present tariff, and such acts as to the public lands, as have heretofore been urged on the consideration of Congress.

The arguments in favor of some further diminution in our expenditures, and the general items in which the reduction is considered most compatible with the public interests, were so fully exhibited in the last two annual reports as to render a repetition of them unnecessary.

It was then believed that the laws could be altered so as to admit of safely curtailing the appropriations at once, to such an extent that the expenditures need not exceed, in the aggregate, seventeen or eighteen millions yearly. After more of the pensions terminate, and the removal of the Indians is completed, they could be beneficially contracted to even less than that amount. Such a reduction as is first adverted to seems, therefore, proper to be adopted now, since it could be effected without the probability of injury to any useful national establishment, would promote public frugality, and supersede the necessity either of higher tariffs, direct taxes, or permanent debts.

If that cannot be done, the secondary measures before suggested, such as a declaratory act to enforce the present tariff, a suitable modification of the drawbacks and bounties; and the passage of bills graduating the price of public lands, as well as creating some new districts for the sale of them, would be likely, if taking effect early, to yield a suitable supply in the course of the year.

It will be observed, however, that though under either of these arrangements, enough might be obtained within the whole of 1841 for the objects contemplated, yet not a due or sufficient proportion in the first quarter; because, by that time all the measures are not likely to go into full operation, nor much of the anticipated increase to happen in the actual receipts of duties under existing laws. Unusually heavy expenses will also fall on that quarter in the next year. In addition to a full portion of most of the current expenses, and the whole pension payments for the first half of the

year, and one-third, of a million, or more, for all the annual fishing bounties, there will be imposed on it most of the charges for the whole year connected with the session of Congress and private bills as well as large payments for taking the census, and for the first instalment of the debt of this District; several of them as early even as the first day of January.

From these circumstances, and the considerations that all which is due from the banks may not be then paid, and that the balance in the Treasury, under the policy adopted by Congress of late years, will of necessity be small, while the fluctuations and inequalities are very great between the receipts and expenditures in different portions of the year, to which we are constantly exposed from causes that have on former occasions been explained at length, it must be obvious that entire safety requires a conditional power to be seasonably conferred on the Executive to obtain at any time within 1841 such subsidiary means as may be needed for a few months, and as may be sufficient to enable the Treasury punctually to discharge, during that year, all the liabilities imposed by Congress.

There is another contingency under the existing laws, as to duties, which requires attention, with a view to be properly prepared for it; though legislation concerning the subject is not necessary so early as in the other case, because the event on which it depends cannot actually happen till the year 1842.

Thus the progressive reduction of the present tariff, which has been going on since 1833, will after December, 1841, take effect to a much larger extent than heretofore. Nearly two millions and a half of dollars will then be deducted at once.

On the first of July afterwards, at least two millions and a half more of duties will be removed; making an aggregate, in six months, of quite five millions. If the imports then should not differ much from those in 1838, this would leave an income from them, not probably exceeding ten or eleven millions of dollars yearly. It will therefore be necessary to make corresponding reductions in the expenditures of 1842, or seasonably provide otherwise, in some permanent manner, to supply any wants likely to happen from this cause.

Should Congress conclude that such reduction in the expenditures cannot properly be made, and that the imports for 1842 will not increase beyond those in 1838, the amount of the deficiency would, in those events, probably differ but little from five millions. Such a deficiency would, under these circumstances, be likely to become permanent, and may be considered the first of that character which will occur under the tariff act of 1833.

The idea that such a deficiency in time of peace ought to be supplied by issues of Treasury notes, or by a loan, has never been entertained by the undersigned. Nor can it be countenanced by any sound principles either of finance or political economy. The inquiry then recurs, what other mode would be more eligible? When we possessed an extraordinary surplus, it was considered prudent by Congress to make deposits with the States, with a view to be returned in an exigency, rather than to invest a portion of it safely and productively, so as to be realized in such an event. It would therefore be consistent with that arrangement to recall, in 1842, such part of the surplus, as may be then needed.

That course, however, appears not very likely to be adopted, since the former power given to this Department to recall these deposits has been taken away by Congress.

Another practicable mode would be to resort to direct taxes. But this is so unsuited to the general habits, and so unobjectionable to the opinions of most of our population, that its adoption is not to be anticipated. Some other permanent resources must then be looked to. The choice will probably rest between the large reduction of expenditures, with the other accompanying measures before specified, and some extensive modification of the present tariff. Explanations have heretofore been given by the undersigned in favor of the former course; and it would probably prove sufficient to meet the emergency, if the reduction be pushed vigor-

ously, and especially if the imports after 1841 shall exceed those in 1838, which is regarded as probable.

But Congress may not coincide with him in opinion on these points, and, for covering the contingency, may consider the adoption of some permanent change in the tariff as preferable, and as not too early at the present session, to give full notice of its character, before going into operation, in order that the different interests most affected by it shall have time to become gradually adjusted to its provisions.

In that event, it might be supposed that the undersigned had avoided due responsibility, and a timely discharge of duty, if he were not prepared to offer some views concerning the details, as well as general principles which he deems applicable to such a change. He has, therefore examined the subject, and is ready to present the results at any moment either House of Congress shall express a wish to that effect. But he refrains from submitting them without a special request, because some doubt exists, under circumstances which can be properly appreciated, as to the delicacy of his discussing a measure at this time, which the Legislature may not consider it necessary to act on till a new Congress assembles.

Independent Treasury.

VIII. The mode of keeping the public money recently established by Congress, has thus far answered the expectation of this Department.

The numerous labors, perplexities, and delays of putting a new system into operation, have been mostly overcome, and no losses whatever are known to have occurred under it.

Some of the provisions in the law are deemed objectionable in their details, and are respectfully recommended to Congress for revision. But they are not supposed to affect in the slightest degree any principle involved in the measure.

Thus, the ordinary clerks authorized are numerous enough, yet a principal one is needed at New York city, with such compensation as is usual at a place of so large and important business.

On full inquiry, it has been found also that no site could probably be purchased for the erection of an office at St. Louis, which would be more suitable than a lot now owned by the United States; and it may be, under a further examination which is in progress, that no new building could be erected on that site, which would prove more economical and convenient, than one which can be purchased already erected. A suitable change in the appropriation on that subject is therefore respectfully recommended.

A provision is needed likewise in case of vacancies, from any cause whatever, in the offices of receivers-general and treasurers. One has formerly been asked in relation to collectors of the customs, in cases of removals and expirations of the terms of office, to prevent an interregnum in the discharge of the duties. This might properly be adopted as to them, and extended to receivers-general and the Treasurer of the United States, as well as of the Mint and its branches, in all instances whatever of vacancy or temporary inability of the principal. Perhaps the least objectionable mode to effect the object would be, to direct that the chief clerk of all these officers should, in such cases, and where no other legal provision now exists, be authorized and required to discharge those duties, at the risk and under the responsibility of the principal and his securities till the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed.

In consequence of some defects in the phraseology of the penal parts of the act, a new clause extending them to all disbursing officers of every character under the General Government would be judicious. A further provision also, respecting the places of deposit, by disbursing officers, of money not in the Treasury, but drawn out and put into their hands for making payments, appears necessary.

The keeping of such money is now regulated by the act of 3d of March, 1809; and if it is intended to bring it within the operation of the late law as to money in the Treasury, it seems proper to do so by an explicit enactment.

The section requiring disbursing officers to sell their drafts for specie alone, though certain proportions of paper are allowed to be received for all public dues, appears not to be

in symmetry with these other provisions. The general influence of the present system is believed to have been thus far salutary. The true standard of value has been rendered more familiar, confidence has been increased in its stability, prices have gradually risen, business improved, and exchanges altered greatly for the better.

If something has been or may be lost in convenience, (which is not unlikely,) by the increasing disuse of a paper currency for public payments, much more will probably be gained by the circumstances before enumerated, as well as by the greater security in the use of specie, the more stable value imparted by the present system to property and labor, and the strong check established by it, not only against defalcations, but against bank expansions, excessive speculations, and commercial fluctuations.

Even any inconvenience attending this change in the currency used, if found particularly embarrassing, can be overcome hereafter, and the system still maintained, should Congress feel disposed to adopt the measure which was suggested for that purpose by the undersigned in September, 1837.

Such a measure would often furnish every advantage of a circulating medium, easy of transportation, of the highest possible credit, and at the same time requiring an equal amount of specie to be employed, (though in deposit,) and without subjecting any of the fiscal affairs of the Government to that legal dependence on corporations for their management, which is so objectionable in many respects, as never to have been attempted in the management of any of its other affairs, civil or military.

The topics of the condition of the banks of the Union; the State of the currency; the proper places of deposit for the public funds, and other matters immediately connected with them, have engrossed a considerable portion of the annual reports from this department for several years.

But the keeping of the money in the Treasury being now separated from the banks, and the kind of money to be received and paid out fixed by new legal provisions, it is not considered material at this time further to discuss these matters, than to submit the general remarks which will be found at the close of this communication.

Miscellaneous topics connected with the finances.

[X. Some miscellaneous topics connected with the finances deserve a brief notice.

The various measures heretofore recommended to Congress by the undersigned, and which have not yet been finally acted on, are again respectfully recalled to its attention.

Without recapitulating them, it will be found, on a reference to former reports, that many of the subjects possess much importance in a fiscal view, and every year's experience has strengthened the conviction of the usefulness of early action upon them.

It affords me pleasure to state that, since the last session, the Neapolitan Government, under its treaty of indemnity, has paid promptly another instalment, which this department has been enabled to have remitted home early, and distributed among the claimants.

The situation of the General Land Office, and its operations within the year, will be submitted separately in a few days.

Six old land districts have been recently discontinued, under the act of June 12, 1840. It is believed that some others might economically and usefully be abolished by Congress, though not coming within the provisions of that law. Such is the office at Greensburg, Louisiana. One district in Indiana, including the capital of the State, is thought, from its peculiar position, to require special legislation to exempt it from the operation of the late act.

This occasion is taken, also, to renew the recommendations, before presented by this department to Congress and the appropriate committees, for the discontinuance of certain officers now employed in the collection of duties, whose further services, it has been believed, could be safely dispensed with, in consequence of the reduction in business of late years at the different places where they are stationed. They include

some collectors and naval officers, and several surveyors amounting in all to eighteen, but whose offices cannot be abolished without new legislation.

All the subordinate custom-house officers, which it is competent for this department, without such legislation, to dispense with, and whose situation was in other respects similar, have already been discontinued, including, within two years, more than fifty officers, and, besides those, five vessels and boats, with nearly one hundred men, in the cutter service. In about forty other cases, the compensation of officers and light-house keepers has been reduced.

General character of some of our financial operations.

X. In closing this last annual report of the undersigned, it may be expected that he would advert, for a moment, to the general character of some of our financial operations during the period of his connexion with the Treasury Department.

Though employed in different executive offices nearly ten years, he has been connected with the Treasury only from six to seven of them.

During this term, there has occurred much to evince the great fiscal power, as well as prosperity of the Union. Some reverses have, at times, overtaken the rashness displayed by parts of the community in certain branches of business, and have extended their adverse influences to the revenue dependent on them. But the period and the country, as a whole, have been almost unexampled in prosperous developments.

Thus, in respect to our receipts. Notwithstanding the unusual revulsions in imports on two occasions, so sensibly lessening the revenue; notwithstanding any losses sustained in those crises, by the Government, through officers, banks, or merchants; and notwithstanding the biennial reduction in the duties, which has by law been constantly going on, as well as the remission of several millions to railroad corporations, and under new judicial constructions; yet our condition has been so flourishing, as to yield a revenue during that time sufficient, after all those deductions, to accomplish the following important results. It has enabled the Treasury to meet the current expenditures of the Government, as well as the extraordinary ones by Indian wars, treaties and other costly measures, and, without imposing any new taxes or higher tariff, and without any new funded debt whatever, but extinguishing considerable remains of the old one, and paying the interest on that assumed for this District, to save the unprecedented surplus of more than twenty-eight millions of dollars, and deposit the same with the States for safe-keeping till needed by the General Government.

The only permanent aid in effecting this, beyond the receipts from ordinary sources, has been the debt due from the United States Bank, of about eight millions, and the Treasury notes now outstanding, equal to nearly four and a half millions. But during that period, a sum not far from the first amount has been applied to the discharge of the principal and interest of the old funded debt; so that towards the payment of all other expenses, only between four and five millions, beyond what was temporary, and what has already been refunded or adjusted, have been received from any extraneous source whatever.

It follows, therefore, that the current revenue, notwithstanding all reductions, has been adequate to defray both the ordinary and extraordinary demands, and, after taking from what is deposited with the States, sufficient to extinguish every kind of indebtedness created on account of the General Government during the same period, to leave on hand the large balance of nearly twenty-four millions.

It is true that the available sums in the Treasury at the commencement and close of the period in question will probably prove different in amount; but if made equal, a surplus would still be left, which is likely to exceed seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars.

Beside this recorded evidence of the prosperity of the country and the fiscal ability of the General Government in those years, it is gratifying, amidst many misapprehensions concerning the subject, to reflect on another circumstance connected with our financial operations, which has also be-

come matter of history. It is this: Though destitute of the aid of a United States Bank as a fiscal agent during that period, and baffled by various unremedied imperfections in the laws connected with the finances, as well as embarrassed by two suspensions of specie payments by many of the State banks—one still continuing; yet the Treasury has been able to make its vast collections, transfers, and payments, with promptitude, and in most cases with specie or its equivalent.

Some correct judgment can be formed of the extent and difficulty of these operations, when it is recollected that the whole sums which have thus been collected, without deducting fractions, added to those sums which have been paid over chiefly by another class of officers, have exceeded the extraordinary aggregate of \$360,000,000 and been dispersed over a territory of nearly two millions square miles in extent. It is, moreover, ascertained that the whole losses within the same time by defaults, large and small, and in all kinds of offices, will probably not equal half of one per cent. on that amount; and however official delinquencies may, in some cases, have inevitably been aggravated by the unprecedented speculations of the times, and by great revulsions and failures among banks and individuals, those losses will not be one-fourth so large, in proportion to the amounts collected and paid, as in some previous terms, when the system under a United States Bank was in full operation.

A few words may be proper as to the expenditures during the same period. Though they were of necessity augmented by some of the circumstances before mentioned, two Indian treaties only, out of a large number, having already involved us in the expense of nearly twenty-three millions of dollars; yet the aggregate of all has been much reduced since the influence of those causes and the impulses of an overflowing Treasury have diminished. The expenditures have fallen yearly since 1837, till they are now only twenty-two and a half millions independent of any debt and trusts, and are supposed to be in progress to a still lower amount.

The undersigned has earnestly urged a more rapid reduction. He has considered the great safeguard against a too splendid central government, which would constantly threaten to overshadow all State independence, and attract the ambition of most of the friends of State Rights from humbler paths of frugality and principle into the dazzling vortex of higher patronage, honors, and emoluments. While the stimulants to excesses shall continue to lessen, nothing will be necessary to insure the further success of an economical policy, but perseverance in retrenchments, wherever they are practicable without injury to the public interests. The removals of Indians being mostly finished, and the chief causes of frontier war extinguished, unless new objects of expenditure be selected, or a great enlargement given to some already existing, the whole amount must, of necessity, contract hereafter very rapidly. The same result will be further promoted by the deaths of pensioners, increasing through advanced age, and the completion of many public works, as well as by persisting in a firm policy to avoid the wasteful expense of unnecessary foreign collisions, and to refrain from those lavish expenditures for certain domestic objects, over which the jurisdiction of the General Government is often questionable, and which always open the widest door to extravagance, favoritism, and corruption.

One of the greatest evils to the public service, as well as to the security of private business, during a part of the above period, has consisted in the fluctuations to which both have been subjected.

With only a single year intervening, and without any material change in the tariff, or any whatever in the price of the public lands, we have seen the revenue from ordinary sources suddenly vary from nearly fifty millions annually to eighteen; and, on two occasions since, vibrate to the extraordinary extent of nearly eight and eleven millions yearly.

The transactions of individuals upon which our revenue depends, must of course, have undergone an unusual change at the same time.

The imports fell within two years, in the case first referred to, from near one hundred and ninety millions to one hundred and fourteen; and in the single year just passed,

fell almost sixty millions. Such inflations and contractions must be destructive of all confidence in calculations for the future, while the causes of them shall continue to operate unremedied.

What were those causes?

They will be found to have been chiefly connected with the abuses of banking. On the occasion first referred to they were the superabundance of a fictitious medium of circulation, with the attendant overtrading and speculations in 1836 and the consequent suspensions of specie payments in 1837, as well as the disasters and scarcity of any medium till the latter part of A. D. 1838. Then another expansion commenced, extending into 1839, and accompanied by another increase in imports of nearly fifty millions, which ended again in the contractions by banks, suspensions, and commercial reverses, which have suddenly reduced the imports of 1840 more than one-third, and in many places augmented seriously the embarrassments before existing from similar vacillations in the paper currency.

How far some imprudences abroad, at the same time, similar to these, though in a country enjoying any advantages which can result from a National Bank, may have augmented the evils here, by means of the intimate moneyed relations between us, need not now be discussed, though probably their influence was large and unfavorable.

The causes first named were, likewise, in full operation here in 1816 and 1817, and were succeeded by many of the same deplorable consequences in 1819 and 1820. One followed the other as inevitably as the ebb of the tide succeeds its flood.

The great principles of trade can never be long violated with impunity; and any fictitious or unnatural excess of credit soon ends in revulsions, as the essence of legitimate commerce consists in an exchange of values for each other, or of values for what truly represents values, and can be readily converted into them.

All business otherwise becomes a mere game of hazard; speculation must enter into every affair of life; riches and poverty will be dependent on the merest bubbles; prices will change oftener than the wind; regularity in receipts and expenditures be impossible; estimates for the future, whether in public or private matters, become mere conjectures; tariffs require yearly alteration to meet the fluctuations of business; and the community be kept under the constant excitement and depression of the hot and cold fits of a violent fever.

The first remedy sought in 1816 by the establishment of a National Bank, was supposed, during a few ensuing years, to have aggravated those evils; and the next remedy, adopted in 1824 by a high tariff, did not prevent the low prices and bankruptcies of 1825, which covered the country with wreck and ruin.

Undoubtedly, the best relief on such occasions is to be found in removing the cause of the disease. So far as regards the General Government, this was attempted in 1837, and since, by gradually withdrawing from the use of banks and their paper in its fiscal operations, so as neither to stimulate nor contract their issues by other influences than ordinary business; and by urging on those, who might find their employment sometimes useful, a closer regard in doing it, to the safe and sober influences of the universal laws of trade, as well as an inflexible adherence to the constitutional standard of value.

While the General Government shall continue to pursue such a course, it will mitigate and check the evils which others produce, and which they alone, under the limitations in the Constitution, are able entirely to remove. At all events, it will faithfully perform a momentous duty, and exhibit a useful example for imitation.

In a period of peace and comparative exemption from public debt, as well as from serious difficulty in financial operations, it would hardly seem proper to attempt more by assumptions of doubtful powers, and by forced constructions in favor of measures by no means certain, if adopted, not to aggravate rather than diminish existing evils, and not to produce others of a character still more dangerous. Much less can it be considered respectful either to State rights or the people, and certainly not competent, in the opinion of the

undersigned, to exercise such powers by creating moneyed corporations among them, which many of their number have repeatedly denounced as unconstitutional, and the authority to establish which was originally refused rather than confided to the General Government by the people and the States that formed it. But some other powers expressly conferred can, without question, be exercised further than has yet been done by Congress, and in such a manner as to produce very beneficial consequences upon the currency. Still, it is hoped they will never be pushed so as to trespass on ground really doubtful under the Constitution, and prevent the States from continuing to exercise all the legitimate authority they now possess as to banks and debts, however much it may be regretted that public opinion has not yet run with more strength against the abuses of both, and led to their prompt correction. It is not proposed at this time to go into the consideration of farther details on those points. But the danger to be guarded against now, seems to be rather of an opposite character from that of overaction by the General Government in the exercise of its excess powers. On the contrary, apprehensions exist that it may not continue firm in the support of all which has already been accomplished in connexion with the currency. If it should not, and should thus not aid to correct in any degree the rashness of many to force something like a formidable steam power into all kinds of business, without due guards to prevent constant and fatal explosions, myriads of individuals, as well as some corporations and States, are likely to be overwhelmed in still wider ruin, and will ere long probably look to no escape except the application of the sponge of a general bankrupt law to all private liabilities, and the unconstitutional assumption of the public ones by the General Government, so as to tax oppressively those portions of the community who have any thing left to pay for the losses and follies of the rest.

A remedy which has been adverted to by some, and which consists in the creation of more credit, to cure the mischief of an existing excess of credit, or the formation of larger banks with like power of abuses, in order to correct smaller ones, must usually aggravate the evil; and therefore, where it is free from constitutional objections, may, in point of expediency alone, well be discountenanced.

A plan of free banking, adopted by the States, properly guarded and secured by provisions similar to those recommended by the undersigned as long ago as 1836, with such others as reflection and experience may sanction, appears far preferable. But, independent of that, no changes in the present system, as to banks seem worthy of strenuous exertions, except those whose direct object shall be to make safer, to restrict, control, and regulate better the institutions that already exist rather than to incorporate more. Above all, should public efforts be directed to strengthen the certainty of prompt specie payments as to all notes out, and of a nearer approach to uniformity in the amount of issues in similar states of trade; and of specie on hand, instead of multiplying them for speculation or cupidity, and thus keeping up a succession of expansions and contractions, which will only inflame the existing disorders, and render the continuance of great fluctuations in all public as well as private affairs unavoidable, endless, and ruinous.

With much respect,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT of the Senate of the U. S.

A.

Receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1839.

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839 \$36,891,196 94

RECEIPTS.

Customs \$23,137,924 81
Lands 7,076,447 35
Miscellaneous items 247,506 10

\$30,461,881 26

Brought forward \$30,461,881 26 36,891,196 94
Treasury notes 3,857,276 21
Trust funds 1,020,868 35

35,340,025 82

Deduct unavailable funds carried to the credit of the late Treasurer, and to the debit of sundry banks, per act of 3d March 1837

1,458,782 93

33,881,242 89

70,772,439 83

EXPENDITURES

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse \$4,916,187 58
Military 14,268,860 34
Naval 6,225,002 75

\$25,410,050 67

Public debt, including interest on Holland debt... 93,251 17
Treasury notes redeemed, including interest..... 11,101,111 02
Trust funds 1,010,523 29

37,614,936 19

Balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1839..... **33,157,503 69**

B.

Exhibit of funds in the Treasury, January 1, 1840.

General balance, as appears by the Register's books, excluding Post-Office funds and unavailable funds before 1837 **\$33,157,503 68**

Of this sum, was deposited with the States, under act of 23d June, 1836, and is not available for public service but by order of Congress **\$28,101,644 94**

Held by Treasury in trust for indemnities, &c. 496,781 98

Principal due from banks which failed in 1837, and included in cash in Treasury, but not then available as such..... **805,993 19**

29,404,420 08

3,663,083 60

Aggregate of outstanding warrants on 1st January, 1840, per Treasurer's account rendered to First Auditor, but not yet settled **1,416,334 28**

Effective balance **2,246,749 32**

This includes about \$500,000 deposited in the Mint and its branches, under previous acts of Congress, to facilitate the coinage, and which could be withdrawn in an exigency, though not without some public inconvenience. The available funds at the close of the present year, due from the banks above alluded to, will probably be reduced to about \$150,000 principal.

C.—Being a detailed statement of expenditures, is omitted for the present.

Birds-eye maple boards and timber have been shipped from Bangor, Maine, the present season, destined for the London market, where it is much admired for the manufacture of furniture.

D.		E.	
<i>Of the Public Debt.</i>		<i>Statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury notes from the 1st of January to the 30th November, 1840.</i>	
The payments on account of the (old) funded and unfunded debt, since the 1st December, 1839, have been as follows:		The Treasury notes issued during the period above mentioned, under the act of the 31st of March, 1840, amounted to.....	
1. On account of the principal and interest of the funded debt:		.....
Principal.....	\$9,953 06	The notes redeemed during the same period, amounted to.....	
Interest.....	2,000 00	.....
	11,953 06	Viz:	
Leaving unclaimed and undischarged.....	\$299,554 95	1. Of notes issued under the act of the 12th of October, 1837, there have been entered in the books of this office.....	
		
Viz:		And there are at present under examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury, notes which had been received in payment for duties and lands, amounting to ..	
Principal.....	\$52,988 93	.....
Interest.....	246,566 02	.....
		2. Of notes issued under the acts of the 21st of May, 1838 and 2d of March 1839, there have been entered in the books of this office.....	
2. On account of the unfunded debt.....	\$29 71	And there are at present under examination by the accounting officers of the department.....	
		
Leaving the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation.....	\$36,237 53	3. Of notes issued under the act of the 31st of March, 1840, there have been entered.....	
		
Viz:		And there are at present under examination.....	
Certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1793.....	\$26,622 44	.....
Treasury notes issued during the late war.....	5,295 00	.....
Certificates of Mississippi stock.....	4,320 09	.....
		
3. Debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States, viz:		.....
Of the city of Washington.....	\$1,000,000 00	.....
Alexandria.....	250,000 00	.....
Georgetown.....	250,000 00	.....
	\$1,500,000 00	.....
The payments during the year 1840, on account of the interest and charges of this debt, amounted to.....	\$78,145 34	.....

F.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports, annually, from 1791 to 1840.

Year.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Year.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1791	\$52,000,000	\$19,012,041	\$32,987,959	....	1816	\$147,103,000	\$81,920,452	\$65,182,548	....
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902	....	1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431	....
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428	....	1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867	....
1794	34,600,000	33,026,233	1,573,767	....	1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479	....
1795	69,756,268	47,989,472	21,766,796	....	1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331	....
1796	81,436,164	67,064,097	14,372,067	....	1821	62,585,724	64,974,382	....	\$2,388,658
1797	75,379,406	56,850,206	18,529,200	....	1822	83,241,541	72,160,377	11,081,260	....
1798	69,551,700	61,527,097	7,024,603	....	1823	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237	....
1799	79,068,148	78,665,522	402,626	....	1824	80,549,007	75,986,657	4,562,350	....
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,988	....	1825	96,340,075	99,535,388	....	3,195,313
1801	111,363,511	94,115,925	17,247,586	....	1826	84,974,477	77,595,322	7,379,155	....
1802	76,333,333	72,483,160	3,850,173	....	1827	79,484,068	82,324,827	....	2,840,759
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633	....	1828	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138	....
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926	....	1829	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856	....
1805	120,000,000	95,566,021	24,433,975	....	1830	70,876,920	73,849,508	....	2,972,588
1806	129,000,000	101,536,963	27,463,037	....	1831	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541	....
1807	139,000,000	108,343,150	29,656,850	....	1832	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323	....
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040	....	1833	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	....
1809	59,400,000	52,203,231	7,196,769	....	1834	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359	....
1810	85,400,000	66,757,974	18,642,026	....	1835	140,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165	....
1811	53,400,000	61,316,831	....	\$7,916,831	1836	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995	....
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764	....	1837	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,801	....
1813	32,005,000	27,855,997	....	5,850,997	1838	118,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788	....
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,550	....	1839	162,092,182	121,028,416	41,063,716	....
1815	113,041,374	52,557,758	60,483,621	....	1840	104,805,891	131,571,950	....	26,766,059

G.

Value of Exports and Imports during each Presidency.

Presidency.	Years.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Value of imports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports during each presidency.
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce, &c.	Total.				
Mr. Monroe's 2d...	1821	\$43,671,894	\$21,302,488	\$64,974,382	\$62,585,724	....	\$2,388,658	....
	1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541	\$11,081,260	....	....
	1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267	2,880,237	....	....
	1824	50,619,500	25,337,157	75,956,657	80,549,007	4,562,350	....	....
		191,350,891	96,469,469	287,820,350	303,955,539	18,523,847	2,388,658	\$16,135,189
Mr. Adams.....	1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075	....	3,195,313	....
	1826	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477	7,379,155	....	....
	1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,068	....	2,840,759	....
	1828	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264,686	89,509,824	16,245,138	....	....
		229,591,815	102,128,408	331,720,223	349,308,444	23,624,293	6,036,072	17,588,221
Gen. Jackson's 1st...	1829	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527	2,133,856	....	....
	1830	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920	....	2,972,588	....
	1831	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310,583	103,191,124	21,880,541	....	....
	1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266	13,852,323	....	....
		239,576,749	75,118,956	314,695,705	349,589,837	37,866,720	2,972,588	34,894,132
Gen. Jackson's 2d...	1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433	108,118,311	17,977,878	....	....
	1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332	22,184,359	....	....
	1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742	28,202,165	....	....
	1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035	61,316,995	....	....
		359,447,622	85,386,401	444,834,023	574,515,420	129,681,397	....	129,681,397
Mr. Van Buren....	1837	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,980,177	23,560,801	....	....
	1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404	5,230,788	....	....
	1839	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	162,092,132	41,063,716	....	....
	1840	113,762,617	17,809,333	131,571,950	104,805,891	....	26,766,059	....
		408,894,743	69,611,615	478,506,358	521,595,604	69,855,305	26,766,059	16,323,187

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 2, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Report from the Postmaster General.POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
December 7, 1840.

Sir: I submit a report, showing the service of this Department the past year, its present condition, and future prospects.

The extent of the Post Routes.

The extent of the post routes in the United States covered by mail service, on the 30th June last, as near as can be ascertained, was 155,739 miles. The annual transportation on these routes, at the rate existing on the 30th day of June last, was about 36,370,776 miles.

The annual cost of transportation, estimated at the rate of pay existing at the close of the year, was \$3,296,876, viz:

	Miles.	Cost.
By horse and sulkey,	12,182,445	\$789,688
By stage and coach,	20,399,278	1,911,855
By steamboat and railroad,	3,889,053	595,333
Total,	36,370,776	\$3,296,876

In addition to this service, the mails by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, are estimated to have cost, the last year, about \$9,000; and there has been paid for ship and way letters, about \$26,000.

Extension of existing contracts.

The resolution of Congress of May 14, 1836, authorized the Postmaster General to extend the term of the then existing contracts for six months, so as to have them terminate on the 30th of June, instead of the last of December. In pursuance of this authority, the contracts which would have expired with the present year were extended to the 30th June, 1841; in consequence of which, the lettings that would otherwise have fallen into the year 1840 will not take place until the spring of 1841. The advertisement for this service has been prepared, and will soon be published.

The new routes.

The new routes, amounting to about seven hundred, established by the act of the 7th July, 1839, have been put into operation during the past year, and have made a considerable addition to the expenditure for the transportation service.— This extension, with the belief that the usual increase of revenue would not be realized, has indicated a policy of retrenchment rather than general improvement; but, since I took charge of the Department, some improvements have been effected on some of the most important routes which the public interest seemed to demand, and where little additional expense was incurred. I have also executed contracts for additional service on a few railroad and steamboat routes, where retrenchments could be made on other routes nearly equivalent to the new liabilities assumed. These changes

have given some additional expedition to the great North and South mail, as well as to several large mails connecting with it at important points.

The number of contractors, fines, &c.

The number of contractors in the service during the last year was about 2,100. The number who had been fined, or had deductions made from their pay for delinquencies in the performance of their engagements, is 628. The fines and deductions during the year, exclusive of the remissions, amount to \$60,685 60.

In general, the transportation service has been performed faithfully, and in a commendable spirit of energy, perseverance, and devotion to the public interest. The obstacles which for a time, occasioned irregularities in the large mail south of this city, it is believed, have been removed.

The number of Post Offices.

The number of post offices, on the 1st day of July, 1838, was 12,519; the number on the 30th day of June, 1839, was 12,780; on the same day of the present year, the number was 13,468, showing an increase, during the year, of 688.— There have been established, during the year, 959 post offices; and 271 discontinued. The number this day is 13,638.— There have been, during the year, 3,231 postmasters appointed, of whom 959 were for new offices.

The revenue of the Department.

The revenue of the Department, for the year ending June 30, 1840, as appears from the settlement of the accounts of postmasters in the Auditor's office, was:

Letter postage,.....	\$4,003,776 07
Newspapers and pamphlets,.....	535,229 61
Fines paid to postmasters for violations of law.....	260 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,539,265 68

The expenditures of the Department for the same period were:

For compensation to postmasters,.....	\$1,028,925 92
For wrapping paper, office furniture, advertising, mail-bags, mail-locks and keys, stamps, mail depredations and special agents, blanks, clerks for offices, and miscellaneous,.....	411,778 96
For ship, steamboat, and way letters,.....	35,410 81
For transportation,.....	3,252,995 16
	<hr/>
	4,759,110 85

Excess of expenditures... \$219,845 17

The revenue, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of \$61,651 64, being a fraction over one per cent.

Average annual increase of revenue.

The average annual increase of revenue from 1832 to 1839, inclusive, has been about 10 per cent. But as this period includes the two years ending June 30, 1837, of extraordinary augmentation of revenue, amounting to 15 per cent. the first year, and 20 per cent. the second, 10 per cent. is considerably above the ordinary annual increase, which may be estimated at about 6 per centum. The decline in the revenue, therefore, the past year, may be estimated at about 5 per cent. or \$25,000.

Statement of the revenue and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the eleven years ending 30th June, 1839.

	Year ending,	Revenue.	Expenditure.
June 30,	1829	\$1,707,418 42	\$1,782,132 57
	1830	1,850,583 10	1,932,707 95
	1831	1,997,811 64	1,936,123 87
	1832	2,258,570 17	2,266,171 66
	1833	2,617,011 89	2,937,411 87

	Year ending,	Revenue.	Expenditure.
June, 30,	1834	2,823,749 34	2,910,605 08
	1835	2,998,356 66	2,757,350 08
	1836	3,408,323 59	2,841,766 36
	1837	4,100,605 43	3,303,428 03
	1838	4,235,077 97	4,621,837 16
	1839	4,477,514 04	4,654,718 49

From this tabular statement, it appears that while the expenditures of the Department have been steadily advancing, with few exceptions, its revenues have been very fluctuating, varying from a mere nominal increase to an advance of 20 per cent. in a single year.

The extension of the mail service, and the advance in the population and business of the country, are the causes of the ordinary increase of the revenue. But temporary and extraordinary circumstances often counteract these more permanent sources of increase, so far as to prevent any material advance. This has been the case the past year; during which a combination of causes have operated to impair the revenue of the Department to nearly the extent of the average annual increase.

Causes of the present unfavorable condition of the finances.

But the present unfavorable condition of the finances of the Department is not wholly to be attributed to the decline of the revenue the past year; it is, in part, the result of the too sudden and large extension of the service during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, occasioned by the extraordinary surplus which accrued in 1836 and 1837. This surplus on the 30th June, 1836, was \$641,812.

The Postmaster General, in his annual report of that year, recommended a reduction of the rates of postage. Congress did not sanction that measure; but by the act of the 2d July, 1836, established about seven hundred new post-routes, which it became the duty of the Department to put into operation. The action on this subject by Congress was considered as indicating its desire that the surplus which had accrued, and which might accrue, should be expended in providing additional mail accommodations. The causes which had produced the above surplus on the 30th June, 1836, continued to operate during the remainder of that year, and a part of the year 1837; and, as the new contracts did not go into operation until after the 1st of February, 1837 the revenue continued to exceed the expenditure; and on the 30th June, 1837, the surplus amounted to \$756,208. During the session following, Congress, by the act of the 7th of July, 1838, established about seven hundred additional routes which were to be put in operation on the 1st of July, 1839, or before, if the revenues of the Department would justify it. The second section of the same act provides "that every railroad within the limits of the United States that now is, or may hereafter be made, shall be a post-route; and the Postmaster General shall cause the mail to be transported thereon: *Provided*, he can have it done on reasonable terms, and not paying therefor, in any instance, more than 25 per centum over and above what similar transportation would cost in post coaches."

The very liberal construction given to this act by the Postmaster General, favorable to the interest of the railroad companies, did not satisfy the spirit of cupidity which belongs to corporate monopolies; and it was found impracticable to obtain contracts from several of the railroad companies. And Congress, by the act of 25th January, 1839, extended the maximum rate of compensation for railroad service to three hundred dollars per mile.

The new routes established by the act of 7th of July, 1833, were mostly put into service in 1839; and contracts have been made for service on the railroads then in existence and most of those which have since been completed, at rates of compensation, varying from twenty-five to three hundred per cent. above what had been paid for coach service on the same routes. In England, the average rate of compensation for railroad service is about ninety dollars per mile; and the highest sum paid on the most important routes is one hundred and seven dollars per mile; and the contractors are required to convey mails as often, and at such times, as may

be ordered by the Postmaster General. Here, with a rate of compensation nearly two hundred per cent. higher, it has been found impracticable, on many of the routes, to obtain that control over the time of the departure and delivery of the mail, which is so essential to the service, and is exercised on other routes. In addition to the compensation paid to the railroad companies, there are considerable incidental expenses incurred for travelling agents on the more important routes, for conveying the mail to and from the cars at the ends of the routes, and for supplying intermediate offices, not on the line of the roads. The substitution of railroad for coach service, has borne very heavily on the revenues of the Department.

The new routes established in 1836 and 1838, being, many of them, in sections of the country where the roads are bad and the settlements sparse, have yielded an income bearing but a small proportion to the expense of the transportation.

This great extension of the service, and the substitution of a higher and more expensive for a cheaper grade, under the acts of Congress referred to, and the improvements on other routes, which the public interests seemed to demand, since 1836, have carried the expenditures of the Department, for three successive years, beyond its accruing revenue.

In the year ending on the 30th June, 1838,
the expenditures were.....\$1,621,837 00
The revenue which accrued was.....4,235,077 00

Excess of expenditure over the revenue,....\$386,760 00

The expenditures in the year ending June
30, 1839, were.....\$1,554,718 00
The revenue which accrued was.....4,477,614 00

Excess of expenditure,.....\$177,104 00

The excess of the expenditures for these two years was met by the surplus funds which had accumulated in 1837, and nearly exhausted all that surplus which was available.

In the annual report of my predecessor, made in December, 1838, he says; "The general financial disasters of last year have not reduced the revenue, as might have been expected, but have prevented most of the anticipated increase, and thrown the Department upon its surplus, to sustain most of its extensions. The indications now are, that there will be a slight improvement in the revenue of the current fiscal year, over the preceding; but not enough to produce any material effect. An advance somewhat greater may be reasonably expected, next year, but not great enough to meet the increasing cost of mail service, and put into operation the new routes established at the last session of Congress. It will hence be seen that, for more than a year to come, the curtailment, rather than the extension, of service on routes now in operation, is to be expected."

The anticipated increase during the year 1839, was realized, and amounted to 5½ per cent. producing \$241,560.—But the greater increase looked for in 1840, has essentially failed; and the quarter ending 30th of September last, exhibits an actual dec'ension in the revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of about 5 per cent. This unfavorable result has been occasioned mainly by the second suspension of the banks in a large section of the Union, followed by a general depression of the commercial interests of the country; which appears to have been apprehended at the close of the last year, as the Postmaster General then said: "It is possible that the recent suspension of specie payments by the banks, in a large portion of the Union, may again check the increase in the revenue of the Department, so as to make retrenchments necessary; but, in any event, they will be inconsiderable."

But the present apparently unfavorable financial condition of the Department need occasion no anxiety. It can be sustained upon its own resources, and soon placed in a safe and prosperous condition. Yet, to afford it temporary relief, curtailments of service, to a limited extent, are necessary.—This has already been commenced, and will be continued as far as may be found requisite to place its finances in a sound

condition. The curtailments or suspensions of service will be made so as to occasion as little inconvenience to the public, or injustice to the contractors, as such an operation will admit of. As periodical retrenchments are unavoidable, it deserves consideration, whether it would not be wise for Congress to prescribe some rule by which all general curtailments are to be effected, so as to remove executive discretion, and secure an equal apportionment of the reduction of service among the different sections of the country.

In examining the causes which have placed the Department in its present condition, we discover its resources, and its ability not only to sustain itself, but probably, with the aid of some remedial legislation, to admit of a prospective reduction of the tariff of letter postage, which public sentiment seems to demand.

These causes are to be found in the unexampled fluctuations since 1834 in the financial interests and commercial business of the country. The period of unprecedented overaction in trade, from the fall of 1834 to the spring of 1837, occasioned an extraordinary increase of revenue, which produced the large surplus that existed in 1836 and 1837.—This surplus formed the basis of the great extension of the mail service since 1836, which so far exceeded the limits to which it could have been carried by the ordinary increase of revenue, as to absorb nearly the whole of this surplus in two years. When the re-action came on, which, under any circumstances, would have depressed its revenues, the Department had to sustain itself with an extent of service beyond its natural limits; which had originated from the extraordinary increase of its revenues in 1836 and 1837. But the unusual increase of revenue over the expenditures during those two years, was not entirely owing to the great activity of trade. The contracts for transportation, during that period, had mostly been made when prices were low, and the revenue accruing from their performance was received when prices had advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. The Department, therefore, enjoyed the advantages of an excited state of business, without the drawback which, under other circumstances, the advance in prices would have occasioned.

On the other hand, the excess of the expenditures over the receipts for postage, the last three years, is not more to be attributed to the depression of the revenue from the state of the times, than to the circumstance that all the existing contracts were made during the high state of prices, and at an average advance of about fifty per cent. above the rate of compensation paid prior to 1836.

Should prices not vary essentially from their present standard, it is reasonable to suppose that the future lettings can be made at greatly reduced rates of compensation. This is an important resource, which, in a few years, without any retrenchment of service, could hardly fail of placing the finances of the Department in a prosperous condition. But it cannot be made immediately available, so that a suspension or curtailment of service, to a limited extent, becomes necessary.

The restoration of commercial activity, so confidently anticipated, may reasonably be calculated to produce a considerable improvement during the two last quarters of the current fiscal year, and a much greater increase the next year.

With a reasonable expectation of a reduction in the expenses of the transportation, and nearly a certainty of a considerable increase in its revenues, the future prospects of the Department are highly satisfactory.

The present is a peculiar crisis in its financial affairs, resulting from the operation of causes which I have endeavored partially to explain, and which are not likely, in the same degree at least, again to occur.

There are other causes of a more limited influence which have contributed to impair the revenue the past year. The greatly enhanced expense of the transportation of the mail upon railroads is not the only way in which they affect the revenues of this Department. The great facilities which they afford for the transmission of letters and newspapers out of the mail, have evidently diminished the receipts from postage. This is proved by the sudden falling off of the revenue at points where these facilities have recently been provided. Information has also been received from the

agents of the Department, showing that letters, packets, and newspapers, were extensively conveyed out of the mail on the railroad and steamboat lines, and on many of the stage and coach routes. So far as these practices, so detrimental to the income of the Department, were believed to be in violation of law, I endeavored to suppress them, regarding it as my highest duty to enforce the laws. And in respect to letters carried by carriers and drivers, these efforts, it is believed, have been generally effectual; but there is no prohibition against persons conveying letters and packets who may pass over mail routes in the same vehicle which transports the mail, and the railroads afford great facilities for sending letters in this way.

For fifteen years preceding the introduction of the new system in England, the postage tax had rather declined, notwithstanding the increase of population and business.—This was, by many, ascribed to the high rate of the tax, but the better and more prevailing opinion attributes it to the numerous railroads which have gone into operation.

The practice of carrying newspapers out of the mail without having secured the privilege in the contract, I found to be so general, that it could not be suppressed without great inconvenience to the public; and, as the ambiguity of the law admitted of doubts in regard to the restriction, I concluded that I should best discharge my duty by permitting these practices to continue, and leave it for Congress either to remove the prohibition or to make the law more explicit for its enforcement. As it is probable that that enforcement of the prohibition would have the effect of stopping the carrying of newspapers on the mail routes, rather than causing them to be conveyed in the mail, it would seem both just and politic to abolish the restriction entirely.

Another source of detriment to the revenue the past year, has been the exercise and abuse of the franking privilege to an unprecedented extent. During the last three quarters, the free matter constituted a very large portion of the entire mails. As the contracts had been made without reference to this extraordinary addition to the bulk and weight of the mails, the burden of the transportation was thrown upon the contractors. The free matter is not only conveyed without compensation, but the Department is subjected to the charge of two cents for every free letter or sealed packet delivered at offices where the postmaster's commissions do not exceed five hundred dollars per quarter. At some offices this allowance to the postmaster has absorbed his whole quarterly balance.

The books of the Department furnish no data for determining the number of free packets conveyed in the mail, as a large portion of them are not entered on the post bills.—At the post-office in this city an account was taken of the number and weight of free letters and packets during three weeks ending the 2d day of May, the 2d day of June, and the 7th day of July last. There were 22,038 free letters and packets from the Executive Departments; 20,363 free letters from members of Congress; and 392,268 public documents and other franked packets—making in all 434,669.—The public documents and packets from Congress, exclusive of the letters, weighed 32,689 pounds—nearly sixteen and a half tons. Taking this as the average of the session of thirty-three weeks, it would appear that the free letters and packets sent from the office in this city during the late session of Congress amounted to 4,791,359; and the two cents allowed to postmasters for the delivery of free letters would be \$95,627. This is probably above the average of the session; and the two cents are not paid at offices where the postmaster's commissions exceed five hundred dollars per quarter.

Allowance of the two cents to Postmasters.

It may be estimated that there has been abstracted from the revenue the past year, in the allowance of the two cents to postmasters for the delivery of free letters and packets, and the two cents paid for advertising free letters, the sum of \$153,000.

And there are facts that have come to the knowledge of the Department, which show that great abuses have been practised by those enjoying the privileges, in the highest as

well as the lowest stations, in covering the correspondence of others, to the great injury of its revenue. This and other abuses of the privilege appear to be rapidly increasing, and imperiously demand a remedy either by its entire abolition, or such restrictions upon it as could be enforced by the Department.

The provision in the act of 1825, allowing two cents to postmasters on free letters should be abolished, as it is unreasonable that those enjoying an exclusive privilege should derive a revenue from the same privilege possessed by others. Postmasters might be properly restricted in sending and receiving free letters, to their own office. It is in the nature of all exclusive privileges to run into abuse; and hence we find that, of the twelve acts of Congress relating to the franking privilege of its members and officers, all, with one exception, have served to enlarge the right.

The Collection and Disbursement of the Revenues.

The collection and disbursement of the revenues have been conducted with success and convenience by the agents of the Department, with little trouble to them, and without charge upon its means. The act of the 4th of July last has occasioned no material change in the financial system of this Department, except substituting the receivers general for the postmasters, at some important points, as the depositories of its funds. But the penal provisions of the act, which make the using or loaning the public money a conviction and embezzlement of them, and punishable as a criminal offence, are applicable to postmasters, and cannot fail of having a salutary influence in promoting prompt payment of the quarterly balances, of which there has been great improvement the last few years, and in preventing defalcations.

Revision of the Tariff of Postage.

The revision of the tariff of postage, with the view to reduction and convenience, has, for some years past, attracted the public attention, and, on several occasions, been brought under the consideration of Congress without any definite action. At the second session of the twenty fifth Congress, the House of Representatives adopted resolutions calling on the Postmaster General to state "what, in his opinion, would be the effect on the revenues of the Department, of the establishment of the following tariff of postages of letters: On letters conveyed 80 miles and under, five cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 201, ten cents; over 200 and not exceeding 400, fifteen cents; over 400 miles, twenty cents; and to state what other tariff, fixing the rates in federal money, and having in view the greatest reduction consistent with the necessary means of the Department, if any, in his judgment, would be more just than the above. And that he also state what alterations, if any, may be made in the present rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, so as to promote the circulation of information without detriment to the revenues of the Department."

It is supposed that this resolution, in connection with the prevailing interest then felt in the success of the experiment making in England by what is called the penny system, induced the late Postmaster General to commission George Plitt, Esq. one of the special agents of this Department, to visit Europe for the purpose of collecting such information concerning the new system in England, and the mail establishments in other European countries, as might conduce to the improvement of our own system.

Mr. Plitt left the United States on this special service in June, 1839, and returned in August last. The results of his inquiries are contained in the report prepared by him, which is herewith submitted. It contains extensive details tending to show the condition and management of the mail establishment in several of the most important countries in Europe, and many interesting facts and valuable suggestions for the improvement of the system in the United States.—Many of the reforms and improvements recommended are deserving consideration. It will be seen that he recommends an entire change in our tariff of postage, and to have all mail matter taxed by weight; letters not weighing over half an ounce to be rated at five cents for any distance less than 500 miles, and ten cents ever that distance; and the same

rates for every additional half ounce when prepaid, and double those rates when not prepaid. As such a change would give great relief, not only to the commercial interest, but to the whole community, it is to be regretted that neither the present condition nor future prospects of the establishment seem to justify so great a reduction in the postage tax.

It is apparent that no essential change in the rates of postage should be made without great consideration. The post-office establishment is different from any other branch of the public service. It is a fundamental principle in its organization, that it is to be sustained by its own revenues.— This principle not only avoids any charge upon the Treasury, but serves to limit and regulate the action of the Department. Should its expenses, in whole or in part, be thrown upon the Treasury, even for a single year, it might be difficult to return to the present principle; and such are the temptations to enlarge the circle of its action, that it would not be easy to prescribe any reasonable limit to it. And such a change in the principle of the Department, embracing, as it does, such a vast extent of private interest, both in number and amount, would open a door to extensive abuses, wasteful to the public revenue, extending its patronage, and at the same time removing the checks upon it which now exist.— Without enlarging upon this point, it is believed that no one will be disposed, either partially or temporarily, to throw the Department for its support on the National Treasury.

Any sudden and material reduction of its revenue, therefore, would render it necessary to make a corresponding curtailment of the mail service, which all must see would be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the whole community. And as the present revenue, with the reasonable increase that may be anticipated, is barely sufficient to support the Department with the existing service, and such necessary improvements and extensions as will be required, it is evident that there can be no reduction of its aggregate revenues.

The question therefore of the reduction of its revenues is excluded from consideration; and the only matter for inquiry is, whether the same amount of revenue can be collected with the proposed or any other reduced rates of postage? There may be cases in every branch of indirect taxation, in which the reduction of the tax will increase the amount of revenue. But this result can only be realized, when the duty is so exorbitantly high as to either occasion gross evasions of the law, or to check the business on which the tax falls. And although the reduction of the rate of postage would increase correspondence, there is, in my judgment, no reason to believe that the addition of revenue from that source would equal the loss from the reduction of the rates. The experiment now making in England, appears to afford little support to a contrary opinion, for, if unofficial information can be relied upon, the revenue there has fallen off more than 50 per cent. or about 840,000 pounds sterling, on a revenue of less than 2,000,000.

Shall we then be forced to the conclusion that the present high rates of letter postage are to be permanently maintained?

This would seem to be the case, unless there be a change in the system, by which the expense of the transportation may be reduced, the correspondence increased, and the postage on newspapers and printed matter be equalized and raised. All these objects are practicable, and their united influence would probably admit of a greater reduction in the rates of letter postage, than is proposed in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

Such a reform in the system, in my judgment, is demanded by views of public policy, and the higher considerations of private justice. The institutions of this country are based on the principles of justice and equal rights, and any legislation, and more especially any system of taxation, which is a manifest violation of those principles, can only be sustained by the forbearance of public opinion, in subjecting it to that test by which all public measures must stand or fall.

A slight examination of our tariff of postage, in comparison with the expense of the mail establishment, is sufficient to show its manifest injustice.

Number and weight of the letters, and of the newspapers and other printed matter.

The quarterly returns of postmasters furnish no data for determining the relative proportions of the different kinds of matter conveyed in the mail. During one week in the month of June, 1838, an account was taken of the number and weight of the letters, and the weight of the newspapers and other printed matter received to be conveyed in the mail, at the offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, and Richmond. The tabular statement containing these facts is herewith submitted. There were some omissions, and, no doubt, some inaccuracies in the process, but the results are sufficiently correct for the present purpose.

The whole weight was 55,211 pounds; of which 44,468 pounds consisted of newspapers; 8,837 of periodicals and pamphlets; more than five-eighths of which being public documents or other free packets, deposited in the office at Washington city; and the letters, both taxable and free, amounted to only 1,922 pounds, being something less than four per cent. The proportion of printed matter received at these offices, and especially during the session of Congress, may have been something greater than that of the whole mails in the United States.

It will not be far from the truth, to estimate the printed matter as constituting ninety-five per cent. of the whole mails, whilst it pays but about twelve per cent. of the whole gross revenue, and but about eight per cent. of the nett revenue, the commissions on the postage from newspapers and pamphlets being more than on that from letters.

In the transportation, there are three main elements of price.

In the transportation, constituting the principal expenditure of the establishment, there are three main elements of price.

1. The bulk and weight of the mail.
2. The expedition with which it is conveyed.
3. The mode of conveyance when not controlled by the bulk and weight of the mail, but in reference to accommodating the public travel.

As the expense of expedition depends mainly on the weight of the mail, these two elements of price are, essentially, resolved into one; so that the expense of transportation depends on the bulk and weight of the mail, and the mode of conveyance, where it has reference to the public travel, and is of a higher and more expensive grade than the mail service would require.

The services of postmasters depend on the amount of mail matter, the number of packets which are received, distributed, or delivered, at their respective offices. But the letters, being made up into mails, require some more labor than the newspaper, and other packages not sent in that form.

From this analysis, it is apparent that nearly the whole expenditure of the mail establishment is thrown upon correspondence; it pays the whole expense of the free matter, the greater portion of that of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets and the entire additional expense incurred for accommodating the public travel.

With all these burdens, not properly belonging to it, thrown upon correspondence, the high rate of postage on letters cannot be surprising; nor can it be reduced, and keep up the present extent of the mail service, with the improvements and additions which will be required, without some portion of those burdens are removed by a change in the system.

Injustice of our present system of postage tariff.

Nothing can be more apparent than the palpable injustice of our present system of postage tariff.

The objections against a high protective tariff on imports apply with still more force to our tariff of postages, both in respect to principle and the degree of injustice. In the former, the whole community are indirectly taxed for the benefit of a particular class and the whole interests of the country are burdened to relieve a particular interest, but the tax being indirect, those on whom it falls may, in some way,

derive an incidental advantage from it. This, at least, is contended by its advocates. The postage tariff is a direct tax on one man for the benefit of another—a direct burden on one class for the benefit of another class.

What principle of justice or public policy can sustain a law which taxes a correspondent in New York, who has occasion to send a letter by mail to New Orleans, two hundred and fifty per cent. more than the service is worth, or costs, to enable a subscriber in New York to a newspaper in New Orleans to have it conveyed to him by mail, eighty-eight per cent. less than the actual cost of the service? And what adds to this injustice is the fact that the mail establishment is a Government monopoly, which by prohibiting private posts, compels the correspondent to send his letter by the public conveyance.

Our system of postage tariff was derived from England, where postage was a tax for revenue analogous to the stamp tax, as, like that, it was a tax on business. Here, it is not a tax; but in the nature of freight, or a charge for the service performed. The injustice, therefore, is much greater where the postage is levied, not for revenue, but for defraying the expense of the mail service.

The low rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter originated in considerations of public policy, and were designed to promote the general dissemination of intelligence among the people. But the reasons for this policy, if admitted ever to have been just, have in a great measure ceased to exist. When the mail establishment was first organized, printing was confined to the large cities, and there were few other channels for conveying newspapers but the mails. Now there are printing establishments in almost every village; and railroads, steamboats, and other lines of communication, afford cheap and convenient channels for conveying newspapers and other publications, the greater portion of which are distributed among the people without the agency of the mail.

Proposed change in the System.

With the view to remove many of the growing evils of the mail establishment, and secure the reduction of letter postage, I respectfully propose a change in the system, on the following bases:

1. The entire abolition of the franking privilege, as an exclusive personal right, with the exception of the Executive and the heads of departments.
2. A limitation by law of the maximum rate of compensation for all steamboat, railroad, and coach service.
3. The equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an advance of one hundred per cent.
4. A revision of the tariff of letter postage, with a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

The effect of the first of these changes would be to greatly diminish the bulk and weight of the mails, and to increase the postage. Probably two-thirds of the mail matter now going free would be excluded, and what remained would be charged with postage; and the two cents paid for the delivery of free packets would be saved.

The newspapers received by printers in exchange might be exempted from postage, with a limitation by law of the number. Letters addressed to a postmaster exclusively on the business of his office, it might be reasonable to except from the postage tax; and also all letters written by postmasters exclusively on official business, provided they are unsealed, (except when addressed to another postmaster or agent of the Department,) so that the office of delivery may be enabled to decide whether the letter is legally and properly entitled to go free. The postage on letters received by members of Congress might be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses, and on those sent by them during the session, limited to a certain number daily; or such limited number per day, sufficient for their official correspondence, might be permitted to go free of postage; and public documents, printed by the order of either House of Congress, to possess the privilege they now do, when sent by a member with his certificate that they were public documents.

Such a modification of their privilege would relieve members of Congress from much correspondence very burden-

some to them, and, in general, of very little public utility. It would tend to arrest the concentration at the seat of Government of those influences which, for some time past, appear to have directed and controlled the politics of the country, and to add to that stimulus which aggravates political excitements. The unlimited extent of the franking privilege is among the causes which have produced the centralization of political influence, by enabling it to exert its power, with a view to a definite purpose, over the country.

The effect of the second change would be to reduce the expense of transportation, and on many routes to substitute a lower and cheaper grade of service, as wagon, sulkey, or horse, in the place of stage or coach service.

The effect of equalizing and raising the postage on newspapers and other printed matter, would be to diminish the bulk and weight of the mails, and increase that branch of the revenue about one hundred per cent.

The revision of the tariff of letter postage on the basis of a reduction of twenty-five per cent. would increase correspondence, yet add little to the bulk or weight of the mails, and the postage on the additional letters conveyed would supply, in part, the loss to the revenue from the reduction on the rates.

The effect of the whole would be to lighten the mails, and render their bulk and weight more uniform; to cheapen the transportation, and secure more regularity in the service; and, by reducing the tax on correspondence, relieve the commercial interest, and benefit the whole community.

The tariff of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, is almost as unequal and unjust as the comparative rates of postage upon letters and printed matter. This inequality and injustice have arisen from the great changes which have taken place in the manufacture of paper, whereby the former distinctions as to dimensions have been lost, and a corresponding change in the forms of publications introduced.

All newspapers now pay the same postage, although some are ten times the dimensions and weight of others. This is not only unjust to those who pay the tax, but equally so to the publishers. It gives an undue advantage to the large establishments in the commercial cities over the penny papers in the same places, and the country newspapers, which are more removed from sinister influences, and, in general, are the most independent channels of sound public opinion. There seems no good reason for the difference in postage between periodical and non-periodical pamphlets, and the distinction, in fact, is often difficult to determine. By the present law, all printed matter, except newspapers, is taxed by the sheet; and, from the change in the forms of publications, the postage is not and cannot be collected with any uniformity, from the difficulty experienced by postmasters in classing the various publications. Sixteen pages of octavo constitute a sheet, and twenty-four a duodecimo, although it is often nearly impracticable to distinguish between them.

To remove all these difficulties, and establish a uniform rate of postage on printed matter, the best rule would be to tax it by weight. But if there should be objections to so great a change, newspapers could be divided into three classes, according to their dimensions, on the plan recommended by the late Postmaster General in his annual report in 1836. To tax other printed matter by weight, it is believed there can be no objection. Whether the other more important reforms which have been recommended be effected or not, the tariff of postage on newspapers and printed matter, urgently demands a radical revision. The advance on the postage of newspapers and other printed matter, although regarded as eminently just, is not deemed indispensable to the object in view; as a revision and equalization of the tariff, taking a common sized newspaper of about 550 square inches as the basis, would make a large addition to this branch of the revenue of the Department.

The tariff of letter postage proposed in the resolution of the House of Representatives would occasion a reduction in that branch of the revenue, without reference to the increase of letters, of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. This reduction, therefore, would amount to about \$900,000. The

increase of revenue, from the modification and restriction of the franking privilege, may be estimated at \$250,000; and that from an increase of correspondence at an equal sum. The saving in the transportation cannot well be estimated, but it would no doubt amount to several hundred thousand dollars. The increase of gross revenue from postages on newspapers and other printed matter, with the advance on the postage as proposed, would probably amount to \$500,000. Without the advance, the revision and equalization might be estimated to produce half that sum.

These changes in the establishment could therefore be made, not only with safety to its finances, but they could hardly fail of placing them in a more flourishing condition.

The full benefit of these improvements could not be realized under four years; that period being requisite to enable all the contracts to be made with reference to them.

It may be deemed an inauspicious time, when the finances of the Department are low, to revise the tariff of postages on the basis of a reduction. It is believed, however, that it can be most safely and judiciously done at such a period. If attempted when the revenue is rapidly increasing, the new tariff would unavoidably be in some degree based on a state of revenue which would be found to be only temporary. But from the present condition of the finances, it would be necessary to postpone the reduced tariff of letter postage until the 1st of July, 1842. And by the other changes taking effect immediately, less retrenchments would be required, and the finances of the Department placed in a prosperous condition at the period the new tariff was to go into operation.

These changes in the system, when their benefits shall have been fully realized, with such improvements as will naturally suggest themselves, it is confidently believed, will admit of a still further reduction of the rates of letter postage, and ultimately bring them down fifty per cent.

Want of a Public Building.

The great inconvenience in the transaction of its business to which, for several years, this Department has been subjected, for the want of a public building adapted to its uses, and the constant exposure of its books and papers, will soon be removed by the completion of the building now erecting for it. I have adopted such measures as were within my control to protect the present building and public property from fire. The building now erecting for the Post Office Department, if the contractors do not obtain from Congress a further extension of the time for the performance of their contracts, will be fit for occupation in the course of the ensuing autumn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. NILES.

Superior Court.

A suit involving very important results was tried yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge Oakley. It was an action brought by George F. Bragg against Peter Morton, President of the Clinton Bank, to recover the amount and interest of four certificates of deposit for \$100 each. The issue of the certificates was admitted, and their payment was resisted on the ground that the issue was contrary to law, and that they had been used for other purposes than that for which they were issued. The case for the Bank was, that they had made a discount to the amount of \$50,000 to Samuel Benedict, President of the Genesee Bank, and Nathaniel Follet, both directors of the Clinton Bank, under the condition that the proceeds of the discount should be paid in certificates of deposit, which should be used for the purchase of produce in the Western part of this State or Michigan. This, however, was denied by the Attorney for the plaintiff, and the evidence of Mr. Benedict sustained this denial.

Another point of the defence was that the plaintiff had given no valuable consideration for the certificates, and that as the conditions on which they were issued had been violated, he could not recover. Upon this point the Judge said,

"the defendants thus seek to apply the ordinary principle of law, that in a case where a note is given for a specific purpose, it is void, if not so applied, unless it is in the hands of a person who has given a valuable consideration for it. And if the ground so taken by counsel is correct, I think the jury might apply it here."

But the counsel for the plaintiff contended that no such violation had been committed. The counsel also contended that as to the fraudulency of the issue, if the Bank had fraudulently and contrary to law issued this paper, they should not be allowed to take advantage of their own fraud in defence of payment. It was also contended by the defendants that the certificates were not negotiable paper, and therefore could not be given in evidence.

The court charged the jury. This case has assumed a very interesting aspect. The amount is not important, but the principle involved in it is one of great magnitude. This appears from the statement made in relation to this Bank, and there are other establishments, similarly situated. This sort of paper, as we know, has been issued to a great extent, and it therefore becomes highly important that the legal rights of the banks and the persons holding such paper should be determined.

The Court then recapitulated the evidence for and against the alleged agreement relative to appropriating the proceeds of the bond for the purchase of produce, and told the jury: you are to say were these certificates issued on an agreement that they were to be laid out in produce, and if so, was such agreement made before the discount of Follet and Benedict's bond? When you agree upon these two questions you will then give a nominal verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the Court.

The jury retired for a short time and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$417.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Banks in Portsmouth, N. H.

The six banks in Portsmouth, with a capital of \$947,500, have 10,945 Shares.

Farmers and Laborers own	1245 Shares: \$106,750
Mechanics	673 45,900
Females	2438 198,650
Savings Bank, (mostly females)	1013 92,200
Estates and Guardians	937 119,100
Clergymen	220 14,300
Charitable Institutions	548 48,250
Government Officers	438 32,600
Corporations and State	157 37,550
Mariners	434 27,400
Merchants and Traders	2129 164,500
Lawyers and physicians	713 60,400

10,945 \$947,500

[*Portsmouth Journal.*]

For the purpose of bringing into the present volume the four Cabinet Reports, we have devoted a large portion of this Number to the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General. Our next will contain those of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

We tender our thanks to the Secretary of State of North Carolina, for documents forwarded.

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No. 27.

Convention of Tobacco Planters.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1840.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The Hon. James Garland appeared and took his seat as a Delegate from the State of Virginia.

J. S. Skinner, Esq., from the committee appointed yesterday to inquire into and report the amount necessary to "defray the expenses of the present Convention, and the means of providing said amount, as well as to defray any arrearages of expense incurred by the last Convention," made a report, which concluded with a resolution providing that each member pay into the hands of a Treasurer to be appointed the sum of \$5, to be applied to the purposes above stated.

The report having been accepted, the resolution was adopted, and Geo. C. Washington, Esq., of Maryland, was elected Treasurer.

REPORT.

Mr. Jenifer, from the committee appointed by the President to consider and recommend such measures as may be most expedient to be adopted to accomplish the objects of this Convention, reported that the limited time allowed them has compelled the committee to confine their report to a general review of the subject.

That since the adjournment of the Tobacco Convention which met in this city on the 1st of May last, there has been no change in the burdens and restrictions imposed upon the tobacco trade of the United States by the nations of Europe, except in some unimportant matters by one or two kingdoms, and the facts stated by the committee in their report to that Convention are now referred to, and by us re-asserted, and their arguments and suggestions adopted. Since the publication of the documents by Congress at their last session, no correspondence has been received at the Department of State on this subject, except a few unimportant communications from Sardinia and Belgium. No change has taken place with foreign Governments in regard to this staple, and from what has already transpired, we have no hopes of a favorable action on their part until the Congress of the United States shall adopt measures commensurate with the object.

Great Britain still continues her excessive duty of seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, or eight hundred per cent. on the prime cost of this article of our produce, while we continue to receive the product of the labor of her citizens at an average duty of twelve and a half per cent.

France yet continues her still more odious monopoly or *regie*, retaining in the hands of her King, or those to whom he sells the privilege, the sole right to import, manufacture, and sell American tobacco in that kingdom, by which the quantity of American tobacco consumed in France has been reduced to six or seven thousand hogsheads per annum, from which she derives a revenue of ten millions of dollars.

Russia, Spain, Portugal, and some of the minor powers of Europe adhere to their various monopolies under different names, but all tending to the manifest oppression of this our staple. And the Germanic Powers included in the *zollverein* or commercial union of Germany have not reduced

any portion of their transit duties or abated in the slightest degree their commercial system, in which tobacco is the article most heavily taxed, as it is indeed in every nation in Europe, except Holland and Belgium. They have met us in that spirit of equality and justice which should ever exist between nations having friendly commercial relations; who have a right to insist upon, and never should be satisfied without, a free exchange of commerce on an equal and reciprocal footing.

Treaties with several of the European Governments expire in a few years, and a just regard to the planting interest requires that they should not be renewed unless the odious burdens and restrictions imposed upon the staple of tobacco be modified.

The treaty with the Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, expired by limitation in December, 1839, but continues in force until twelve months' notice shall have been given of the intention to terminate it, and a fair opportunity now presents itself to our Government to do us justice with these powers.

The American Ministers at the Court of Great Britain have for many years urged, with great ability, on that Government, the propriety of diminishing the duty on tobacco as a matter of justice to the United States on general principles of policy and free trade between two friendly nations; and have shown by arguments which we think it would be difficult to answer, that, even as a measure of revenue, these excessive duties on this article, to a great extent, defeat their own object. But arguments have proved unavailing, and Great Britain continues her duty of 72½ cents per pound on this product of our labor.

With equal ability our Ministers to France, commencing with Mr. Jefferson, in 1783, and continued down to the present time by Gen. Cass, have remonstrated against the French system of monopoly as injurious to the American tobacco-growing interest, and unjust by its departure from that reciprocity and equality which the French nation had insisted upon with some sternness, in their communications with our Minister in 1785, in all their commercial intercourse with the United States. Their remonstrances have met no other response than an act of the French Chambers extending the law creating the monopoly of American tobacco to the year 1852.

By negotiation, therefore, nothing can be expected from her. The last ray of hope from that source has expired, and the American Tobacco Planters must look to that tribunal which can alone afford them relief for the evils they endure—to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, we their constituents must appeal for a redress of the grievances herein set forth. And we rejoice that this appeal has been most ably seconded from other sources in various States in the Union.

Amongst our agents abroad communications from Mr. Dodge and Mr. Miles have been repeatedly received by our Government, which evince great zeal and labor in the different spheres in which they have acted.

We have seen with pleasure a resolution introduced into the Senate of Georgia to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to use their best efforts to have a law passed by Congress to tax all French wines, silks, and brandies, in proportion to the duty which they lay upon our tobacco in their ports. The Governor of Virginia has called

the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject in his message to them at their present session, and submitted whether it is not expedient, through their representation in Congress, to enforce the just claims of their tobacco planters to a reduction of the enormous duties imposed on tobacco by most European Governments.

And as early as January, 1837, the Legislature of Maryland unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be requested to take under their especial care this highly important and much neglected interest, and that they be particularly requested to oppose all and every adjustment of the present tariff without obtaining for the tobacco interest a fair and equal participation in the benefits to be derived from such adjustment."

In conclusion, your committee recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That the only effectual remedy for the evils the tobacco interest labors under from the high duties imposed by Great Britain and the monopolies of France and other nations of Europe is to be found in the action of Congress, by countervailing duties: and that the Convention relies on the wisdom of Congress in discriminating between those Governments which have and those which have not manifested a disposition to abandon or modify their present oppressive duties and restrictions imposed on tobacco from the United States.

2d. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Government of the United States that the treaties now in existence with foreign countries which contain no stipulations for reciprocity in duties on their respective products be not renewed.

3d. Resolved, That the Governors of the several States of this Union engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, be earnestly requested to call the attention of the several Legislatures of their respective States to the subject of the American tobacco-trade with foreign nations.

4th. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives from tobacco-growing States be earnestly requested to take such speedy and efficient means as in their judgment may be best calculated to accomplish the object contemplated by this Convention.

The Report and accompanying resolutions having been read—

The Convention was addressed at great length by Hon. Philip Triphett and Hon. Jos. R. Underwood, of Kentucky; Geo. H. Stewart, Esq. of Baltimore; Hon. Jas. Garland, of Virginia; Walter Bowie, Esq. and Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland; Hon. Walter Coles, of Virginia; Hon. Wm. D. Merrick, of Maryland; Hon. John Jameson, of Missouri; and Thomas F. Bowie, Esq., of Maryland.

After which, the Report and resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Hon. D. Jenifer, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Mayor and City Council of Washington for the use of their Hall for the accommodation of the members of this Convention.

And, on motion of the same gentleman, it was also unanimously

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to convene this Convention at any time he may deem the interest of the planters may require it.

On motion of Robert Bowie, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to call upon the absentees for their contribution to defray the expenses of this Convention.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY GODFREY WHEELER,
Reporter to the Convention.

The Catalogue of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., for the present year, shows the whole number of students to be 258, viz:—Seniors 88, juniors 93, sophomores 51, freshmen 26. The annual expense for instruction, board, &c., is stated to be about \$150.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 5, 1840.

Sir: Since my report of the last year on the several branches of the public service committed to my charge, the army has been actively and usefully employed in Florida, and on the Northern and Western frontiers.

The design entertained by the Department, of keeping the regiments entire, and concentrating the troops whenever it is practicable to do so, has been persevered in with the most beneficial results. A commencement has likewise been made in establishing depots for the reception of the recruits of each separate regiment where they may be drilled and disciplined before they are sent off to their respective stations in garrison or in the field. The recruit ought never to be sent to join his company on service, until he is thoroughly taught the duty of the soldier; and this instruction will be better given at regimental than at general depots. By dividing each regiment into two bodies, in the manner proposed, every important station in the country may be occupied, either as a place of depot or a rendezvous of the regiment; and by a proper distribution of the latter, the intermediate forts may be temporarily occupied by partial detachments, without injury to the discipline of the whole corps. I cannot too strongly urge the adoption of this method of distributing our little army in time of peace. To divide it into small permanent detachments will be to destroy its efficiency and its discipline, and, in the event of war, to expose the posts to be captured, and the whole regular forces of the country to be uselessly sacrificed. Apart from that natural and well-grounded jealousy justly entertained against the existence of a large standing army in our country, sound policy and a due regard for economy render such an establishment altogether unadvisable; and it becomes necessary, therefore, to provide other means of defending our northern and maritime frontiers against the dangers to which they would be exposed at the commencement of a war. None other occur to me, than those I have already recommended, viz: Central positions for the regular forces, from which they could move upon any point of attack or defence; and such an organization of the volunteer or militia forces as would enable them to maintain the posts intrusted to their charge until relieved by the regular troops; a system which ought to be matured in time of peace.

For the Western frontiers, posts, garrisoned by regular troops, cannot be dispensed with. They need not be very large; but they ought to be constructed of fire-proof materials, and in such a manner as to be defensible by a small garrison against any number of men not provided with artillery. A plan which will effect these objects perfectly has been devised by the Chief Engineer, and been adopted. The quarters for the men ought, likewise, to be built of durable materials, and be permanently furnished with iron single bedsteads, in lieu of the double and treble wooden bunks now in use. The change, for obvious reasons, should be introduced into all the barracks in the United States.

The chief and best position for the concentration of troops, independently of the regimental rendezvous, is, for the Northern frontier, near Albany, in the State of New York; and near St. Louis, in Missouri, for the Western—points from which easy communications radiate to every part of those extensive lines of defence, and whence troops may be transported with certainty and rapidity wherever their presence may be required. For the maritime frontier of the Gulf of Mexico, I would recommend, in addition to the permanent fortifications planned for its defence, and now being erected, the establishment of a depot, somewhere below the falls of the Ohio, for armed steam-vessels. This would seem to furnish the best means of bringing the vast power of the upper country to the defence of the coast, and of using it, when there, in the most efficient manner. A certain number of vessels of war might be kept in constant readiness, strong enough to carry a good battery, and light enough to descend the river at all seasons, and to cross the bars of the Mississippi. These boats ought to be of iron, as combining lightness, strength, and durability; and might be constructed of

the requisite size for about fifty thousand dollars each. Materials should be collected for the construction of boats to be built of wood, and stored until wanted; when, with the vast resources in workshops and mechanics along the shores of the Ohio, they might be put together in a very short time, and a fleet, equipped and manned with the hardy boatmen of the Western waters and a few able-bodied seamen, might be floated to the ocean, fully equal, with the existing and contemplated fortifications, to protect the whole Gulf frontier. The very able report on the defences of the country, made by a board of distinguished officers, and submitted to Congress during the last session, proves conclusively the absolute necessity of preserving and continuing our system of permanent maritime works of defence, and exhibits in the clearest manner their superiority over floating batteries of any and every description. In this view of the subject I fully concur, and even think that the facility with which our coasts and harbors may be approached and entered by steam vessels of war renders strong permanent works more than ever necessary. The projectiles which will be used in future wars will, from their size and description, prove destructive to any wooden battery, and give an immense advantage to stone walls over any fabrics that can be penetrated by shells. It may be proper here to remark, that the capture of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, has led many persons to suppose that stone revetments might be destroyed by shells. This is incorrect. After that event, I caused experiments to be made at Old Point Comfort, by firing, at point-blank range against a stone wall erected for the purpose; the shells broke against it, making very little impression. No doubt, therefore, need be entertained of the ability of our building materials to resist hollow shot. I do not think, however, that the permanent works should be the only defences relied upon, but regard moveable steam-batteries as essential auxiliaries. These ought not, in my opinion, to be large vessels, but of light draught of water, capable of carrying two guns for throwing shells of eight or ten inches diameter, and so constructed as to present a small surface to the fire of an enemy. These steam-batteries should be manned by artillerymen, and be under the command of the officer charged with the defence of the harbor fortifications, so as to secure harmony of action. In order to test the practicability of making bomb-cannon of the calibre of ten inches, the Chief of the Ordnance, Colonel Bomford, was sent to Boston, where he has conducted a series of experiments with the most satisfactory results. I recommend that these guns be adopted into the service, and form part of the armament of our fortifications, and of our steam floating batteries. Some successful experiments have, likewise, been made with war-rockets, and a machine constructed for preparing them appears to answer the purpose perfectly.

The great amount of property vested by the Government in arms, amounting to several millions of dollars, no less than the risk to the national safety by adopting any new inventions without being convinced of their superiority, by long-continued experiments in the field, has induced me, generally, to discountenance their introduction into the service. I fear that every attempt to increase the rapidity of firing, such as facilitating the loading by opening the breech, or by multiplying the chambers of the gun, will fail, as they have hitherto done, after involving the Government in great expense.—There is, however, one improvement, which has been fairly tested in the field by the armies of Europe, and which presents so many decided and ascertained advantages, that I am constrained to recommend its adoption into our service—I mean the substitution of percussion for flint locks. The alteration may be made on the muskets now in the arsenals; and measures ought to be adopted to construct all new arms, whether rifles or muskets, with percussion locks.

Having repeatedly recommended, without effect, the establishment of a national foundry; and having reason to fear the most serious consequences to the service from the want of proper regulations to govern the contracts with private establishments; with your consent, I sent to Europe the board of officers who had been for some time employed in fixing the patterns, forms, and dimensions of the artillery, in order that they might acquire such information as would en-

able the department permanently to regulate this important branch of the service. I am happy to state that, wherever they have been, the national establishments have been thrown open to them, and, with praiseworthy liberality, every facility afforded to their researches. They have returned home, after having attained all the advantages which were expected from their investigations; and the knowledge they have acquired will be applied to the practical improvement of our ordnance. A concise report of their proceedings while in Europe is herewith transmitted, in connexion with that of the officer in charge of the Ordnance Department.

In the expectation that Congress would sanction the creation of a corps of sappers and miners, (an addition to the army at once necessary and economical,) I sent an officer of the engineer corps to the school for sappers and miners in France, to obtain that practical information of the art which is not possessed, and cannot be acquired, here.—The French Government, with its accustomed liberality and kindness, permitted in every instance our officers to attend its schools of practice, and afforded them equal means with its own to pursue their studies there, allowing them privileges not generally granted to foreigners; thereby evincing, as the Minister of War is pleased to remark, the friendly disposition of his Majesty's Government towards the United States. This feeling, you have authorized me to say, is fully reciprocated, and the liberality of the French Government duly appreciated. The officers sent to the school of cavalry at Saumur have returned, after a twelvemonth's instruction, and are now employed in a manner which I trust will enable the Department very much to improve the cavalry service.

The advantage of separating the staff officers from the line of the army, and the very serious inconvenience to the service from the present system, have been before brought to your view, but cannot be too strongly or too frequently urged. The present organization of the army does not allow a single supernumerary officer in a regiment, and the companies are rendered inefficient from the absence of those officers who are on staff duty. The discipline of the troops is most injuriously affected by this arrangement; and if they are opposed in the field to regular forces, such a deficiency would prove fatal.

I beg leave to bring to your notice once more the expediency of extending the law of March 2, 1837, which provides for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, so as to embrace the army and ordnance corps. Its effect would be equally beneficial to the class of people to whom the boys belong, and to the army. It would secure to the sons of the former a comfortable subsistence, proper moral restraint, and a good practical education, while it would provide for the army well instructed non-commissioned officers, so difficult to be procured by enlistment, and without which an army cannot be efficient.

I am happy to state that experience has proved the correctness of the opinion formerly advanced, that the increase and proper organization of the staff department would produce a more economical administration of its different branches. In the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department, especially, a very considerable reduction has been made during the last year; in some measure produced by the fall of prices, but arising in a much greater degree from the increased efficiency and better administration of the department, in consequence of the number of officers under the present organization bearing a more due relation to the laborious duties and high responsibilities of this important branch of the military service.

In consequence of the suspension of the application of funds appropriated for the prosecution of the works under the supervision of the Quartermaster General's office during the season for active operation, little progress has been made in them since my last report. I now recommend that the following works should be recommenced and completed as soon as practicable: Fort Gibson, Fort Wayne, and Fort Smith—the two former as soon as healthy sites are determined upon. I am not perfectly satisfied with the reports in relation to the proper position for Fort Gibson; and as it is contemplated to erect permanent works in the vicinity of the old fort, it is important that the site should be selected

with great care. That on which the works of Fort Wayne were commenced, proved to be so very unhealthful that it became necessary to abandon it, and to remove the troops to a more favorable position. Pursuing that line, small forts should be constructed at Spring river and Marais de Cygne; and west of it, at the head of the navigation of the Kansas river, and northwest of Fort Leavenworth, at Table Creek, on the Missouri, below the mouth of Platte river. To connect this last post with Fort Snelling, a fort ought to be constructed at or near the forks of the Des Moines. From the information I have received, I believe the erection of any works at the western extremity of Lake Superior to be unnecessary; and, for the present, advise that Fort Snelling remain the most northern post.

During your administration, nearly forty-one thousand Indians have been added to those already residing near the western boundary, while the additional securities to the border States have not been commensurate to the additional dangers to which such an increase of warlike and discontented neighbors exposes them. In the act of placing the Indians there, by which the interior States are so largely benefited, the Government has contracted a solemn obligation, not only to defend that people when attacked, but to anticipate the danger, by creating such works as will ensure their safety, and inspire them with confidence in the means employed for their protection.

It affords me great gratification to be able to report that the Canada frontier has been free from any disturbance since I had last the honor to address you on that subject. Your advice to our fellow-citizens on that border appears to have produced the most salutary effect, and the excitement which existed there has, I am happy to think, entirely subsided; and no further apprehension need be entertained of a violation on their part of our neutral obligations.

Owing to the expenditure of the appropriations for fortifications having been suspended, the works on this frontier have not been much advanced, but they will, it is expected, be completed during the next season. In addition to those already authorized, I earnestly recommend the erection of barracks at Spring Wells, near Detroit, and at a position between Buffalo and Black Rock, in the State of New York; and also a strong work at the outlet of Lake Champlain.

On the Northeastern frontier, until the boundary question is settled, I would advise that the works be confined to the erection of barracks at the junction of the Mattawamkeag and Penobscot rivers. During the past year, the works on the maritime frontier have been carried on slowly, and they still remain in an unfinished state. In relation to the defence of our Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and of our harbors and dock yards, I beg leave to refer to my report of last year, and to that made during the last session of Congress, in reply to a call of the Senate for information on these subjects. Their condition remains unaltered, and the expediency of providing for their completion unchanged. The whole coast from Passamaquoddy bay to the Sabine river is exposed, on every point not defended by nature, to be invaded with impunity; and, in the event of war, the expense of attempting to protect this long line by troops for one year only, would cost more than to erect the works which have been planned, and which are deemed sufficient to defend the several points of attack along the whole coast. It is true that an enemy could retain possession of any portion of our territory only for a short period. But to defend an unfortified point of attack, or to drive an enemy from a position he might occupy, would be attended with great expense of blood and treasure; and while I feel confident that the stout arms and brave hearts of our fellow-citizens would ultimately prevail, and drive any enemy from our soil, I cannot approve the policy which would expose the best and bravest of our artisans and workmen to encounter, without discipline, and without the cover of fortifications, the trained bands of mercenary soldiers they would be exposed to. When we take into consideration the character of our people, and sparseness of the population in proportion to the extent of our soil, it is not wise to rely altogether for our defence on numbers and untought valor. The battalions that meet fight our battles are composed of soldiers taken

from every class of the community, and the issue of every contest must necessarily deprive the country of some of its best and worthiest citizens. Every effort ought, therefore, to be made to furnish them the means of protection, and to instruct them to defend themselves, so that the loss we must suffer on such occasions may be as light as possible.

Ne appropriation having been made at the last session of Congress for the works of internal improvement which were under the superintendence of this department, they have, for the most part, ceased. I adhere to the opinion expressed in my last report, that the system requires to be revised, both with regard to the principle upon which such improvements ought to be authorized, and the manner in which they ought to be conducted.

The report of the Chief of the Topographical Engineers, submitted to Congress at its last session, contains an elaborate statement of the history and progress of all the works of internal improvement carried on by the orders of Government; to which I beg leave to refer. It is to be regretted that Congress neglected, at its last session, to appropriate the small amount asked for clearing away the timber lately accumulated at the Red river raft, which obstructs the navigation of that stream. The expenditure necessary for this purpose is perfectly legitimate, as all the necessary supplies for the troops stationed at Fort Towson are transported up this river; and the measure is recommended by its economy, the additional cost of transportation by land for one year, when this navigation is obstructed, being greater than the amount required to defray the necessary expense of removing the drift timber. It is recommended that provision be made for the employment of a few laborers and a boat for a short time every season; and it is believed that in a few years the necessity for such a precaution will cease, and this portion of the river remain permanently open.

The survey spoken of in my last report has been completed, and a map constructed, which embraces that portion of the territory of the United States lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, from their confluence to our northern boundary, and limited by the parallels of latitude 39 and 49 north, and the meridians 90 and 100 west of Greenwich. It is based upon numerous astronomical observations, giving not less than two hundred and forty-five geographical positions on actual surveys, and on the best information which the exploring party could procure of such small portions of the Indian territory as they were prevented from examining by the inevitable dangers attending the attempt, or from want of means and time. A very extensive series of barometrical observations were also made, and the zealous co-operation of men of science, occupying stations in the several States, who observed at the same periods of time, has enabled Mr. Nicot to compare his own with those of others made in different quarters of the Union, and thus accurately to determine the relative level of the whole region represented by the map, as well as its elevation above the ocean, thereby indicating the climate and face of the country. The map will be accompanied by a report calculated to give an accurate knowledge of that distant country; and it is believed that the results of this survey will be useful both to the Government and to the people, and prove an acceptable accession to geography. It will serve, likewise, to exhibit the manner in which future surveys of the country are to be made, if, as it is hoped, they should be authorized by Congress. It appears to be very desirable that these remote regions of our country should be known; and the surveys ought, in my opinion, to be extended by degrees to the sources of the Missouri, and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Nor ought that portion of our country which is nearer and more accessible to be neglected. The existing maps do not rest on accurate data. The true courses of our great rivers, and the forms of the magnificent chain of lakes which stretch along our northern border, are yet to be truly defined. The interests of the rising commerce of the West require that hydrographic surveys of these inland seas and great avenues of trade should be made without delay. A small annual appropriation will enable the Government to effect this important object, through the agency of the topographical corps, which is composed of officers

fully capable of performing this duty. No survey of any description should be made, in future, without being accompanied with astronomical and barometrical observations.—In this manner a series of positions may be determined, and the means gradually furnished of acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the geography of the country; and thus of constructing an accurate map of the United States—objects of vast importance to the interests of their navigation and commerce.

The Military Academy has been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the superintendent, and satisfactory to this Department. Every effort has been made to enforce discipline, and to instill into the minds of the cadets a love of order and a high sense of their moral and religious duties; and it is believed that the standard of discipline, morality, and religion, at this institution, is equal to that of any other college or academy in the United States; while the mathematical and military studies, as far as the theory is concerned, are as complete as those taught in any school in America or Europe. Nothing is required to give our young officers the same advantages as are afforded to those of other countries, but schools of practice, which are about to be established, and to which the graduates are to be sent for one year after they are commissioned, and their destination ascertained, in order to perfect them in the practical duties of that branch of the service to which they may be attached.—The new library building is nearly completed; and the mural towers attached to it, for the purpose of making astronomical observations, and teaching practically that important branch of science, are well adapted for that object. The professor of astronomy was sent to Europe, in order to procure some instruments which are needed, and to examine the several great observatories there, ascertain the manner in which they are fitted up, and witness their methods of observing. He has returned with information which cannot fail to be highly interesting and useful.

Whenever the condition of the Treasury will permit, it is very desirable to erect new barracks at West Point.—Those at present there are dilapidated buildings, originally badly constructed, and now in a state of decay, which renders them as unhealthy as they are inconvenient. The concurrent testimony of each succeeding board of visitors for several years past shows the necessity of renewing these buildings. With a view to spread generally throughout the country a knowledge of this institution, it has been decided to appoint eighteen visitors from alternate States every year, forming the remainder of the board from officers of the army and navy of the United States.

I must again repeat my recommendation that two of the present paymasters be appointed assistant paymasters general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This very important branch of the service is incomplete under its present organization; officers of higher rank are required to superintend the operations of those of the corps who may be on duty in the field. It appears but an act of justice to the latter, to allow them a moderate per centage on the payments they may make to volunteers and militia, to cover the unavoidable losses to which they are exposed from being at times compelled to make these payments in a hurried and informal manner.

No loss or inconvenience has resulted from employing, during the last season, Indian agents to pay the annuities and make the regular disbursements to the tribes over whose interests they have been appointed to watch. These duties have been well and faithfully performed; but, as a system for the final disposal of these important and responsible duties, the plan resorted to on this occasion is incomplete; and I again recommend a small increase of the number of paymasters, and that this duty be permanently assigned to that branch of the military service.

In rendering justice to the character of the officers of the pay department, and to the efficiency with which their duties are discharged, I cannot forbear to bring to your notice the defects of the present system of paying the army, and the evil consequences which result from it. From the remoteness of the posts, the soldiers are paid at long intervals, and the guarantee of soldiers' debts given by the regulations

to the sutlers, induces them to give credit to the whole amount allowed, a disposition of which the thoughtless soldier generally avails himself to the full extent, and on payday has the mortification to see nearly his whole pay carried off by the sutler. This occasions great discontent; while, on the contrary, those soldiers who happen not to be in debt to the sutler receive large amounts, which they too frequently waste in dissipation; and, until these sums are expended, the post presents a scene of alternate drunkenness and punishment. The only remedy for these evils will be found in the prohibition of credits by the sutlers, and more frequent payments to the troops.

The officers of the medical staff have maintained the high reputation acquired by their zealous attention to their duties in garrison and in the field. The very strict examination to which candidates for this branch of the service are subjected before admission, insures high professional attainments in those of the lowest rank; and that which the officers themselves undergo before promotion, leads them to severe application, for it must appear that they have not only retained the knowledge acquired at college, but also kept pace with the progress of medical science, or they cannot be promoted or retained in the service. It is not surprising, therefore, that this branch of the staff continues to be distinguished for professional attainments and cheerful devotion to their duties.

The report of the board of medical officers, appointed, by your direction, to ascertain the relative advantages of Pittsburgh and Wheeling for the location of a marine hospital on the Upper Ohio, in favor of the former, having been approved by you, the selections under the law for purchasing sites, for marine hospitals on the western waters are now complete. The amount appropriated for that purpose not proving sufficient, the officers intrusted with the performance of that duty, made conditional arrangements, subject to the ratification of Congress. I respectfully recommend that such an appropriation be asked for, as will enable this Department to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the law.

Having, in several instances, found deficient the titles to land on which forts and other public works are erected, measures were adopted to perfect them; and I am happy to report that I found, on all occasions, the State authorities willing to convey to the United States the land whereon such works are situated. The Department has not yet succeeded in settling the question of the right of property in the Peapatch Island, notwithstanding its utmost efforts to do so. This is to be regretted, as its possession is essentially necessary to the defence of the Delaware. The works to be erected there, cannot, from the nature of the soil, be thrown up in haste, but will require much time to complete them; leaving, in the event of war, the approaches to Philadelphia almost entirely exposed.

A new edition of the Army Regulations has been drawn up, and is about to be published, with such amendments and additions as the experience of the last four years has dictated.

It is a subject of great regret to me to be compelled to state that every effort to terminate the contest in Florida has, so far, proved unsuccessful. On General Taylor's retiring from the command of the army there, (which he did, by permission, in May last,) it devolved upon Brigadier General Armstrong; who, notwithstanding the advanced season, commenced active operations against the Indians, and, in many instances, succeeded in breaking up their encampments, destroying their fields and crops, and making some few prisoners. In order to render the regular forces available for offensive operations, a brigade of Florida militia was raised for the defence of Middle Florida, and placed under the command of Brigadier General Leigh Read, of the Territorial militia, with instructions to defend the portion of the Territory situated north of a line of posts occupied by the regular troops, extending from the Atlantic, south of St. Augustine, including two stations east of the St. Johns river, Pilatka, Wheelock, Micanopy, Watshootee, Wacassaw, a post between the last and Fort Fanning, and Cedar Keys.

The troops that were in the service of the Territory, in virtue of a law of the Legislature of Florida, were mustered,

into that of the United States, and form part of General Read's brigade, which has been increased to twelve hundred mounted and five hundred footmen, and may be raised to fifteen hundred mounted and five hundred foot; a force which is considered ample for the protection of that portion of the Territory assigned to General Read's command. Some depredations having been committed in the neighborhood of the Okefenokee Swamp, four companies of Georgia militia have been mustered into the service of the United States, are charged with the defence of the Georgia frontier.

Certain of the hostile chiefs having signified to General Armistead their desire to treat, they were invited to meet him at Fort King on the 7th ult; and, from the circumstance (deemed fortunate) of the presence there of a delegation from the Western Seminoles, hopes were entertained of terminating this protracted struggle by the peaceful removal of the remaining Indians. After some days spent in negotiating, and after giving reiterated assurances of their desire to emigrate and rejoin their brethren west of the Mississippi, the Indians suddenly disappeared, without any assignable cause for this abrupt rupture of the negotiations. Hostilities have, in consequence, been renewed, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

The regular troops now in Florida amount to about 4,500 men, and the militia in service to about 2,000. I recommend that authority be given the Executive to engage the services of this description of troops for a twelve month, or during the continuance of hostilities in Florida. The term of three months is much too short to ensure efficiency; and frequent enlistments are a fruitful source of insubordination, as well as of great additional expense.

The number of Indians emigrated from the interior to the West, since the year 1836, amounts to very nearly 41,000, of which about 5,000 were removed during the past season; and I am happy to add, that the condition of those who are settled in their new homes continues to be represented to us as prosperous and happy. The differences which unfortunately sprung up between the Western Cherokees and the late emigrants of that tribe, upon their first arrival on the Arkansas, have been happily adjusted; and I have accordingly directed that their annuities, and other moneys due to them, should be paid, and placed them upon the same footing as other emigrant tribes. From the character of this nation, and the advance made by many of their number in civilization and in the arts of life, it is hoped, now that they are removed from the evil influences which heretofore beset them, their progress in moral culture and physical comfort will be rapid and lasting. Convinced that, if any great and general reform is ever to be effected among the Indians, it must be by means of education, every exertion has been made to promote it; not by disjointed efforts, but by adopting a system intended to embrace the establishment of primary schools over the whole Indian territory, and of institutions of a higher order at suitable points, designated with a view to the convenience of the Indians, and of easy access. Fort Coffee, on the Arkansas river, which has been abandoned as a military post, has been selected for one of these establishments. This situation possesses very decided advantages: and the system by which it is proposed to improve them has my full approbation. For the details of the plan, I refer to the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and particularly to his instructions for carrying it into effect, addressed to the Superintendent of the Western Territory.

While on this subject, it affords me great gratification to be able to speak in terms of merited praise of the Methodist manual labor school in the Shawnee country. The labors of that sect, so distinguished for their Christian zeal in the cause of Indian civilization, are likely to be crowned with success; and there is reason to hope that the high expectations raised by this extensive establishment will be fully realized under its present pious and competent instructors.—The Department would be happy to promote similar establishments on the part of other religious sects, equally zealous, no doubt, in spreading the light of the Gospel among the Indians, and equally disposed to advance their moral culture. It is convinced that, to produce durable beneficial effects by education, it must be made practically useful; and

that those domestic arts which are imparted to our youth by the example of their parents and associates, and form, as it were, a part of their nature, must be taught the Indian in the schools, and instilled into him by education.

Perseverance for one or two years longer in the policy of removing the Indians from the baneful and destructive influences which surround them within the States and Territories, will unite the remnants of tribes, still within those limits, to their brethren in the West; offering, as it is believed, the only chance, not only of civilizing the red man, but of perpetuating his existence.

By the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions it will be seen that the number of pensioners of every description now on the rolls in all the States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia, (except those paid out of the navy pension fund,) amounts to forty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-four; of which two thousand and seventy-two cases have been admitted since the period of the last annual report. The number of deaths of pensioners that have occurred during the last year, and been reported to the Department, is sixteen hundred and five. From the number of unclaimed pensions, it is believed that many more have died, of whose decease we have no information. The number of invalid pensioners is now four thousand two hundred and eighty-nine, having increased four hundred and fourteen since 1833: this increase is to be attributed, principally, to the hardships of the service in Florida. The number of Revolutionary pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818, has decreased from above twenty thousand to seven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. Under the act of June 7, 1832, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eight have been admitted on the pension roll; of which number, twenty-three thousand two hundred and seven yet remain. Eleven hundred and eighty-six pensioners were admitted under the law of May 15, 1828, for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the continental army who served during the war; only six hundred and five are now borne on the rolls. The number of widows pensioned under the act of July, 4, 1836, is three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, of whom two thousand seven hundred and sixty survive. Five thousand nine hundred and twelve widows have received the benefit of the act of July, 1838; but the list is now reduced to five thousand five hundred and eighty-six. All of those now on the rolls will be dropped on the 4th of March next, when the term of their pensions expires by law. From the number of applications, the Commissioner is of opinion that not less than fourteen hundred will be added to the year 1841.

The total sum drawn from the Treasury during the past year, to pay pensions, amounts to two million forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars, exclusive of navy pensions.

The experience of two years confirms the opinion I formerly expressed of the vexatious operation of the law of the 6th of April, 1838, which fixes the short period of eight months for the return to the Treasury of unclaimed pensions. The intention of the law, no doubt, was to withdraw that sum from the pension agent; whereas its operation, on the contrary, draws that additional amount from the Treasury at Washington, while it produces disappointment, inconvenience, delay, and expense to the poor pensioners.

By the fourteenth article of the Cherokee treaty of December 29, 1835, ratified May 23, 1836, it was agreed on the part of the United States that such warriors of the Cherokee nation as were engaged on the side of the United States in the last war with Great Britain and the Southern tribes of Indians, and who were wounded in such service, shall be entitled to such pensions as shall be allowed them by the Congress of the United States. I respectfully suggest that Congress be asked to act upon this section of the treaty.—There are not many Cherokee warriors who come under that description, but they are very destitute; and the good faith of the Government is pledged in their favor.

I cannot forbear bringing to your notice the exposed condition of the important archives of this Department. Many of them are kept in small buildings, at an inconvenient distance from the War Office, and surrounded by combustible

materials. A plain fire-proof building, capable of containing all these detached offices, might be constructed for a sum, the interest on which would not exceed the amount now required for paying the rents of those now occupied for the purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

The President of the United States.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
December 5, 1840. }

SIR:—In the performance of a duty annually devolving on this Department, I respectfully submit the following report:

The squadron in the Mediterranean remains the same as it was at the date of my last report, and consists of the Ohio 74, the Brandywine (first class frigate,) and the Cyane sloop of war—the whole under the command of Commodore Isaac Hull. This force has been found fully adequate to the protection of our commerce, which has remained unmolested in that quarter.

The squadron on the Pacific station is composed of the frigate Constitution, the sloop of war St. Louis, and the schooner Shark, under Commodore Claxton. Since the date of my last report, the schooner Enterprise, then on her way home, and the sloops of war Lexington and Falmouth, which had been directed to return, have arrived in the United States, and have been replaced by the sloops Yorktown and Dale, now on the eve of sailing for the Pacific. The squadron, when joined by these vessels, will consist of a frigate of the first class, three sloops of war, and a schooner. Commodore Claxton has been directed to despatch the Yorktown on a cruise to the Sandwich and Society Islands, New Zealand, the coast of Japan, the Gulf of California, and the Ladrone and Marquesas, for the general protection of our whaling interests, and other commercial purposes.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil under Commodore J. B. Nicholson, at the date of my last report, was composed of the razee Independence, and the sloops of war Fairfield and Marion. The two former have returned to the United States, Commodore Nicholson having been relieved in the command of that station by Commodore Charles G. Ridgely, whose force now consists of the Potomac, first class frigate, the sloops of war Decatur and Marion, and the schooner Enterprise. The difficulties between the French Government and that of the Argentine Republic still subsisting, and the blockade continuing to be rigidly enforced, it has been thought expedient to augment this force, and the sloop of war Concord is now on the eve of sailing for that purpose.

The squadron employed in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, under Commodore William B. Shubrick, at the date of my last report consisted of the frigate Macedonian, and the sloops of war Ontario, Erie, Warren, and Levant. The Ontario has been ordered to the North for repairs, and the Erie, being found unfit for service, has been detached from the squadron. The remaining vessels, with the exception of the Warren, were directed to leave the station during the hurricane months, and proceed to the North. Commodore Shubrick accordingly left Pensacola in July last with the Macedonian, Levant, Erie, and arrived at Boston in August. Thence he proceeded to Eastport, and on his return visited the principal ports on the coast as far south as Norfolk, where, in conformity with his instructions from the Department, he delivered the command of the West India squadron to Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, who had been appointed to relieve him, and who has proceeded to his station. The command of Commodore Wilkinson now consists of the Macedonian frigate and the sloops of war Levant and Warren, which force is deemed sufficient for the protection of our interests in that quarter in the present state of things.

The frigate Columbia and Corvette John Adams, employed in a cruise in the Indian and China Seas, under Commodore George C. Read, for the protection of the commerce of

the United States in that quarter, have returned home. The frigate Constellation, and sloop of war Boston, have recently sailed for Rio de Janeiro, where they will replenish their supplies, and receive Captain Lawrence Kearney, now in command of the flag-ship on the Brazilian station, who will hoist his pendant on board the Constellation, as commander of the East India squadron, and proceed with that vessel and the Boston to carry out his instructions.

The Exploring Expedition, as stated in my last report, was at Callao, whence Lieutenant Wilkes sailed on the 6th July, 1839. Since that period he has visited the Society Islands, Navigator's Group, New Zealand, and various detached islands, with whose inhabitants he held the most amicable intercourse, and with the ports and harbors of which he made himself particularly acquainted. On the 26th December, 1839, he left the port of Sydney, in New Zealand, and proceeded to penetrate the Antarctic Sea. On the 19th January following, the Vincennes discovered land in latitude 66.2 south, longitude 154 27 east, and had soundings in thirty fathoms water. The same day the Peacock made a similar discovery in latitude 66 31, longitude 153.40 and obtained soundings at a depth of three hundred and twenty fathoms. Lieutenant Wilkes coasted along this land, and had sight of it at various times for a distance of eighteen hundred miles, and has denominated it the Antarctic Continent. It is to be regretted, however, that the vast masses of ice, with which it is everywhere defended, prevented a nearer approach than fifteen miles, and rendered it impossible to land. It is described as presenting one vast mass of snow and ice, apparently rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, and will probably forever baffle the efforts of man to explore its interior, or convert it to any useful purposes.

After repeated and persevering efforts to approach the coast and effect a landing, Lieutenant Wilkes, his officers and men, having suffered severely from intense cold and the exposures incidental to this hazardous enterprise, returned to Sydney the 11th of March, 1840, where he was joined by the Peacock and Porpoise, the former of which had been in imminent danger from coming in contact with an island of ice. Lieutenant Wilkes speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and crews of the Expedition. At the last dates, the 6th of April, he was at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, whence he was shortly to proceed to carry out his instructions.

The steam frigate Fulton has been employed during the past season in experimenting with Paixhan guns and shot, under the direction of Captain Perry; and with a view to afford as many officers as possible an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the practice of gunnery, as large a number of supernumeraries have been attached to her as she could accommodate. The reports of Captain Perry present very interesting results, and it is contemplated to continue the experiments for the purpose of demonstrating the relative advantages of the Paixhan guns and those in ordinary use, as well as affording a useful practice to our naval officers, by attaching them in succession to this vessel.

The surveys on the Southern coast of the United States, directed by the act of the 3d of March, 1837, have been completed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Glynn, and it is expected that the Department will be enabled to lay before Congress either at or shortly after the commencement of the session, complete charts of all the ports and places which have been surveyed.

The brig Consort, under the command of Lieutenant Powell, is now occupied in surveying the coast from the bay of Apalachicola to the mouth of the Mississippi, as directed by the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved July 20, 1840.

The sloop of war Preble, Commander Broese, has been employed on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, during the late fishing season, in protecting the rights and interests of American citizens engaged in the fisheries. On the termination of the cruise she returned to Portland, whence she was ordered to Boston for examination previous to being sent on foreign service.

The brig Dolphin, Lieutenant Bell, and the schooner Grampus, Lieutenant Paine, have been employed on the

coast of Africa, in the suppression of the slave trade. They returned at the commencement of the sickly season, and have since sailed in pursuit of the same object. The presence of these vessels on the slave coast, during the season in which this disgraceful traffic is carried on, will in all probability in a great degree arrest its progress, so far as it has been prosecuted by the assumption of the American flag, and do much to relieve the nation from the unmerited stigma of participating in a trade equally in violation of the laws of the United States and the policy of their Government. From the report of Lieutenants Bell and Paine it appears that the traffic in slaves is now carried on principally under Portuguese colors, through the medium of slave stations, as they are denominated, established at different points of the coast, under the protection of the neighboring native chiefs, who furnish the slaves and receive in return goods manufactured in England expressly for this purpose. Here the slaves are collected until an opportunity offers for the slaver to approach the land under cover of night, and receive them on board. Both officers are of opinion that so long as these stations are permitted to exist, and this barter carried on, all attempts effectually to arrest the traffic in slaves will end in administering only partial remedies, which will but aggravate the disease. There can be little doubt that the number of slaves transported from Africa is now greater than it was previous to the adoption of measures for its prevention and punishment, which it would seem have served no other purpose than to excite the cupidity of unprincipled adventurers, by increasing the value of slaves, and thus presenting temptations which overpower all apprehension of consequences.

During the past year three small schooners, the *Flirt*, the *Wave*, and the *Otsego*, which had been previously procured and employed by the War Department, under the act making appropriations for suppressing Indian hostilities, approved 3d March, 1839, having been placed under the direction of this Department, were employed on the coast of Florida, under Lieutenant McLaughlin. That officer lately returned to the North in the *Flirt*, bringing with him the men whose terms of service had expired, together with the sick and disabled attached to the expedition. He has since sailed with men sufficient to complete the complement of all his vessels, as well as for the boat service. An additional number of marines has also been attached to his command, with a view to operations on land against the Indians, as well as the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and the prevention of the introduction of supplies for the use of the enemy.

The two steam frigates commenced under the second section of the act approved 3d March, 1839, one at New York, the other at Philadelphia, have been so far completed that the former will be ready for launching in a few days, and the latter in the ensuing spring, as soon as the Delaware is free from ice. The engines and boilers are also in a course of speedy completion, and when finished, will be placed on board, and the vessels prepared for service without delay.

The apprentice system continues in operation; and thus far, its results are highly satisfactory. The conduct of the young lads is generally exemplary, and such is their rapid progress in the art of seamanship, that by the time they are of age for sea service, our commanders generally prefer them to older seamen. I take this occasion to recommend that this system be fostered to the utmost extent of which it is susceptible, being fully of opinion that it presents one great means of partially, at least, remedying that increasing scarcity of competent petty officers and able seamen, which greatly embarrasses the operations of the navy, delays the sailing of our public vessels, and places the defence of the honor and interests of the United States under the protection of crews, a great portion of which are foreigners.

This scarcity of seamen for the use of the navy is, I apprehend, owing to the high wages they receive in the merchant service, and the comparatively short periods of their engagements in commercial voyages; to the absence of an apprentices system in the mercantile marine; and the discharge of seamen when their terms have expired on foreign stations, where the seductions of climate and the allurements of pleasure attach them to the soil, and whence many of them never return, or return so enervated as to be

comparatively unfit for active service. The inquiries I have instituted result in the fact that many of our seamen are now scattered among the islands of the Pacific, and on the coast of South America; and though directions have been given to reclaim them whenever it may be found practicable, there can be little doubt that a large number are thus irretrievably lost to their country. I have also sufficient reason to believe that the modification of the navy ration, which was proposed to Congress, but which has not been definitely acted on, would, if adopted, contribute materially to attach our seamen more permanently to the service; and I take this occasion earnestly to request that the early attention of Congress may be invited to this subject generally, as one of vital importance to the well being of the navy.

The accompanying report and letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, exhibit the number of pensioners, the amount of their pensions, and the means now remaining at my disposal to meet those which may become due the 1st of January, and 1st of July, 1841. From these documents it will appear that under the operation of the navy pension laws, and most especially that of the 3d of March, 1837, the navy pension fund, which at the period of its passage amounted to upwards of a million of dollars, the annual interest of which was sufficient to meet all demands, now consists of one hundred thousand dollars in Cincinnati five per cent. stock, greatly depreciated, fourteen thousand dollars of stock of the Bank of Washington, in the same situation, thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars five per cent. stock of the city of Washington, and eleven thousand four hundred dollars of stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown, the latter totally unsaleable at this time.

By the same statement it appears that the sum of one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, will be required in the course of the year 1841, to meet demands arising out of the present pension list, and that consequently, either an appropriation of that sum, during the present session, must be made, or the pensioners will remain unpaid, and the faith of the nation, which was pledged to make good any deficiency in this fund, remain unredeemed.

The estimates which accompany this report have been prepared with a due regard to economy on one hand, and the protection of the honor and interests of the United States on the other. The number of vessels now in commission is fully equal to those employed in preceding years, and it is believed that during the past year, neither the persons or property of our citizens have anywhere suffered outrage or wrong for want of due attention in affording the means of protection and redress.

It will be perceived that the Board of Navy Commissioners have again presented an estimate for additional clerks, which I am satisfied are indispensable to the prompt performance of the duties of that office, which are daily increasing, and which there is no reason to believe will suffer any diminution in future.

Respectfully submitted,

J. K. PAULDING.

To the President of the United States.

Cotton.—The Chamber of Commerce of Mobile adopted resolutions, at a recent meeting, censuring the practice of sampling Cotton by cutting across the bale and extracting a large quantity, causing loss in weight, and also recommending the discontinuance of the practice of weighing cotton on the wharves as soon as landed, and that it be weighed after the sale, and on the delivery instead of the former mode.

St. Louis.—The business between the city of St. Louis and Boston and New York, this year, according to the St. Louis Gazette, is \$6,000,000. When the Chicago canal is finished, which will be in the coming year, the transportation of merchandise will mostly be done by the Erie canal and the lakes.

MESSAGE

OF GOVERNOR CARLIN OF ILLINOIS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives:

You are convened in pursuance of my proclamation of the 15th of October last, and it now becomes my duty to communicate to you the reason of your convocation. While we have abundant cause to be devoutly thankful to an overruling Providence for the success which has everywhere attended industry—bountifully rewarded the husbandman for his labor—it is to be deeply deplored that our state is measurably overwhelmed with pecuniary embarrassments.

State pecuniary embarrassments.

These embarrassments have grown out of our system of internal improvements, adopted by improvident legislation, at a time when the delusive phantom of speculation seemed to have taken possession of the human mind, and led the world into extravagance and error; and however deeply we may regret the evil which this system has entailed upon us, it would be unwise and unpatriotic to shrink from the responsibility of applying your best efforts to the pecuniary redemption of the state, and the preservation of her honor. The vast debt she has already incurred must be paid, and this can only be done by a strict and rigid maintenance of her credit abroad, and the wisdom with which her measures are directed at home.

A failure to meet promptly a single one of her engagements would inevitably throw around her future operations, difficulties which would prove destructive to her character and interest, and, in a great degree, paralyze her energies.

Although there may be but one opinion among our citizens, that the money for which we are indebted has been injudiciously appropriated, still their virtue and patriotism, their high sense of honor and justice, imperiously forbid delinquency in its payments. I am clearly convinced that they would look upon no calamity which might befall them so great and humiliating as that which would strip them of their reputation for punctuality and probity in their engagements.

When a state loses sight of these paramount considerations in her public policy—when she ceases to hold integrity up to the world as the polar star of her legislation—when she becomes careless of her standing among the communities around her, she will settle down into hopeless degradation, and become the scorn and contempt of the world.—Strongly impressed with these sentiments, I have convoked you at the present time, that you may be enabled to provide means for the payment of the interest, which will fall due on the first Monday in January next, on the internal improvement debt. The immense amount of state securities in the market—the general derangement of financial affairs of this and other countries—the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the contractions of their issues, rendering the difficulties encountered in obtaining money for any purpose almost insurmountable, together with the shortness of time intervening between the period fixed by the constitution for your regular meeting, and the first Monday in January succeeding, when the interest becomes due, presented doubts to my mind whether the legislature, if they did not assemble previous to the commencement of their regular session, could adopt suitable measures for the purpose of providing the necessary funds to enable the fund commissioner to avail himself of their advantages so as to meet the pending obligation of the state. To obviate these objections I have called you together, and cannot but hope you will act in the premises with promptitude and wisdom, and thus preserve unsullied our plighted faith.

Unless our internal improvement stock should rise above its present selling price in the eastern cities, no alternative has been presented to my mind to meet the exigency but the hypothecation or sale of state bonds below par, which cannot be done under existing laws, but which would be preferable to the loss of honor or the prostration of the character and credit of the state.

VOL. III.—54

Financial condition of the State.

The following table will exhibit the financial condition of the state, her indebtedness and resources, and the amount of interest to be paid on the internal improvement debt, on the first Monday of January next:

Amount of internal improvement stock sold for railroad and river improvements,.....	\$3,187,000
Amount on account of railroad iron,.....	500,000
£50,000 advanced by Messrs. Wright and Co. of London, amounting to near \$250,000 being part of \$1,500,000 of internal improvement bonds placed in the hands of said Wright & Co. as agent for Messrs. Rawlings and Oakley, fund commissioners,....	250,000
Amount due Bank of Illinois for money advanced, and interest on same, about.....	238,000
Amount due State Bank of Illinois, for same.....	50,000
Internal improvement scrip issued, about.....	800,000
Unadjusted acc'ts with contractors for work done this year, and for damages, about....	300,000
Amount due Bank of United States for advances on shipments of railroad iron, &c., about	20,000

Total amount of debt on account of internal improvement,.....	\$5,345,000
Bank and internal improvement stock,.....	2,665,000

Total bank and internal improvement debt,..
\$8,010,000

For \$2,606,500 of the above internal improvement debt, bonds have been sold on which interest is due in January next, exclusive of bank and internal improvement stock, amounting at that time to the sum of.....

\$78,195

The residue of the above indebtedness consists in internal improvement bonds sold and not paid for, moneys advanced by banks and debts due for internal improvement scrip, and to contractors, &c., amounting in the aggregate to.....

2,738,500

Illinois and Michigan canal stock sold,.....	\$3,400,000
Amount due to Messrs. Wright & Co. for £30,000, advanced on contract with Judge Young, amounting, with interest, to.....	150,000
Canal scrip issued last spring,.....	400,000

Total amount of canal debt,.....
\$3,950,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total internal improvement debt,.....	\$5,345,000 00
Total bank stock,.....	2,665,000 00
Illinois and Michigan canal debt,.....	3,950,000 00
Total amount of debt on account of banks, internal improvements, and canal,.....	\$11,960,000 00
To which may be added, for revenue purposes, the following sums:	
Amount due school fund,.....	807,585 39
Amount due Bank of Illinois, for advances on account of state house,....	80,097 00
Amount due State Bank do., and for auditor's warrants for current expenses, paid by State Bank,.....	190,000 00
Bonds sold to the Poughkeepsie Engine Co.,.....	128,000 00
Liability on account of surplus revenue,...	477,919 44

Total amount of liability,.....
\$13,643,681 83

Deducting from the above amount.....
1,336,419 44

being the am't of surplus revenue, and bonds sold which are not paid for, and the state pays interest upon.....

12,207,182 39

Annual interest thereon,.....
732,430 92

Assuming that the resources of the canal and the bank dividends will furnish the

means to pay the interest accruing on their respective accounts for the next two years, the sum left unprovided for on account of internal improvements will be.....

4764,500
285,870

The following unavailable debts are due to the internal improvement fund for bonds sold, and are included in the above table of indebtedness, but upon which interest is not computed:

From John Delafield, of New York,.....	\$433,000
A. H. Bangs & Co.,.....	50,000
Bank of Commerce at Buffalo,.....	90,000
Commercial Bank at Buffalo,.....	9,000
Erie County Bank,.....	57,500

Amounting to..... \$730,500

To which unavailable resources may be added lands owned by the state, also at present unavailable, 49,332 acres.

The following resources of the canal at the present time may be considered as unavailable:

The amount due prior to 1840 from sales of town lots, and miscellaneous sales of wood and timber,.....	\$1,047,654
For sales of land in June last, as per statement of the president of the canal board,.....	70,000

\$1,117,654

At the date of my last message, 270,182 acres of canal lands remained unsold, since which time I have received no report from the board of canal commissioners, and consequently am unable to state the number of acres that have, subsequent to that time, been disposed of.

The Delafield and other cases.

A failure to collect the amount due from John Delafield and others, or any part thereof, would render it impossible for the fund commissioner to pay the interest falling due on the first Monday in January next on the internal improvement debt, and is the sole cause of your being convened prior to the time fixed by the constitution. A bill has been filed against Mr. Delafield in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, to restrain him from negotiating the bonds he received, as it is presumed he is neither willing nor able to pay for them. If this should prove true, the state is under no equitable or moral obligation to redeem them. While, therefore, I would admonish you to be sensibly alive to, and zealously watchful of her integrity and honor, I cannot believe she is in duty bound to fulfil an engagement where the other contracting party fails to comply with its conditions. The principles involved in this question have long been recognized by the highest judicial tribunals upon earth, as between individuals, and it would be difficult to discriminate between a case of that nature and the present.

The same reasons which govern the case of Mr. Delafield apply with equal force to the contracts with A. H. Bangs & Co. and the banks specified, should they pursue the same course. It is, however, probable that the Bank of Commerce at Buffalo will return the bonds she obtained to the state, and that the Commercial and Erie county Banks will discharge their liabilities in scrip.

The amount of \$128,000 of bonds was sold by Gov. Reynolds and Gen. Rawlings to the Poughkeepsie Locomotive Engine Co., to be paid for in eight quarterly instalments of \$1,600 each, at the Atlantic Bank of New York.

This negotiation was made under an act to authorize a loan for revenue purposes, to be applied to the erection of a state-house, and the instalments were transferred, as they became due, to the Bank of Illinois for advances made by that institution for the above object. Four of these instalments are now due, but none of them being paid, suit was instituted by the bank for their recovery. Doubts, however,

are entertained of the solvency of the company, and should it fail, the bonds received by it should be placed upon the same footing as those received by other delinquent purchasers.

What is to be done?

Having laid before you the financial condition of the state, her available and unavailable resources, in comparison with her indebtedness, the dictates of sound policy require at your hands the wisest and most judicious measures to relieve her present necessities, and provide for her future liabilities. It may truly be said, that no former period of our political history presented questions of such deep and absorbing interest. The future destiny of the state for weal or for woe depends upon the direction of the crisis. Unfortunately, at an unguarded moment, she was allured from the path of wisdom and economy by the seductive spirit of speculation, and the wild frenzy of popular delusion, which spread over every part of the Union, and induced to embark in an extensive system of internal improvements at a period when the country was literally deluged with an inflated circulating medium, which gave the semblance of success to the most visionary and chimerical enterprises. But a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, following close upon the seemingly eminent and rapid advancement of the country, and the sudden, united and continued withdrawal of their unnatural circulation, spread gloom and dismay, instead of permanent wealth and prosperity; and so extensive and overwhelming has been the change in monetary affairs, that its effects have operated like a spell upon every department of business throughout the country, and nothing but prudence and time, united with the energies and patriotism of the people, can overcome its withering and desolating consequences. With steady perseverance, however, and well directed industry, favored as we are, with the most fertile soil upon the globe; with a vast extent of territory, susceptible of the most dense population, abounding with natural advantages, and intersected and surrounded with navigation, settled and settling with a population proverbial for their enterprise; can it be doubted that the state will gradually be relieved from her embarrassments, and ultimately complete such portions of the system as wisdom may dictate, and our interest demand, and thus maintain her dignity and honor unimpaired? Surely her representatives will never consent to be placed in the humiliating attitude of being the first in the Union to abandon their plighted faith. Such an act would be contrary to their interest, derogatory to their pride and integrity, and too monstrously absurd to be for a moment entertained.

Further Suspension of Internal Improvement recommended.

A renewal, however, of operations upon our public works, or any portion thereof, at the present time, seems to be forbid by the condition of our finances. The immense debt already fastened upon us, the impossibility of effecting a sale of state bonds at par, and the general derangement of financial affairs, present to my mind insurmountable obstacles to their further prosecution under existing circumstances. But should your wisdom dictate otherwise, and you determine to proceed with a portion of them, then the salutary lessons of experience we have had, and every principle of economy and public interest point out the plan of operations too obviously to be misapprehended either as regards the present or any future period.

All the means and energy employed should be concentrated on the most useful and important road first until that is completed, and then the next important, until all are finished.

By pursuing this course, the income upon the roads in operation would in all probability pay the interest upon their cost, and greatly facilitate the construction of others, while the comparative amount of money which might be required, could be obtained on more favorable terms. The question, therefore, naturally arises, whether we proceed with our internal improvement system or not, what policy can be adopted which will best subserve the present emergency, and promote the public weal in our future operations. Laying aside

any doubt as it regards the payment of the January interest, which can only be done by the hypothecation or sale of state bonds at some price, how is a permanent fund to be provided to meet the future interest, and eventually, the principal, as they respectively become due and payable?

Direct taxation preferable to increase of bank capital.

The policy of paying the interest out of the money borrowed must ere long be abandoned, and the only alternatives which have suggested themselves to me are an increase of our banking capital and a resort to direct taxation. The solution of these questions calls into requisition the united wisdom of this general assembly; and in order to enable you to arrive at a correct conclusion and settle down upon a policy, the momentous consequences of which deeply involve the interest and patriotism of the people, too much care cannot be taken in adopting the line of action to be pursued. Shall the first alternative be adopted? The consequences attendant upon and inseparably connected with an increase of our banking capital, should be narrowly scanned and well weighed in the balance before venturing upon such a resort. In the first place, should that policy be pursued, the capital cannot be obtained without involving the state in an additional debt corresponding with the increase, and if obtained, could such a resource be relied on to pay any portion of our liabilities beyond the interest accruing upon its own account? To insure such a result to an extent commensurate with the object for which it would be designed, you would necessarily be compelled to raise the interest upon bank accommodations to ten or twelve per cent., and in this way tax the people some five or six per cent. upon the whole amount of notes issued under such a system, the benefit of which would accrue to the private stockholder as well as to the state. Then, if the bank should be well managed, we might expect the highest dividends, but the late and repeated expansions, suspensions, and contractions of the banks generally, furnish ample proof that the paper system is fundamentally wrong in principle, destructive in practice, and at war with the best interest of the country, and the genius and spirit of our republican institutions. Its tendency and inevitable result is, to spread merely the appearance of prosperity for a season, and then gloom, revulsion and distress; thus proving that it has no power to regulate and render stable the currency of the country.

Whatever plan may be devised to provide means to pay off the liabilities of the state, none can be adopted that will not operate as a tax upon the property and industry of our citizens; and it ought not to be concealed that if the vast debt which has been incurred on account of our internal improvements is ever paid, it must be done through the medium of taxation. The dictates of wisdom and prudence, as well as sound policy therefore, require that the most simple and economical plan should be pursued; and it only remains to determine between a direct and an indirect mode. I am aware it has often been alleged that the people would not submit to a system of direct taxation; hence, the erroneous, ruinous, and ir-republican policy of indirect taxation has crept into our institutions, and so fearful have legislators been of the indignation of their constituents that the sources of its origin have been carefully concealed; to which cause more than any other, may be attributed the host of monopolies, with their train of desolating evils, that are fastened and preying upon the vitals of the country. By such an iniquitous system large and excessive revenues are collected, and consequently, wild and extravagant appropriations made. If, in a government like ours, based upon the virtue and intelligence, and administered by the will of its citizens, we are to be told that they will not tolerate the most economical, certain and effectual mode of discharging their liabilities, then indeed we are compelled, however reluctant, to subscribe to the federal doctrine of their incompetency to regulate their own affairs, and constrained to acknowledge that we only enjoy the name and shadow and not the reality of republicanism.

But being, as I am, firmly persuaded that they are always patriotic in their sentiments; instead of temporary expedients, I have no doubt they would gladly embrace the most

direct and judicious plan to relieve themselves from any embarrassments in which they may be involved. This would especially be true if they were always kept acquainted with their real condition, which would place them upon their guard, and enable them to avoid many calamities which otherwise would be entailed upon them. I cannot therefore, consistently with that duty I owe to the public welfare or my private feelings recommend to your favorable consideration an increase of our banking capital, as a source of revenue or for any purpose whatever. I do not believe the people require it, or if they did that it would afford them any assistance.

The question hence arises whether we shall resort to direct taxation. I am clearly of opinion that it would be better to postpone the adoption of this policy for the ensuing two years. Although an increase of taxes may ultimately be inevitable, yet under existing laws, the amount collected will annually become greatly enhanced.

Increase of taxable lands.

The vast quantity of public lands entered in 1835, '6, '7, and '8, which are not yet taxable; the continued increase of wealth pouring into our State through the channels of immigration and trade, and the present scarcity of money, point out the propriety of making a loan to meet the interest upon our internal improvement debt until your next regular session. The quantity of lands entered during the years 1835 and 1836 exceeds 5,229,227 acres. Estimating its value at \$5 per acre, the additional revenue which will annually arise from this source under the present law at the expiration of one and two years, will be \$52,292,266, and an undiminished augmentation from lands entered in 1837 and '8, will be continued, and so on continually, at a less rapid rate however, for many years to come.

By setting apart and exclusively applying the proceeds arising from this continual, unfailing and increasing source of revenue to the liquidation of the interest on our internal improvement debt, and by adopting rigid economy in the public expenditures of the State, the lands now taxable, together with the personal property, will ere long yield a surplus, which, added to the above resources, will go far towards the payment of that interest as it accrues. Under this policy the augmentation of taxes, when resorted to, would be comparatively of inconsiderable amount. In connexion with this subject, I would suggest the propriety of reducing the county levies of taxes, and in the same or less proportion increasing the State taxes. By amending the revenue law so as to limit the county tax to one-fifth, and increasing the state tax to one-fourth per centum, the taxes would be reduced instead of increased, and the counties would still, with proper economy, be supplied with means to meet all necessary expenditures.

Mr. Calhoun's land-bill.

In the meantime, or before resort is had to an increase of taxes, the state may derive aid from other sources. Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, at the last session of Congress, introduced into that body a bill ceding to the states the public lands lying within their respective limits, on condition of their paying into the national treasury, on the first of February annually, one half of the proceeds arising from the sales, reserving the other half to themselves. The adoption of this measure would be nothing but an act of justice to the new states, and coming as it does, from a distinguished southern senator, it exhibits the liberal and enlightened policy of the statesman. In view of its justice and propriety I would recommend that you instruct our senators and request our representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure its passage.

Redemption of state and canal scrip.

The issue of scrip on account of the internal improvement system and canal, has resulted, like most other temporary expedients, in a great depreciation of its value, which is working a pernicious influence upon the interest and credit of the state. Large amounts of it have been purchased by speculators at prices greatly below par, to the injury of

the community to an amount corresponding with its depreciation, and but little hope can be entertained of advanced prices so long as its circulation is continued as an article of trade. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of such measures as will provide the means for its earliest redemption.

In the month of March last, Gen. Thornton and others, as a committee on the part of the canal contractors, visited me for the purpose of making arrangements to pay off the estimates as they would become due for the remaining part of the year, alleging that unless a positive assurance was given that the money would be forthcoming to meet these estimates, the contractors would be forced to abandon their contracts, and that in this event general distress and bankruptcy in most cases would ensue, and consequently great loss to the state. Knowing that bonds could not, at that time, be sold at par to raise money for that purpose; they proposed on the part of the contractors, that bonds should be placed in the hands of suitable agents to the probable amount of the expenditures for the year, to be paid to them at par; to which I assented, conditioned that the bonds so paid should be placed in the hands of an agent whom I might approve, to be sold for their benefit in our eastern cities or a foreign market, to which condition they assented, and I, therefore, placed in the hands of General Thornton, canal commissioner, \$1,200,000 in bonds for that purpose, \$100,000 of which has since been sold by him in London, as agent for the contractors, at the rate of eighty-five per cent., which has enabled them to prosecute the work on the canal throughout the season with energy and success, and as I am informed, without loss, as the reduction in the price of labor, provisions and materials, has equalled the fifteen per cent. reduction on the bonds. Under the circumstances, I would suggest the propriety of the state incurring the expense and compensation of the agent while engaged in the performance of his agency. This would seem to be just and equitable, as the payment of bonds, instead of money, to the contractors, superseded the necessity, on my part, of employing an agent to sell them in a foreign market, and consequently, threw the expense and responsibility of the negotiation upon the contractors themselves, besides the loss of fifteen per centum upon the whole amount of bonds sold. It is proper that I should here remark, that I exceedingly regretted the necessity of paying the contractors with bonds, but as money could not be raised by a sale of them at par, to meet the estimates on the canal as they became due, and the contractors proposed to receive them at that rate, and hazard a sale of them on their own account, I felt constrained from a sense of duty towards them, and good faith on the part of the state, to place the bonds in the hands of the canal commissioner for their benefit.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

By an act of the 1st of February last, the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal were required "to sell so much of the canal lands and lots the present year as were required to pay the interest on loans made for canal purposes." As early as April last the president of the board verbally informed me that it would be impossible to realize money from the sale of these lands to pay the interest due in July following, and, consequently, other means were necessary to be resorted to to furnish funds for that purpose. To meet the interest upon bonds sold prior to 1839 by Gov. Duncan, and payable in New York, the sum of \$30,000 was loaned by Col. Mather, president of the State Bank of Illinois, and to pay that portion of the interest falling due in Europe, a draft was drawn by Judge Young upon Messrs. John Wright & Co., of London for £20,000, it being part of £30,000 advanced by said company on a contract for one million dollars of canal bonds entered into in October, 1839. Ten thousand pounds being the residue of the above £30,000 advanced by said Wright & Co. has been placed on deposit in the U. S. Bank, and I have instructed Judge Young to apply so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the interest becoming due in New York on the first Monday of January next; and I am informed by Gen. Thornton that the means are provided to meet the in-

terest due in London at the same time. As the contract with Messrs. Wright & Co. was much animadverted upon by the last legislature, notwithstanding I was convinced that no sale could be made more advantageous to the state at the time it was effected or during the present year, yet I hesitated much before assenting to its confirmation. Being, however, informed that no other means could be obtained to meet the July interest in London to prevent a forfeiture of good faith on the part of the state, I at once determined to confirm the contract. The residue of the bonds, after deducting the £30,000 advanced, still remain in the hands of Messrs. Wright & Co., and are as yet unavailable to the canal fund. If they are not sold prior to the 1st day of April next, the contract ceases by its own stipulations, and, in that event, no means are provided for the prosecution of the work on the canal for the ensuing year.

Subsequent to being informed by Gen. Thornton that canal lands could not be sold to meet the July interest upon the canal debt, he communicated to me, that in June last, the board effected a sale, to the amount of \$70,000.

Whether the money is available or not, I am uninformed, not having been furnished with the proceedings, or report of said board during the year, which prevents me from laying before you as full and complete a statement, in relation to the progress and condition of the canal, as I desired.

About \$2,245,000 of canal stock has been sold under the act of 1839, leaving a balance, authorized to be sold by said act, of \$1,755,000; but the present depreciation of American securities does not afford a reasonable expectation that a sale can be made of the residue of the stock at par, in time to meet the wants of the canal. The great amount already expended upon this stupendous work, and the vast sum yet required for its completion, a portion of which must be immediately had, presents a subject for your consideration well worthy of mature deliberation. The accruing interest upon the debt which has already been incurred, the dilapidation of the work which has been done, and the destruction of fixtures and other preparations for its prosecution, the loss of which must fall upon the state if it is abandoned, seems to forbid its suspension. It is, therefore, submitted to your wisdom and discretion what means are to be provided for its future progress. In view of the difficulties to be encountered in obtaining money, I would renew my former recommendation of selling so much of the canal lands as will be sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon its debt.

Rigid accountability being essential to the fidelity of public officers, I feel it my duty again to recommend a thorough and rigid scrutiny into the conduct of all those connected with the management of our finances.

The Banks.

It again becomes my duty to call your attention to the suspension of specie payments by the State Bank, and the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. The frequent failures of institutions of this character to meet punctually their engagements, solemnly admonish us that they can never be of any permanent utility, until the security to the public that their notes will be redeemed upon presentation, is increased, and they are thrown entirely upon their own resources, instead of legislative indulgence. Twice, in the short space of two years, have they violated their obligations, and twice has that violation received legislative sanction. It is to be hoped, however, that a similar occurrence will not again take place, and that our banks will prepare for resumption of specie payments at an early day, and, at least, take care of themselves for the future.

Having found no cause to change my sentiments in relation to the banking system generally since the date of my last message, it is unnecessary that I should enter upon that subject at length on the present occasion. The pernicious consequences inflicted upon the country by the operations of banks within the last few years is too indelibly stamped upon every department of business to be misapprehended by the most sceptical. The fluctuation in the prices of labor, property, and trade of every description, have kept pace with the alternate expansions and contractions of their issues; and whether the injuries thus sustained are attributable to

their guilt or innocence, the effect upon the prosperity of the people is the same. So intervene have the affairs of our citizens become with those institutions, that it cannot be denied that they control and direct the circulating medium, commerce and wealth of the country; and not only so, they frequently wring from legislative bodies an acknowledgment of their utility, and exercise an influence over the public mind which it is difficult to overcome. Thus have they fortified themselves behind an almost invulnerable rampart, erected by encroachment and justified by the tyrant's plea, "necessity."

Usurpations of whatever character are usually preceded with the persuasion that they are essential to the advancement of the people in the scale of prosperity and happiness; and in this way they are stripped of their rights, and bound in the chains of political slavery before they are aware of the danger. To guard against such startling power, concentrated in banks, all the virtue and energy of the patriot must be called into action, and constant requisition. Already one important blow has been struck for the severance of this power from the governments its deadly grasp was broken by the adoption of the independent treasury. If this salutary measure of public safety continues in operation, it will exercise a healthy and controlling influence upon their issues, limit the amount collected to the wants of the government and teach them the necessity of relying entirely upon their own resources. If they are deprived of the public revenue, and, consequently, a participation in the management of a momentous department of public business, it will be impossible for them successfully to attribute their revolutions and suspensions to the existing administration. The whole world would know the fault was alone their own, and their labors to conceal it would add a deeper stain to their guilt. However true the argument, that they afford facilities to trade and commerce, the conclusion would be preposterous, that these facilities would be more certain and useful if they were connected with the management of our national finances.

Increase of prosecuting attorney's salary.

Being convinced of the propriety of providing a fair compensation for prosecuting attorneys, I regard an increase of their salaries as absolutely necessary to the advancement of the public welfare. It will be impossible to command the best talents of the state, in the administration of justice, which is highly essential, if a fair and just equivalent is not held out for the enlistment of that talent. The adoption of this course, instead of being a useless expenditure of money, would, I have no doubt, conduce to that economy, which is imperiously demanded by our condition.

Election frauds.

Although I know of no instance of any individual coming from another state into ours to vote, yet I have been informed from sources in which I place the utmost reliance, that extensive arrangements were concerted among a portion of the citizens of another state to come into Illinois for that purpose at our recent election for president and vice president. In view of the danger to which we are exposed from such innovations along the borders of the state swept by the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a law, providing for the apprehension and rigid punishment of offenders who may invade the rights of the elective franchise. The startling frauds which have recently been perpetrated in New York and other places for the destruction of these sacred rights, I regard as little better than high treason, and striking a deadly blow at the foundation of the government.

"State rights."

A frequent recurrence to fundamental doctrines being essential to the perpetuity of free government, it is a matter of the first consideration, that we keep the respective political rights of the Union, the states, and the people clearly defined. The security of each depends upon the separation and well regulated balance of power between them; and care should,

therefore, be taken to prevent strengthening the arm of the confederacy. Congress should exercise no power but such as has been expressly delegated, or is absolutely necessary to carry the delegated power into effect. There is certainly no necessity for the encroachments on state sovereignty or individual privileges. If the general government will protect us from foreign invasion and domestic insurrection, the great object of its formation, and deal out justice with an impartial hand, it is all we can expect or desire. The one will leave us in the full enjoyment of our pursuits, while the other will afford us no cause of complaint. But when it draws within its grasp powers never surrendered to it, and adopts partial legislation as the rule of its action, then, indeed, it is verging rapidly to monarchy, and may justly alarm the fears of the patriot.

The idea that the people should look up to it for assistance in times of pecuniary distress, is most revolutionary in its tendency, and this revolution is speeded in its object when the laws are directed to the promotion of the private interest, instead of the general good. Hence, the various and diversified charters granted to monopolizing companies, are sapping the foundation of the republic, destroying the equality of citizens, and creating distinctions in society. In the pure republican days of the revolution, merit and demerit, virtue and vice, alone drew the line of separation between one man and another; now the pampered fed monopolist scorns an association with honest poverty. Why is this? It is because the government lost sight of the object of its formation, and by venturing upon special grants of power, gave rise to a modern aristocracy, who are mere consumers, living on the productions of the poor man's labor; and although the pernicious effects of such legislation may be unobserved by many, still it is leading to the most fatal consequences—I fear to civil revolution.

Ours was intended to be a government of limited power, plain in its construction, and economical in its administration; not one of unbounded sway, special privileges, hereditary descents, titles and nobility. Yet its frequent inroads upon individual rights, and the sovereignty of the states, furnish living memorials of its increasing strength, and solemnly warn us to be vigilant and active in the maintenance of our independence. Although the virtue and patriotism of the people were enabled to triumph over a national bank, the alien and sedition laws, and their kindred acts, they may yet yield their freedom to the same despotic spirit, which, always restless, and never wearied in its exertion for conquest, approaches them under various disguises. Fearful of an appeal to their reason, resort is had to show and parade to inflame their passions; thus proving that while their influence is courted, the utmost contempt is entertained for their intelligence. The history of all republics which have preceded us bear evidence to the fact, that the wily and ambitious usually resort to such resources to corrupt the public mind and public morals previous to seizing upon the reins of supreme authority; and if we do not guard ourselves against such insidious devices, we will lose our liberties in the same way, and have nothing but the wreck of a violated constitution, and a ruined country to transmit as a legacy to our children. Let the government be free from monopolies and the influence of wealth, just in its administration, and economical in its expenditures, liberal in its policy, and free from encroachments, taking care of itself, and leaving the people as much as possible to their own pursuits, and it will insure its own perpetuity, and the freedom of its citizens.

Conclusion.

Having called your attention to various interests of the state which presented themselves to my mind as worthy of your first consideration, I doubt not that such as I have omitted will be suggested by your own wisdom. Hoping that you may be guided by patriotism in all your deliberations, and a sincere desire for the promotion of the public welfare, and that your labors may be crowned with signal success, I take my leave of you with earnest benedictions to Almighty God for your happiness individually and collectively.

THOMAS CARLIN.

Springfield, November 26, 1840.

Illinois Bonds.

The New York American of Wednesday evening contains the following letters, the object of which appears to be to do away any impression which may have been produced by Governor Carlin's late Message, that a portion of the Illinois Bonds were in danger of being disavowed by that State.

New York, Nov. 28, 1840.

Gentlemen—In answer to inquiries made by yourselves and others, holders of Illinois Bonds, as to the object of the suit in Chancery, prosecuted by the State of Illinois against Mr. John Delafeld, and of which I have charge as Solicitor, I state, that the object of the suit is not to repudiate, or in any manner disavow the Bonds of the State, but merely the contract by which they were sold to Mr. Delafeld.

The Bonds are regarded throughout as being of and in themselves, valid and perfect securities, obligatory upon the State in the hands of all except the original parties to the contract—and the main object of the bill is, to prevent Mr. Delafeld from *parting with the Bonds*, and thereby placing them in hands, where they would in all events be binding on the State.

It will be seen that the decision of the Chancellor plainly recognizes this principle, in attaching the proceeds of any of the bonds as Mr. Delafeld may have negotiated. And such, too, was the whole scope of the reasoning of the eminent counsel (Messrs. William Kent and Daniel Webster,) who argued the cause in behalf of Illinois, before the Chancellor.

The idea was never for a moment thrown out or entertained, either by Court or Counsel, that the bonds once out of the possession of Mr. Delafeld, were not legally as well as morally binding on the State, and this obligation, moreover, was not only admitted, but it was urged and relied upon as furnishing the sole ground for seeking the aid of the Court. The opinion of the Chancellor shows that he recognizes this obligation as the very basis of his decision.

The question arising in the cause as to the legality of the original sale of the bonds to Mr. Delafeld by the Fund Commissioners, is a matter resting exclusively between him and the State, in no way affecting third parties holding bonds, who are not bound either to prove, or know, or inquire how, or by whom the bonds were originally put in circulation.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Messrs. Nevins, Townsend & Co. Bankers, N. Y.

[COPY.]

New York, Nov. 30, 1840.

Messrs. Nevins, Townsend & Co.

Gentlemen—Mr. Ruggles has suggested to me, that some alarm has been excited, among the holders of Illinois Bonds, by the Chancellor's decision in the suit of Illinois against Delafeld. I know no reason of alarm, arising from anything decided, or contended for in that case. It was not suggested by the Counsel for the State of Illinois, nor as I understand, intimated by the Chancellor, that the State could repudiate the Bonds, or refuse their payment. On the contrary, the ground insisted on, for the relief claimed, was, that the Bonds must be paid, in all events to the holders, into whose hands they passed from Delafeld.

I am, gentlemen, with true regard yours,

Signed,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Orange Crop of Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald contradicts the report that the Orange crop of Florida would yield an increase of \$900,000 this year over last, and adds, the largest crop ever known here was two millions of Oranges, which at 75 cents per hundred, would amount to \$15,000. In 1835 all the trees were destroyed, and the young trees have produced somewhere towards 100,000 oranges, worth about \$1,000—that's all.

Official—Department of State.

The Secretary of State has received from Mexico a copy of a decree of the Mexican Government, respecting the importation of gunpowder and arms into that Republic; of which the following is the substance:

Mexico, September 30, 1840.

His Excellency the President has thought proper to declare, that the importation of gunpowder has always been prohibited, that article being among the number of those subject to monopoly in the Republic; and therefore all gunpowder hereafter imported, will be liable to confiscation; that all fire arms of the sort commonly used in war, are subject to the same rules, and therefore cannot be imported without previous license from the Supreme Government, except the finer kinds of fire and other arms, which may be imported and introduced on payment of the legal duties; that arms of other kinds than fire-arms for common use in war, may indeed be imported, but under the express condition, that they are to remain in the custom-house of the port, until the Supreme Government shall have determined whether or not they may be introduced into the country; if the Government should refuse to allow them to be introduced, they must be re-shipped from the same port.

In order to prevent all difficulty or claims of the owners, with regard to the foreign powder now in the storehouses of the artillery at Matamoras, either from doubts as to whether the said powder belonged to the class of articles prohibited by the tariff, or from its having been imported in virtue of the liberty granted to introduce prohibited articles into that port, His Excellency the President, with the assent of his Council, has ordered that the whole of the said gunpowder should be purchased for the Government at the price for which the article sells at that place.

(Signed)

J. J. PAVEN.

Disaster in Congress Hall.

The magnificent chandelier of the Hall of Representatives [described on page 325.] which attracted so much admiration, is a mass of ruins. About ten o'clock, yesterday, it fell with a tremendous crash; and the elegant lamp-shades, and crystal drops, and richly wrought ornaments were shattered to pieces,—the immense frame-work broken up—several desks and chairs destroyed—but, most fortunately, no one was injured. On Tuesday evening it was lighted, to satisfy the curiosity of the members, many of whom were present, and were highly pleased with the truly splendid effect it produced when fully illuminated. Yesterday morning, two attendants were engaged in cleansing it, and taking out the old oil, for the purpose of supplying the lamp with some of a superior quality. They suddenly found the chandelier begin to ascend, and, in spite of their exertions—they throwing their whole weight upon it—it went up along the whole rod to the dome, and struck with great violence against the frame work below the sky-light; and instantly the whole mass, chandelier, rod, fixtures and all, tumbled down. The two workmen, and the Hon. Mr. Goode of Ohio, who was standing near them, had hardly time to get out of the way. Hon. Mr. Dennis of Maryland, was also present, but was in a remote and safe part of the Hall.

Most fortunately, the House was not in session else the consequences would have been such as we shudder to contemplate. Probably twenty or thirty members would have been killed or maimed for life.

We forbear, at present, to speak of the causes of this accident, as they will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation. It is not likely that another chandelier will be raised in the Hall again very soon.—*Madisonian*.

The weather in Charleston.—The Courier of Saturday says:

In proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season, we state that the Fig tree, the Cherry tree and the Grape Vine yet display their foliage on our premises, and in our garden still are blooming.

[Continued from page 416.]

Table of Mail Service for the year preceding July 1st, 1840.*As exhibited by the contract arrangements in operation at the close of the year.*

States and Territories.	Length of routes.	ANNUAL TRANSPORTATION AND COST.						Total transportation.	Total cost.
		Horse and sulkey.		Stage and coach.		Railroad and steamboat.			
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Maine.....	4,010	276,018	\$14,747	767,104	\$78,727	....	....	1,043,122	\$93,474
New Hampshire	2,872	134,090	6,196	821,725	64,310	....	....	955,815	70,506
Vermont.....	2,552	106,893	5,045	685,342	55,858	....	....	792,235	60,903
Massachusetts.....	4,075	140,192	8,580	1,296,032	107,061	396,604	\$34,139	1,832,828	149,780
Rhode Island	444	6,240	472	119,986	9,182	64,844	3,115	191,070	12,769
Connecticut.....	2,499	130,416	6,631	661,040	44,278	169,608	10,887	961,064	61,796
New York.....	14,598	1,102,106	63,101	3,203,060	261,135	619,160	73,308	4,924,326	397,544
New Jersey.....	1,962	123,552	5,920	364,624	19,536	125,428	22,265	613,604	47,730
Pennsylvania.....	11,092	949,584	44,706	2,036,823	149,885	275,461	40,521	3,261,868	235,112
Delaware.....	423	31,840	1,825	83,408	4,751	27,179	8,743	145,427	15,219
Maryland.....	2,339	266,482	16,852	259,790	44,546	249,845	55,992	776,117	117,390
Virginia.....	12,028	1,072,504	54,743	961,382	86,223	344,936	47,412	2,378,822	188,378
North Carolina.....	7,390	557,638	31,631	755,858	71,748	283,608	44,467	1,597,104	147,846
South Carolina.....	4,779	317,529	27,293	561,353	73,778	155,064	36,945	1,033,946	138,016
Georgia.....	6,885	490,099	35,001	860,620	105,475	145,392	31,150	1,496,102	171,626
Florida.....	1,772	90,688	10,271	75,416	15,476	99,424	18,840	265,528	44,587
Ohio.....	11,528	912,836	44,988	1,496,103	127,717	105,908	9,262	2,544,847	181,967
Michigan.....	3,627	322,434	19,366	296,920	22,578	108,794	6,074	728,138	48,018
Indiana.....	7,870	640,092	38,800	765,622	61,692	55,692	6,714	1,461,316	107,206
Illinois.....	9,805	578,877	44,180	1,107,392	112,774	73,788	9,097	1,760,057	166,051
Wisconsin.....	1,718	152,728	13,461	64,896	6,456	....	....	217,624	19,917
Iowa.....	949	90,008	7,339	29,224	4,012	....	....	119,232	11,345
Missouri.....	5,775	468,468	32,398	308,360	36,113	10,556	1,905	787,364	70,416
Kentucky.....	6,927	592,742	31,909	796,308	64,914	121,938	16,792	1,510,988	113,615
Tennessee.....	8,597	685,490	35,772	771,378	71,432	25,336	4,571	1,482,204	111,775
Alabama.....	7,902	592,668	52,656	728,000	120,601	106,184	42,878	1,426,852	216,135
Mississippi.....	5,286	628,330	61,670	268,216	56,591	101,338	16,839	997,884	135,100
Arkansas.....	3,616	370,916	36,118	140,192	31,917	63,336	11,429	574,444	79,464
Louisiana.....	2,419	318,084	37,994	13,104	3,089	159,640	42,008	490,828	83,091
Total.....	155,739	12,182,445	789,668	20,299,278	1,911,855	3,889,053	595,353	36,370,776	3,296,876

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Contract Office, Dec. 5, 1840.

S. R. HOBBIE, First Assistant P. M. General.

Condensed statement of mail-matter sent from the post offices at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., for one week.

Offices.	Letters charged with Postage.			Free Letters.		Free Pamphlets.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Total.
	Week ending	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	Weight.	Weight.	Weight.	Weight of mail-matter.
			lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	Pounds.	Pounds.
New York.....	1838, June 13	42,734	792 7	1,407	111 4	81 8	1,644 0	16,642	19,231½
Philadelphia (1).....	June 17	20,193	357 8	981	80 3½	7 0	2,020 4	18,433½	20,848½
Baltimore (2).....	June 13	9,776	186 0	420	20 0	4 0	.....	2,510	2,720
Washington, D. C. (3)	May 9	.....	.....	7,585	341 0	*5,131 0	.....	Not reported.	2
Washington, D. C. ..	June 9	2,325	43 15½	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	at 4,000	9,515½
Richmond, Va. (4) ..	June 16	3,032	48 6½	178	4 6½	None.	.....	2,883	2,935½
Aggregate.....	.....	78,060	1,428 4½	10,571	506 14	5,173 8	3,634 4	44,466½	55,241½

* Public Documents.

NOTES.

(1) The postmaster reports the total weight of mail-matter from his office as less than the average would be, if several successive weeks were tried.

(2) The weight of chargeable pamphlets sent in the first week of each month is greater by 100 per cent. than is shown by his report of June 17, owing to the greater number of their periodicals being published on the 1st of every month.

(3) The postmaster gives no separate [report] of pamphlets, but includes them with the newspapers. The proportion of the former sent from his office is believed to be small.

(4) There is no report of the newspapers sent from this office. The weight is estimated. The postmaster estimates the weight of public documents reported as less than the average of the session, but not more than the average of the year. The free letters he considers as exceeding, both in weight and number, the average of the year, though less than the average of the session of Congress.

(5) The newspapers and pamphlets are reported together, as in the Baltimore office.

United States Bank.

Mr. Jaudon, on his arrival in England, published an account of the condition of the United States Bank, which we find in the London papers, and which we extract:

Assets of the Bank of the United States, October 1, 1840.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bills discounted on personal security,	16,580,037 11	
Bills discounted on other security,	5,438,177 08	
Domestic bills of exchange,	2,837,372 15	
		24,905,586 34
Stock account,	10,980,569 05	
Due by State of Mississippi,	109,222 22	
Due by State of Michigan,	124,331 46	
Stocks deposited as security for loans in Europe,	14,450,906 16	
Stocks on hand at agency in London,	2,761,555 56	
Pennsylvania five per cents.,	1,116,487 21	
Loan to commonwealth,	271,000 00	
		29,814,071 66
Real Estate,	2,545,209 58	
Banking houses,	611,913 43	
Bonds and mortgages,	981,502 28	
		4,138,625 29
Agency London and Paris and Amsterdam bankers,	1,377,999 72	
Foreign bills of exchange,	809,507 95	
		2,187,507 67
Bonus for charter, 26 years,		2,600,000 00
Resulting balance, being outstanding items of account between the bank, the offices, and the agencies,		29,276 41
Due by the state banks,	8,346,506 17	
Notes of state banks,	1,226,931 16	
		9,573,237 33
Specie,		2,890,388 37
		\$76,138,693 07

Liabilities of the Bank of the United States, October 1, 1840.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Circulation late and present		
Bank,	9,725,508 90	
Post notes due in 1840,	911,917 37	
do. 1841,	1,345,672 91	
		2,257,590 28
		11,983,099 18
Dividends unclaimed,		32,782 80
Loans in Europe, due in 1841,	3,895,730 91	
do do do 1842,	3,912,465 28	
do do do 1845,	4,000,000 00	
do do do 1847,	888,888 90	
		12,607,085 09
Bonds in Europe, due Oct. 1840.		
(since paid)	273,333 34	
do April, 1842	253,333 33	
do April, 1843	248,888 94	
		775,555 61
Bond to the United States, principal and interest,	2,522,968 08	
Paid on account to Oct. 1st,	1,186,063 80	
		1,336,904 28
(Since paid on acct. to Oct. 31, 202,634 49)		
Guarantee of Bonds of Planters,		
Bank, due 1841,	341,000 00	
do due 1842,	340,000 00	
		681,000 00
Guarantee to state of Michigan:		
do do due 1840,	207,187 50	
do do due 1841,	856,875 00	
do do due 1842,	901,875 00	

Do do due 1843,	186,000 00
	2,151,937 50
Due to state banks,	5,427,768 63
Due to depositors,	2,815,358 40
	37,811,491 49
Capital stock,	35,000,000 00
	72,811,491 49
Surplus,	3,327,201 58
	76,138,693 07
	A. LARDNER, Cashier.
Bank of the United States, October 31, 1840.	North American.

Quantity of Coal transported on the following Railroads in Schuylkill county in 1840:

West Branch Railroad	Tons 182,000
Mount Carbon	72,590
Schuylkill Valley	58,829
Mill Creek	45,674
Total tons	358,883

The present Number, closes the third volume of the Register. The Index is in a state of forwardness, and will probably accompany the first or second Number of the next volume. Our Agent will wait upon subscribers with their accounts, which according to our terms, are now payable.

We tender our thanks to the Secretary of State of Ohio, for public documents forwarded.

Our present Number contains the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and War, and the Message of the Governor of Illinois, which as it relates chiefly to the finances of the State, in which many individuals are interested, we have published, to the exclusion of other matter. We have on hand several other messages and documents, which though, of perhaps unreasonable length, are nevertheless important; being almost the only authentic means of information respecting the individual states; and which but few papers out of the respective States insert because of their great length; we therefore conceive they attach to the Register a consequent importance, which we have the pleasure to know many of our subscribers duly appreciate. We must ask the indulgence of others, till we discharge some of the mass of matter now accumulating upon our hands, though we shall not hereafter devote so much space to it in each Number, as we have been lately induced to do, for the sake of bringing within the present volume, the Reports of the Departments of the General Government.

A meeting respecting the Tide Water Canal, was held in this city, December 23, for proceedings of which see next Number.

☞ The UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER, is published every Wednesday, at No. 79 Dock street. The price to subscribers is Five Dollars per annum, payable on the 1st of January of each year. No subscription received for less than a year.—Subscribers out of the principal cities to pay in advance.

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